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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Egypt to Cyprus is proceeding on a large scale, and it is probable direct service of steamers will be established between this port and

maintenance of order.

The British Consul at Trebizonde telegraphs that the Bussians are marching towards Batoum, and that 8,000 Lazis, displaying the British flag, are concentrated to defend the

at is stated that the Porte, in consequence of the representations of the Great Powers, is willing to enter into negotiations with Greece, provided the latter agrees to pay to the Porte annually any surplus over the present revenue of the territory she may acquire, or to bear a portion of the Turkish debt.

BRIGRADE, July 19.—There is much excitement in Old Servia against the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. Armed bands of Mahomedans, Armanta, and Christian insurgents are rapidly

THE IROP-CLAD DIRASTER.

KIEL, July 19.—The official inquiry into the iron-clad disaster on the British coast resulted in a verdict acquitting the officers of the Grosser Kurfuerst and Koenig Wilhelm, and attributing

WILL SOON RETURN.

LONDON, July 20—5 a. m.—A Berlin special says the Russian Guards will return home by the end of the month. Ten large steamers have been chartered for their conveyance,

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 20—5 a. m.—A Vienna special says: At the Cabinet Council on Friday the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Warreported on arrangements of their respective Departments for the occupation of the Turkish provinces. Military preparations have been completed in the most satisfactory manner.

The new organization is working smoothly. Four divisions are on the frontier ready to cross

on the receipt of telegraphic orders.

Mehemet All Pashs has arrived in Vienna.
The Turkish Plenipotentiaries are waiting for their final instructions, which are expected to reach them Saturday. Austria shows the greatest disposition to spare Turkish susceptibilities.

A son of Prince Karageorgevich has fled to Hungary after an unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection in Servia.

DENOUNCED.

ROME, July 19.—The Italian journals, the Liberta, Fangula, and Bersaguere, are exceedingly violent in their denunciations of the acquisi-

LONDON, July 20-5 a. m.-Turkish newspa

pers report that Turkey has called the attention of Greece to the existence of insurgent bands

on the frontier, holding her responsible for any

conflict.

WILL HAVE TO SUBMIT.

A dispatch from Vienna announces that Austria has made a direct appeal to the Porte through Count Zichy, her Ambassador. Carathaceori Pasha was told on Thursday that he would ultimately have to submit to force. He however, remains stubborn, being aware of the scruples of the Austrian Emperor.

ITALY.

LONDON, July 19.—The rumor of the proba-

bility of the resignation of Count Corti, the Italian Prime Minister, is denied. The entire

THE TYROL.

Fifty meetings in favor of the annexation of

the Southern Tyrol to Italy are organizing in the principal towns. The egitators are extrem-

ists, and their course is disapproved by the best people. The Government cannot interfere with the meetings so long as they do not violate the

law, though the bad effect in Austria of the

NO MENACE.

LONDON, July 20—5 a. m.—A special from Rome says it is authoritatively denied that

Austria has uttered any menace to Italy. The Italian Government, in communication with that of Austria, has deplored the radical agita

ion, pointed out that its significance has been

exaggerated, and spontaneously offered assur-ances that it will not suffer the right of public

meeting to be abused to the detriment of inter-national relations. The Italian Ambassador

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

A RECENT DISTORBANCE AT VENICE.

Dispatches to London Times.

VIENNA, July 1.—In reference to the recent

disturbance at Venice I may state that, in view of the spontaneous acts of reparation and expressions of regret on the part of the authorities and inhabitants of the town, the Austro-Hungarian Government regards the incident as hashed up, and declares that all those who would selve to disturb the record relatives with

Hungarian Government regards the incident as hushed up, and declares that all those who would seek to disturb the good relations existing between Austria-Hungary and Italy will only meet with disappointment.

Rows, June 30.—Signor Sella interrogated the Minister of the Interior yesterday on the subject of the demonstration against Austria which occurred at Venice on Friday evening. A report having got abroad that the Austrian Government had forbidden the departure of an excursion train Trieste for Venice, a number of young men assembled in the Piazza San Marco and commenced shouting "Viva Trieste Italiana." They then went to the residence of the Austrian Consul, broke the windows, and tore down the Austrian arms. Signor Zanardelli replied that the Government deeply regretted the character of the disturbance which had broken out. If the local authorities had not already done all that was necessary to punish the offenders and prevent the repetition of similar insults to a friendly Power, the Government would take the requisite steps. What had occurred could not be attributed to the Venetian people, who had shown so much hospitality when the Emperor of Austria recently visited their city. It was the work of a few foolish persons, who, having never done anything for their country, thought to show their patriotism in this reprehensible manner. The Jocal authorities had immediately replaced the Austrian arms. The Prefect had also called upon the Consul to express regret for what had happened. The orincipal inhabitants of Venice left cards at the Consulate the following morning.

TURKEY. TYRANNY IN SYRIA—STATE OF THE SULTAN'S MIND.

Dispatch to London Times.

GONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.—If we are to be-

GONSTANTINOPLE, June 33.—It we are to be-lieve the newspaper Stamboul, the Ottoman Government even of the provinces unaffected by the war is becoming more intolerable than ever. In Syria, Sevdet Pasha, the new Governor, be-

agitation is fully recognized.

tion of Cyprus by Great Britain.

the collision to the mistake of the heims the Koenig Wilhelm.

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false, and that he will not recognise such absurd.

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subscribers as much for their money as they could get
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FOREIGN.

English Press Opinion Favorable to Beaconsfield's Policy.

THE PORTRESSES.

LONDON, July 19.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Turkish Commissioners at Varna and Shumia are engaged in removing troops and war material. The surrender of these fortresses will take place shortly.

The Porte having expressed approhension of a conflict between the Russian and the Lazis at Batoum, Prince Labanoff replied that the Russians were in a position to guarantee the maintenance of order. The Turning-Point in the Salisbury-Derby Episode in the Lords.

Salisbury Substitutes the Lie Polite for the Lie Inferential

A Programme Agreed Upon by the English Liberals.

The Government Accused of Neg-lecting the Interests of the Greeks,

And of Assuming Responsibilities Without the Sanction of Parliament. The Italian Radical Element Actively

of the TyroL Preparations for the Evacua-tion of Shumla and

Agitating the Annexation

ENGLAND.

Varna.

BRACONSFIELD'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 19.—All the morning papers
except the News comment favorably on Lord
Braconsfield's statement in the House of Lords Reaconsticld's statement in the House of Lords last evening, in explanation of the course of the British Plenipotentiaries in the Berlin Congress. The Times thinks Lord Derby transgressed his rights and the customs which it is desirable to uphold, on making public his recollections of former discussions of the Cabinet.

THE SCRN

In the House of Lords surpassed in brilliancy and animation anything within the memory of the living. Every part of the chamber was densely crowded.

DERBY AND SALMBURY.

The passage between Lord Sallabury and Lord
Derby was very sharp. Lord Sallabury said Derby was very sharp, Lord Salisbury said Lord Derby was constantly making revelations; this was his third speech since he left the Cabinet, and on each occasion he had an installment of the same fatal tale. "Like Dr. Oates," he said, "Lord Derby did not know how much the public would endure, so he gave his story in broken doses. So far as his (Lord Salisbury's) memory, served, Lord Derby's statement was not true." On heing called to profer Lord Salisbury. not true." On being called to order, Lord Salisbury substituted the term "incorrect" for "not true," and disclaimed any intention to impuga Lord Derby's veracity.

The Marquis of Hartington gave notice in the House of Commons that he would, at an early day, call attention to the papers relating to the Eastern question, and move a resolution. THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

London, July 19.—The resolution which Lord flartington gave notice in the House of Com-mons to-day that he should move will be as fol-

with satisfaction that the troubles in the East have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of liberty and self-government to some populations of European Turkey, it regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks; that in regard to Asiatic Turkey, the military liacilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that the underined engagements relative to a better administration of the Asiatic Provinces have imposed many responsibilities on the State, while no sufficient means are indicated for securing their foldliment, and that these responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of Parliament.

The debate on the resolution will probably open on the 29th inst.

THE COMING DEBATE.

The Times says it is understood that the debate in the House of Commons on Lord Hart-

ington's motion, regarding the Eastern question, will commence on the 25th instant and last throughout the following week.

THE EAST.

VIENNA, July 19.—Caratheodori Pasha raises difficulties in the negotiations with the Austrian Government relative to the occupation of the Turkish Provinces. He insists that the Sultan's sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina be recognized, and that the duration and extent of recognized, and that the duration and extent of the occupation should be previously settled. Neither the date of the departure of Gen. Phil-ippovich nor the movement of the army across the frontier has at yet been fixed, on account of the pending deliberations. It is understood, however, the Porte has been informed that the postponement of the Austrian occupation be youd a certain date will be inadmissible.

ASIA MINOR RAILWAY.

LONDON, July 19.—Two parties of railway experts, under the direction of the Government, will examine the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys for the best railway route to the Persian Gulf.

LONDON, July 19.—A Berlin dispatch says Prince Gortschakoff has returned to St. Peters-burg, instead of going to Wildbad, as he had in-tended. Gortschakoff goes to St. Petersburg to oppose the intrigues for his own overthrow and

Count Schouvaloff's promotion.

OUTRAGE PROTEST.

A Berlin dispatch says that France has suggested a joint protest of the Powers against the Turkish outrages in Thessaly.

Turkish outrages in Thessalv.

THAT INSULT.

William H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to Lord Robert Montague, said that Admiral Hornby telegraphs that the Flag Captain of the British fleet in the Ægean Sea has had an interview with Gen. Todleben, who stated that he had heard nothing of the firing into the British man-of-war boat sent to demand the release of the English sailors detained by the Russians near the Gulf of Saros. Gen. Todleben said he extremely regretted the occurrence, and promised to send an officer specially to the Gulf of Saros to make inquiries concerning the affair. He said he was sure the superior officers of the Russian army in that district were ignorant of the attack upon the boat.

A Bertin dispatch announces that Russia proposes to appoint diplomatic agents at various points in Asiatic Turkey to watch Russian interests. Russia is also making an effort to secure the early construction of a proposed railway from Orenburg into Central Asia, 200 German miles. The money required for the undertaking will be raised by loan.

GOING TO CIPEUS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—Emigration from

THE HEAT.

Continued Sufferings of the Unfortunate People of St.

ernment which, during the present state of siege, can suppress a journal without judgment.

The following anecdote, now in circulation, is characteristic of the state of the Sultan's mind at this moment. In a farewell visit of Frincess Reuss, wife of the German Ambassador, this lady congratulated his Majesty on the deep reverence and affection entertained toward him by his subjects, gently and adroitly insinuating that so much devotion should be rewarded by the Padishah showing himself more frequently in public. The Padishah listened with a long and astonished face, and when the Princess left remarked to the bystanders: "Je voudrais blen savoir quel interet peut avoir cette femme a me faire assassiner." I rive the words in French as I received them from my informant.

THE BALKANS.

BUCHAREST, July 2.—The idea prevalent in some quarters that the line of the Balkans is a strong one is a mistake. The Balkans are nothing more than a belt of large dumplings, so to speak, which permit infantry to wind around them in all directions, making roads as they go for artillery and transport trains; and, as infantry do masrly all the fighting in modern warfare, a line which can be easily passed by this arm of the service camnot be regarded as being a strong one. The southern slopes are steen, while the northern are easy of access in hundreds of places. There are numerous places of egress for a column entering from the north, and as the direct lateral movement of a defensive force is difficult, this choice of entrance and egress afforded the attacking army renders it necessary, in order to insure perfect safety, to have a continuous line of defenders occupying each ravine and hill along the crest of the range, and with strength enough at each point to resist an attack in force. The continuous line being impossible, it is an error to suppose that the Balkans will ever interpose a serious barrier to an intelligent and determined attack from the Bulgarian side of the mountains. Thirteen Citizens Killed Yesterday, Making 254 in Seven Days.

The Day Very Warm in New York City--- A Hegira of In-

Philadelphia Getting Her Bricks Ready to Roast Folks.

The Atmosphere in Ohicago Habitable for

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ANOTHER HOT DAY.

ANOTHER HOT DAY.

St. Louis, July 19.—St. Louis has had another close and sultry day. Though the thermometer has been about three degrees lower than it was yesterday, the atmosphere has been oppressive, and the slight wind that prevailed the greater part of the day had little in it that was lavigorating and refreshing. The casualties from heat, however, have been greatly diminished, and it can now be fairly said that St. Louis is very near the ending of the terrible scourge which has weighed upon it for the last ten days. which has weighed upon it for the cases of sunstroke to-day will number about fifty, and of these not more than ten who fatal. There were only six deaths to-day.

AT THE MORGUE

seven bodies were exposed, and these were

HAVANA, July 19.—The Official Gazette pub-lishes a royal decree, dividing the Government and administration of Cuba into six civil prov-linces, named Pinar Del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerro Principe, and Santiago de Cuba.

and it looked as if the medical attendants would have a busy day. But, about 10 o'clock, busi-ness slacked off, and after that hour there the Dispensary during the day. Nearly all the factories and foundries are now running on full force, though many workmen still refuse to return to work until the heated term is entirely over with. Many of the shops where girls are employed will not resume full work until Mon-

show that the tide of travel has again set in through St. Louis, and that the public scare is rapidly passing away. About 2 o'clock this afternoon the sky became overcast, and there was every indication of rain. At 4 a slight shower set in, but only lasted five minutes. scarcely cooling the atmosphere, and leaving it almost warmer than it was before. At 10 p. m. the stars are shining, and there is no indication of rain, though the closeness of the air indicates that there must be rain before many hours. In

Santa Ciara, Puerio Principe, and Santiago de Cuba.

EINO GEORGE OF HANOVER.

BERLIN, July 19.—The New Prussian Cross-Gazette says ex-Ministers Munchhausen and Windthorst advise the Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King George of Hanover, to compromise with Prussia tegarding his claims.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch from Rome says the negotiations are in an advanced stage whereby the Papal Nuncio residing at Munich will have jurisduction over the Catholic Church and Bishops in Prussia.

LONDON, July 20.—The pigeon-shooting match between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, of the United States, and Mr. Wallace, of England, at Notting Hill Gun Club, took place yesterday. The terms were to shoot at 100 pirds for \$100 a side and a silver cup. The match resulted in a draw, each man killing ninety-seven birds. Another match, for \$200 a side, is fixed for next Wednesday.

LARGE LIABLITTES.

PARIS, June 30.—A return for last year is published in Wednesday's Official Journal of the land under different crops, and the amount of each crop harvested. There were 6,976,000 hectares under wheat, 464,000 under meslin, 1,346,000 under rye, 1,085,000 under barley,

633,000 under buckwheat, 623,000 under barley, 663,000 under buckwheat, 623,000 under maize and millet, 3,358,000 under oats, and 1,226,000 under potatoes. The relatively small quantity of barley sown is due to obvious reasons. In England, against about 3,300,000 acres of wheat, there are about 2,500,000 of barley, and about the same of oats. As regards the amounts harvested, a hectare of wheat yielded 14.35 hectolitres, of meslin 15.31, of rye 13.53, of barley 16.32, of buckwheat 15.7, of maize and millet 16.17, of bats 20.53, and botatoes 95.67. The total harvest amounted to 100,145,000 hectolitres of wheat, 68,977,000 of oats, 24,998,000 of rye, 17,886,000 of barley, 10,990,000 of rye, 10,706,000 of maize and millet, and 7,108,940 of meslin. The greatest yield is in the northern departments, and the smallest in the southern. In the former it amounted, in the case of wheat, to between fourieen and twenty-one hectolitres per hectare, while in the latter it reached only ten or eleven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERLIN, July 19.—The health of the Empero

Wilhelm is steadily improving. He goes to Gas-

THE NOBELINGS.

All the members of Nobeling's family have changed their name to "Edeling."

THE AUZIN STRIKE.

THE VOGORIDES FAMILY.

Disputer to London Times.

BUCHAREST, June 30.—The mention of the Vogorides family as possible candidates for the throne of Bulgaria makes the following details somewhat interesting: Aleko Pasha, the former Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, is not the direct heir of the family line. His nephew, Prince Emanuel Vogorides, now living in Roumaina, is the representative of this well-known Bulgarian family. His father was formerly Prince of Moldavia under the Turkish domination. This Prince is a man of ability, wealth, and education. He married the grand-daughter of Prince Stourdza of Moldavia, whose daughter married a son of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor. The great grandfather of Prince Emanuel Vogorides obtained permission from the Porteto introduce the Bulgarian language into the schools and church services in opposition to the endeavors of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople. The grandfather and father of Prince Emanuel never spared their energies or money in the cause of Bulgarian nationality. After the massacres in 1876 this Prince came forward, and up to the arrival of the Russians a Plojesti last summer he was prominent in the cause of his countrymen. But the Russians, not being very desirous of encouraging a man who might be in the way of their schemes for the reorganization of Bulgaria, purposely slighted him, and since then he has remained quiet. The Vogorides family is probably the only one that has any prominent claim on the Bulgarians if a native line is to be established on the newly-created throne between the Danube and the Balkans.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 19.—The leading Orangemen of the Dominion, who have been deliberating here in connection with the recent Orange troubles, have adopted the line of action foreshadowed in last night's dispatch. The Supreme Grand Lodge will direct all further movements of the Montreal Orangomen. Eminent counsel have been secured, and a fund is to be raised to test the legality of the Order in the Province of Quebec. The delegates left for home to-night. To-day counsel for the volunteers in connection with the recent troubles caused a warrant to be issued against Cumingham, one of Mayor Beaudry's special constables, who, it is alleged, while he was intoxicated, arrested a private of the Fifth Royals on a pretended charge of carrying arms.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 19.-Mrs. Ustharine A.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 19.—Mrs. Catharine A., widow of the late Joseph Courtney, one of the carliest settlers of the city, departed this life last evening. Her death is traceable to the conduct of a wayward son, the defaulting City Clerk of two years ago.

Special Dimental of The Tribuna.

TUSCOLA, Ill., July 19.—Mrs. Ruth Spees, wife of Dr. S. T. Spees, of this place, and daughter of Adam Shrankwider, of Mackville, Piatt County, died of spleenitis at 5 a. m. to-day. day.

John I. Stewart, son of A. B. Stewart, an old citizen of this town, fell dead last night on the street, of heart-disease. The deceased was a bright, promising boy of 19 years.

In Syria. Sevdet Pasha, the new Governor, besides the tyranny exercised by himself, supports the under Governor of Nablous, Stolo Pasha, who, on account of his outrageous conduct, had been dismissed and imprisoned by Sevdet's predecessor, Stamdi Pasha. Stolo Pasha, on being restored to his office, adopted an even more outrageous line of conduct against the people of his district, imprisoning, banishing, and bastmadolins many of them. Sevdet Pasha rejected all appeals addressed to him by the sufferers till the distressed population sent a petition to the sinter for redress and for justice. The Suitanta Government referred the petition to Sevdet, their in his turn forwarded it to his subaltern, Stolo. This latter had thus an ooportunity of wreaking he vengeance on the signataries of the petition, who were among the richest notables of the locality, and were similated to the almost entire exhaustion of their means. This outrageous conduct

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Louis.

Man and Beast

buried to-night. One of the saddest cases to-day was that of the Rev. Father Joseph Brink-man, of the Monks' Church, on the corner of Kansas avenue and Merrimae street, who was prostrated at a late hour last night. The best PARIS, July 19.—The Cabinet has decided to send as many troops as possible to Auxin, the scene of the colliers' strike.

PARIS, July 19.—The situation at Anzih has improved in consequence of the concessions of the employers, and some men have resumed work. remedies were applied and the most skillful medical aid was secured, but, notwithstanding the great effort made to resuscitate the good man, he died this morning at an early hour. This morning there was a quite a rush of busi-

in this city, he said that the general tend seemed to be towards a decrease of the ter ature all over the country, which was slowly and surely progressing from the West. Yesterday afternoon there was quite a fall at most of the Western stations, and to-day there was still ing. The minimum thermometer this morning was 79, the lowest we had had since the 14th.

The change at Winnemucca, the Signal-Officer thought, was the precursor of a cold wave, which would sweep eastwardly, reaching here by to-morrow morning. There have been 376 BURIAL PERMITS issued in St. Louis during the last seven days, those of last year for the corresponding period being 122, showing an excess of 254 deaths. and being 122, showing an excess of 254 deaths, and it may be fairly stated that this excessive mortality is due more or less directly to the intense heat that has prevailed. The following is the thermometer record of this day: 8 a. m., 8714; 9 a.m., 874; 10 a. m., 9034; 11 a. m., 9234; 12 m., 94; 1 p. m., 954; 3 p. m., 964; 5 p. m., 98.

5 p. m., 96.

THE DEAD.

The following is a list of burial permits issued to-day in cases of sunstroke:
Louisa Scherer, 36 years.
Louis Meyer, 55 years.

William Polak, 40 years.
The Rev. John Brinkman N. Edelberg, 91

The Rev. John Brinkman N. Edelberg, 91, years.
Susan Schorer, 33 years.
Susan Brown, 36 years.
E. H. Pierce. 85 years.
Adolph Niemann, 38 years.
An unknown man, 50 years, who died at the City Hospital.
Christopher Bleak, 48 years.
Mary O'Neil, 40 years.
William Mitchell, 38 years.
Mrs. Courcy, 30 years.
The "Garra."
To the Western Associated Press.
St. Louis, July 19.—Seventeen cases of sunstroke were treated at the Dispensary to-day, eight of which were considered severe enough to send to the hospital after being restored to consciousness.

eand to the hospital after being restored to consciousness.

Caleb Bruce, a colored laborer in a coal-yard, was one of these, and died shortly after being removed.

George Haddon, of Clayton, Mich., who was picked up in the rear of the Olive Street Hotel, was another. A critical case.

Pat Godfrey, a farmer, had severe convulsions, and is regarded as dangerously affected. Emma McCabe, a gray-baired soun-touse graduate and hard drinker, will probably die. Mary Ann Connelly, another hard case, is in critical condition.

Lewis Williams, from Dayton, U., was overcome on the street, but was restored.

Charles A. Humboldt, of Covington, Kr., who was treated and restored two days ago, got on another spree, and this time was sent to the hospital.

The Rev. Father Brinkman, of the Monks' Church, in the southern port of the city, was prostrated last night, and died in about three hours, netwithstanding skillful medical attendance.

Mrs. Sarah E. Finnegan died this morning

hours, netwithstanding skillful medical attendance.

Mrs. Sarah E. Finnegan died this morning from the effects of a stroke received yesterday.

A man supposed to be Adolphus Heinbert, of Clark County, Iowa, died at East St. Louis last evening from the effects of the heat.

Eighty-eight cases of sunstroke have been sent to the City Hospital since the heated term commenced, only twelve of which proved fatal.

A SLIGHT SHOWER
fell here about 4 o'clock this evening, and another about 7 o'clock, which cooled the atmosphere somewhat. The mercury has been from one to five degrees lower to-day than yesterday, the greatest difference being between 5 and 7 o'clock. Since the latter hour it has become very close and sultry, and the night promises to be as warm as ever.

CORROBORATORY.

The total number of deaths in this city from the 12th to the 18th of July last year were 122, and for the corresponding week of July just closed were 876. The difference of 254 deaths may fairly, perhaps, be attributed to excessive heat.

Don I. Stewart, son of A. B. Stewart, an old citizen of this town, fell dead last night on the street, of heart-disease. The deceased was a bright, promising boy of 19 years.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Up to midnight nine leaths from sunstroke to-day, and unward of seventy-five serious but not fatal cases of heatprostration in this city and Brooklyn, have been prostration in this city and Brooklyn, have been reported. The heat was two degrees greated this afternoon than yesterday, and its protrain removed to quarantine. It is believed there will be no further extension of the disease.

200,000 PERSONS left the city yesterday between now and 3 p. m. for Coney Island and other neighboring seaside resorts. The physicians of the Board of Health who visit the poorer quarters say that the temperature in the tenement houses in these districts is about 90 degrees. In these quarters the greatest suffering has occurred. It is thought that the fact that temperature rose here to-day without a diminution in the Western cities, and that the ncy of the wind is to stick in the southwest, indicates a prolongation of the great heat. The wave is now traveling along the Atlantic

The wave is now traveling along the Atlantic Coast in a northeasterly direction.

JUMPING INTO THE FIRE.

To the Western Associated Fress.

New York, July 19.—The trains from the Western crowded with those seeking the benefits of the sea air and water. In fact, so immense has the travel from that direction over the Eric Road become that Mr. John N. Abbott, General Eastern Passenger Agent, has been compelled to increase its accommodations for the special benefit of Western tourists.

At Meriden, Conn., there were five cases of sunstroke to-day.

At Meriden Count, there were five cases of sunstroke to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA. July 19.—Heated humanity got but little comfort to-day. The thermometer only went down to 83 during the night, which was 6 degrees hotter than any previous night this season, and in the morning ft went up to 90 with a rush. It was at 94 on Chestnut street at 9 o'clock. Later in the day it rose to 98, which was the highest point of the day. From that it dropped until there was a little shower at 5 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock it was 94 again. At midnight it was at 83, which was only one degree less than the night before. Though there has been a current of air all day, the heat has been more prostrating to-day. There have been seven sunstrokes, four of them fatal. So far, this has been the hottest month ever known in the city.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The heat to-day has been less excessive than yesterday, but it is still very hot. A severe wind and rain storm prevailed in Washington County, in this State, thirty miles from Pittsburg, this afternoon, uprooting trees and doing considerable damage to the crops. Indications are favorable for rain here before morning.

Michael Flood, John Sheeban, and John Kanler died to-day from the effects of the heat.

ILLINOIS. MENDOTA.

Mendora, Ill., July 19.—The beautiful shower that fell here the evening before last, and the prediction of the Manitoba wave, followed by a refreshing breeze yesterday, gave us hopes that the furnace-like heat of the last two weeks had passed away, but our bopes were blasted by its return to-day, and while not showing so high a record by six degrees as we have had, be than any day heretofore, and apparently much more keenly felt in the city. We have had more keenly lest in the city. We have had only two cases of sunstroke, viz. Louis Sieka, a farmer, and a drayman of Henning's brewery. Three sunstrokes are reported from surrounding localities, having occurred in hay fields, and, while they are sufficiently serious, it is hoped they will not be attended with fatal results. A lady from Chicago en route for Maywood found her child suffocated in the cars

TUSCOLA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TUSCOLA, Ill., July 19.—Mr. C. N. Walls, editor of the Tuscola Saturday Journal, was prostrated by the heat last Monday, and up to yesterday had been in a critical condition; to-day he is considered out of danger.

Sam Ackerman, a printer in the Journal office, was prostrated yesterday by the heat.

An infant son of J. Kornblum, a merchant of Tuscola, died of heat last night.

An infant son of J. Kornblum, a merchant of Tuscola, died of neat last night.

SpringField.

SpringField.

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SpringField.

SpringField.

The neat to-day has been much less oppressive and there have been only two prostrations, and they of the lightest order. The thermometer has not got above 48. order. The thermometer has not got above 98, and to-night there is a slight breeze. The victims of earlier strokes are all recovering, and some of them are able to be out.

HENRY. Ill., July 19.—The weather is very shade at 2 p. m. For the past eight days it ranged from 98 to 104 in the shade. Five cases of sunstroke were reported, one fatal, a German, who died almost instantly after being affected. We are now having a thur ed, may pr

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 19.—The heat was BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 19.—The heat was intense again to-day, and there is every indication of another scorcher to-morrow. No sunstrokes or prostrations were reported to-day. DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 19.—Another installment of heat; thermometer 94. A farmer named Conover is the latest case of fatal sunstroke. No polar wave yet.

IOWA. KEOKUK.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 19.-After the thunder storm yesterday the mercury fell from 96 to 80, but to-day the heat has been resumed in all its intensity, the mercury ascending nearly to the highest point yet reached. Several cases of sun

highest point yet reached. Several cases of sunstroke occurred this afternoon, but none fatal. Large numbers of horses are so affected by the heat as to be unserviceable.

DAVENFORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENFORT, Is., July 19.—The weather was very much cooler here to-day, the thermometer rising to 30 in the shade, but most of the time being under that point. Several heavy rains fell this afternoon, and to-night the air is delightfully cool. Of those sunstruck yesterday one Minnie Jopp, a German servant-girl, aged 17, died early this morning. No new cases occurred to-day.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL AND MINNBAPOLIS. St. Paul, Minn., July 19.—The first geni case of sunstroke of the summer occurred in Minneapolis to-day. Arnold Holman was prostrated while at work out of doors. He was unconscious some time, but will recover. Charles Koerger died in St. Paul to-day, supposed from exposure to the sun wante on Monday.

The thermometer has ranged here from 90 to 9t, but constant breezes have prevented suffer-ing from the heat.

CHICAGO.

A LITTLE WARMER. Yesterday the weather was not, on the whole cool as on the previous day. Still there was little ground for complaint, as at no time did the temperature reach within ten degrees of its highest point in the early part of the week.

The "Manitoba Wave" evidently had come to stay awhile, although a little debilitated by its long journey from the far North. The wind blew at the rate of only four miles an hour at 7 e'clock in the morning, but at 11 c'clock it had increased to a speed of five miles, and was traveling from the northeast. The thermometer rose from 75 degrees at 7 o'clock to 80.5 degrees at 2 p. m., which was not a very great increase of temperature. Business on the streets, which had been considerably interrupted during the past few days, resumed its normal condition, and the leading thoroughfares teemed once more with footpassengers. On State and Clark streets the improvement was especially noticeable. The sky was clear in the mornine, but towards noon there were masses of light clouds passing continually, but there were no indications of rain at any time during the day.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Transum Building), was at 8 a. m., 79 degrees; 10 a. m., 87, 12 m., 81, 3 p. m., 83; 8 p. m., 80; Barometer at 8 a. m., 20,49; 8 p. m., 20,46.

Cases.

There were a few deaths reported, but they were of persons struck down earlier in the week. The number of casualties yesterday ck in the morning, but at 11 o'clock

Mrs. Lusk; 45 years of age, residing in the rear of No. 97 Crosby street, while hanging up clothes in a yard at the corner of Wells and Wasting streets Wednesday last, received a sunstroke. She will recover.

Fifty burial permits were issued yesterday, of which the following were in cases of sunstroke where the stroke but not the death, have been previously reported: Magdalene Wurtz, age st. Hanover and Twenty-sixth streets; John Githert, 50, No. 1036 Butterfield street; Sophia Egsterns, 35, No. 45 Fisk street, sunstroke in

ildbed; Edward Coleman, 57, No. 1421 South

Thursday Miss Ada Sweet, Pension Agent here, was prostrated by the heat as a result of too close application to duty. It was at first thought that the attack would be fatal, but Mrs. Dr. Cook reported yesterday that she was much improved, and probably out of danger.

Him Mores of No. 150 West Division street. Hirsh Moses, of No. 159 West Division street, was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon in the saloon of C. Neidersmitt, No. 839 Milwaukee avenue. Dr. Cohn was called in, but the mandied shortly afterwards. Apoplexy of the lungs, caused in great part by the heat, is the supposed cause. Deceased was 68 years of age, and left eight grown-up children.

VARIOUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The Weather to-day up to noon varied very little from yester day, with the mercury ranging about thre degrees lower, and a moderate breeze beginning to temper the air toward the middle of the day. About 3 o'clock a heavy and prolonged thund storm, accompanied by a brisk wind, brought full relief to the city, and this was followed by full relief to the city, and this was followed by a steady rain, which lasted until dark. The Signal Service prophesies cooler winds for tomorrow. During the storm the Representative wing of the Capitol was struck by lightning. The fluid followed the wires which make the electric connection between the various parts of the hall and space from the ceiling with the engineer's room in the basement. No one was injured and no damage done beyond deranging several coils of the electrician's wires.

Beveral coils of the electrician's wires.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Business to-day was greatly retarded, and outdoor work generally suspended on account of the heat. Thirty-two cases of sunstroke are reported; only one fatal. About 5 p. m. a thunder-storm passed over the city, and the thermometer felt from 95% deg. to 79 deg.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 18.—William A.
Garett, the Agent of the Revenue Department
who was yesterday overcome and prostrated here with heat, is very much improved to-day

DETROTT DETROUF.

Special Dispatch to The Pribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—It has been very comfortable here to-day. Although the thermometer ran at one time to ninety, the cool breeze from the river effectually counteracted the rays of the sun. Only three slight cases of prostration were reported.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The heat to-day was tess intense, the thermometer reaching 92, and

less intense, the thermometer reaching 22, and a breeze tempering the atmosphere. There were several cases of slight prostration, with one death—that of Michael King, a shoemaker, who was sunstruck Thursday.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICIAL BEFORTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20-1 a. m .- Indies tions: . For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley clear or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, stationary pressure and temperature.
For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, variable winds For the Upper Lake region, Upper Missi weather, occasional rains, variable winds, most ly from the south, nearly stationary tempera

fime. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vet. Rn. Weather 6:53 a.m. 28,909 75 77 N.E. 4 Cloudy, 11:18 a.m. 28,897 78 73 E. 6 Cloudy, 2:00 p.m. 29,898 70 E. 5 Cloudy, 3:53 p.m. 29,898 81 83 E. 5 Fuir, 9:00 p.m. 29,898 81 83 E. 5 Fuir, 10:18 p.m. 29,898 79 82 S.E. 3 Fair, 10:18 p.m. 29,898 79 82 S.E. 4 Fair, 4 Fair, 4 Fair, 4 Fair, 4 Fair, 4 Fair, 5 Fa

Stations. Bar. Thr. Find. Rain Weather

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SUNSTROKE. ONLY THE LAST STAGE OF AN AFFECTION WHICH MAY BE CHECKED IN TIME—HOW DESPERATE CASES ARE TREATED, AND HOW THEY ARE BE-LIEVED TO ARISE.

New York World, July 13.
Sunstroke, insolation or thermic fever, as it is variously called, is one of the most curious ffections that afflict mankind. It is generally considered to be sudden in its onset, and it cer ainly terminates quickly, whether the end death or recovery. Within ten years even th medical profession was entirely at sea with re gard to it. It was considered an active conges tion of the brain, and not only in active practice, but in hospitals, where the most learner men of the profession congregate, it was treated heroically by means of copious bleeding. The statistics of sunstroke in this country have not yet been compiled, but it is said that bleeding

did not prove to be a cure.

A reporter of the World yesterday conversed on the subject of sunstroke with Dr. Aifred L Loomis, a Professor in one of the medical co leges of this city, and a physician who has had large experience in the treatment of annatroke This conversation developed many important facts which the public should attentively confacts which the public should attentively consider during the summer months. Dr. Loomis said that sunstroke is not adisease which occurs suddenly and strikes a person down without warning. There is always a premonitory or preparatory stage. This is characterized by restlessness, excitement, and inability to sleep, all of which are due to the effects of heat prolonged through several days. The effect of the heat may be assisted by over stimulation with alcoholic drinks, mental shock, and overtaxation of the body and mind. In addition to these symptoms there are lassitude, want of appetite, and increased thirst. The patients say that they feel hot but cannot sweat. The greater number of cases is observed in laborers working out of doors, although they may not be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It is also noticed in this stage that the pulse is increased in frequency and that the temperature of the skin is raised above the natural standard, which is 98 or 99 degrees. After this period of restlessness and excitement comes vertigo or dizzness and faintness, which rapidly or gradually pass into the state of unconsciousness called sunstroke. The termination of this stage is, naturally, recovery or death.

Dr. Loomis expressed his belief that in the

death.

Dr. Loomis expressed his belief that, in the majority of cases, the premonitory stage exists, but the greater number of the persons affected are habitual drinkers of stimulants, and keep on drinking to relieve their great thirst until they fall unconsidous. Thus the first stage may exist without causing any alarm.

The treatment of the first stage, which all research can readily recognize as the foregunger. persons can readily recognize as the forerunn of sunstroke, as it occurs during the summe and comes on without the chill which ushers

The stage of ascensciousness is marked by The stage of anoneclossness is marked by heavy breathing, a turgid or flushed countemance and neck, hot and dry skin, and frequent and feeble pulse. In some cases the face is deathly pale, but the other parts of the body are more or less flushed. There is an inability to awallow or to speak, and there is less of sensation and voluntary motion. The purplis of the eyes are at first contracted, but afterwards became dilated. These conditions resemble sizes.

y different kinds of blood-pois included alcoholic intoxication is included alcoholic intoxication, and the diagnosis is made by observing the high temperature of the body, and by taking into consideration the heat of the weather. But for the rise of the temperature it would be difficult to distinguish sunstroke from intoxication. The time of day or the particular heat of the day has little to do with sunstroke. The reaccuse is prolonged heat extending through several days. A person may be exposed to intense heat for two days, and on the third day, which may be cooler than the two preceding it, may be

cause is prolonged heat extending through several days. A person may be exposed to intense heat for two days, and on the third day, which may be cooler than the two preceding it, may be suistruck. Dr. Loomis has had cases in which the prominent sign was an increase of temperature. He treated them for the premoultory stage of sunstroke, and all bad effects disappeared; but he has no doubt that the cases left to themselves would have terminated in the unconsciousness of sunstroke.

There is no particular occupation, Dr. Loomis said, which predisposes to this affection. Of the two great classes of men, those who labor with their bratus and the superature of the body down. As an illustration of the fact that it is the effect of heat prolonged through several days that causes sunstroke, the instances are cited of persons who go into a hot furnace and remain for a short time without injury. The question whether or not a certain case of sunstroke will terminate fatally depends entirely upon the heat of the body. If the temperature rises rapidly and cannot be reduced quickly the patient will die. There is no given degree, however, which, when reached, can be called fatal. About two years ago Dr. Loomis had in one of his wards at Bellevue Hospital a sunstruck patient whose bodily heat attained the remarkable hight of 110 degrees, 12 degrees above the natural standard, yet this nationed the remarkable hight of 110 degrees, 12 degrees above the natural standard, yet this batient recovered. Within a few days a patient was admitted to the same hospital whose temperature Tuesda

e organs and tissues are very soft, that so the organs show degeneration, and that t

the organs and tissues are very soft, that some of the organs show degeneration, and that the blood is unnaturally fluid.

There is still a marked division of opinion as to what sunstroke really is. Some writers hold that it is a congestion of the brain and nervous centres, caused by direct action of heat. Dr. Loomis holds that the disease is an overheating of the blood, the consequence being that the blood is no longer able to perform its functions. This view is sustained by Dr. McLean, Professor in the British College of India, who has published in "Reynolds' System of Medicine" an elaborate paper on the subject. Dr. Loomis thinks that all signs found after death in the brain and elsewhere are secondary to the primary brain and elsewhere are secondary to the primary change caused in the blood by its overheating. What this change is has not yet been deter-

ined. The treatment of sunstroke during the stage nined.

Ine treatment of sunstroke during the stage of unconsciousness is as follows: Wrap the patient in a sheet, the temperature of which is about 80 degrees, and over this place a sheet wrung out of fee cold water. Or the patient may be wrapped in the first sheet and sprinkled with cold water, or given a cold bath in any way that will not cause a shock of the nerves. Ice should be applied to be top of the head and cold water to the spine. The object of this is to reduce the temperature as rapidity as possible. When the body is reduced to 100 degrees there should be a pause in the treatment. If the temperature again rises, again apply the cold, and repeat the treatment until the temperature cases to rise. At the same time stimulating injections may be used, the bowels unloaded, and the kidneys kept in action. When consciousness has returned, which it will do unless the heat has been too prolonged, the patient may be moderately stimulated. After the second stage, which lasts from one to forty-eight hours, the patient recovers in two or three days. It is a long time, however, before the functions of the brain and nervous system are restored. of the brain and nervous system are restored of the brain and increous system are restored. It has been said that permanent disturbance of the reasoning powers and loss of memory have followed sunstroke, but this has never happened in Dr. Loomis' experience. It is certain, however, that patients are more susceptible to heat after having experienced sunstroke.

The main points which Dr. Loomis thinks should be impressed upon the public with research to the contraction of the contractions of the contractions.

stroke.

Living in rooms where the air is hot and calm predisposes to sunstroke.

Drinking alcoholic liquors predisposes to sun stroke.
Using physical exertion for a prolonged time, as in the case of laborers, predisposes to sun-

Diet has little to do with this affection. People may eat during the summer months any kind of fresh nourishing meat or vegetables that

CASUALTIES.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

BARNESVILLE, O., July 17.-A terrible dent occurred here this morning about half-past 7 o'clock, caused by the explosion of the boiler in Davis & Starbuck's planing-mill boiler in Davis & Starbuck's planing-mill, which occasioned great loss of life and oroperty. The list of killed is James Podgett, J. H. Burchard, and Charles Etzler, Sr.; fatally injured, William Heizer, Johnny Moore, James Blowers, John Jackson, and Charles Etzler, Jr.; slightly injured, William Dent, Samuel Blowers, Edward Hunt, John Hunt, two boys named Caivin Lovejoy and John Bonnewitz. Jaunt Ellis and Charles McCord were unintered

jured.

James Podgett, the fireman, was blown to pieces, and his body scattered in different directions.

The building is a complete wreck, which was a The building is a complete wreck, which was a three-story frame, and quite a large affair, and is reported by those who claim to have seen is at the time of the explosion to have been raised say or eight feet from the ground, and when is settled back the sides fell out, letting the roo and floors through.

The loss is estimated at from \$4,000 to \$5,000. At last reports Moore and Heizer are still liv-

At last reports sloor, ing, but can't last long. DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLEAR LAKE, Ia., July 19.—A young man CLEAR LAKE, Ia., July 19.—A young man of 18 attempted to give his two sisters a skiff ride. When out on the lake he dropped an oar, and in endeavoring to reclaim that he lost the other. Being an expert swimmer, he leaped into the water, when his coat caught by the edge of the skiff and was pulled up over his head, and after a brief struggle he sank. His body was soon recovered, and it was found that his coat euclosed his head and pinioned his arms. The scene that insued with the sisters and widowed mother was heartrending.

Special Dispatch to The Treams.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—About 1 o'clock today a 12-year-old son of John Watson, a Wind-

day a 12-year-old son of John Watson, a Wind-sor Custom-House official, fell off the dock above the terry landing and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered by a diver.

A STRANGE EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.-A man in the Eighteenth Ward steel works was horribly and probably fatally burned to-day in a manner that makes the affair one of peculiar interest. An ingot had been filled with the liquid steel and ingot had been filled with the liquid steel and covered carefully to cool. Michael McCarty, an employe, thinking it cool enough to begin work upon, began chipping off the rough exterior, when a hote was made through to the inside and the metal thus coming in contact with the air, exploded with terrible force, flying in every direction and completely covering McCarty. The unfortunate man was cared for as well as possible, put it is thought cannot recover.

TRAIN WRECKED. CINCINNATI, O., July 19.—The Cincinnati express train from Cleveland, on the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, was stopped near Allamis burg, last evening, by a tree across the scack Afreight train following ran into the rear coach wrecking it and injuring internally E. G. Hewitt, a lawyer of this city, R. C. Cumbac, of New Orleans, also suffered a compound fracture of the leg. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New Your, July 19.-Arrived-Stea Etysia, from Liverpool. FARTHER POINT, July 19.—Passed in—Sarms WASHINGTON.

The South Carolina State's-Rights **Bourbons Getting Obstrep**erous Again.

Talk of Resisting Any Attempt to Assert the Supremacy of the Federal Government.

The Question Considered by the Cabinet -A Firm Stand to Be Taken.

Potter's Divers Working in the Muddy Waters of Louistana Politics.

and Weber Being Continually Brought to the Surface.

Schemes for Getting the Silver Dollar into Circulation.

WILL ACT PROMPTLY.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA REVENUE CASES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19 .- At the Cabinet meeting to-day full consideration was given to the refusal of Judge Kershaw to transfer the case of the imprisoned Revenue officers from the South Carolina to the United State Circuit Court for trial. Secretary Sherman pre sented an extended statement of the case from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, con-taining a copy of the instructions which he had sent to the United States counsel, and also his views of the course which should be pursued are attempting to discharge their duties in the State of South Carolina under great disadvan tages. It appears that the Commissioner had instructed counsel for the United States, in case of sudge Kershaw refusing the petition for the transfer, to immediately take steps to pro-

A WRIT OF HABBAS CORPUS. after having obtained a record of the case from the Clerk of the State Court and filed it with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States. These instructions of the Commissione were very positive, and he closed his dispatch on the subject to counsel as follows: "Protection to the officers of the United States is matter of paramount importance. The right of the Government to try these cases in its own Courts and before its own Judges involves the question of the sovereignty of the United States." It seems that the Attorney-General sent similar instructions, with the exception that he gave to counsel authority in his discretion to

APPRAL THE CASE to the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and upon the conclusion of Judge Kershaw's opinion he did give notice of such appeal. The Cabinet finally decided, before further action in the matter, to send for counsel for the United States, and have a full conference with him here.
The threat with which Judge Kershaw's decis-

ion ends, and which has been printed in most of the principal papers of the State in italics, and special attention called to it, has excited considerable indignation here. The first impuls of the authorities was to act promptly, assert the rights of the Government, and transfer the case under Sec. 643 of the Revised Statutes, and furnish the Marshal with whatever posses might be necessary to enforce a writ of habeas corpus and take possession of the prisoners. THE THREAT which forms the closing portion of Kershaw's decision is as follows:

A resort, however, to the compulsory power elaimed for the Circuls Court might transfer the question from the quiet arena of the courts to the executive departments of the Government, and lead to great irritation, and the consequences are greatly to be department.

The News and Courier's comments upon this portion of the decision is a fair specimen of those which have appeared in such papers as have reached the Commissioner since the decision was rendered. The News and Courter says, regarding the question of appeal to the Supreme Court of the States as insisted on by Kershaw:

Kershaw:

The issue is now squarely made, and it must be determined in the way indicated by Judge Kershaw, or not at all. This decision is law, — law in the State until reversed by the Supreme Coart of the State until reversed by the Supreme Coart of the State until reversed by the Supreme Coart of the State until reversed by the Supreme Coart of the State until reversed by the Supreme Coart of the Indicated the State until reversed by the Supreme Coart of the State or by the Supreme Court of the United States,—and, as how, if will be upheld and de-tended against any compalsory power claimed for the Circuit Court of the United States.

LOUISIANA.

THE POPTERITES STILL DIGGING. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 19 .- Before the Sub Committee to-day, Judge Morris Marks, recenty appointed Collector of Internal Revenue here, testified relative to the Sherman-Ander son interview, confirming substantially the acderson came to Washington on passes furnished by Marks, at Anderson's request. Marks re fused to go with Anderson to see Sherman, but finally went in company with Anderson and Gov. Hahn, at Hahn's request. Marks went after Shellabarger at Sherman's request, while Hann and Anderson were waiting in another room. Marks disclaimed intimacy with Anderson. Witness sending passes to Anderson had derson interview.

THE ELECTOBAL CERTIFICATES. Marks was a Republican Elector. In answer cates were signed the day we met. All were present after the College organized. Several sets were signed two or three weeks later. Witness being shown copies of the first and second sets, recognized his signatures in each case, and explained away the slight differences in the appearance of the signatures. Thinks Sheldon, Joseph, and Burch were present when he signed the second set. Did not know Hill was to take them to Washington. Witness lived in Donaldsonville Feb. 6, 1878. My attention was called to telegrams from Washington in the New Orleans Times of Feb. 4 about a woman being there representing herself as Mrs. D. A. Weber. I know Mrs. Weber very well, and, being about to leave for Washington, called on her. Referring to the article, asked her if she knew who the party was. Mrs. Weber seemed much surprised, and, atter studying the matter over, said: "It must be Mrs. Jenks." Mrs. Weber then told me how Mrs. Jenks had come to her house and told of A DOCUMENT. sets were signed two or three weeks later. Wit

D. A. Weber must have had; that if she (Mrs. Jenks) could get it she could make good use of it. She could not satisfy Mrs. Jenks until she had gone over all the papers belonging to ber husband; that she did then and there go over all of D. A. Weber's papers and could not find any such document, and Mrs. Jenks finally left. Mrs. Weber said she wanted this woman shown up as an impostor; that she had never authorized this woman to represent ber, as she had no such documents. She authorized me to draw up a letter denouncing the woman in Washington as an impostor. I had no ben and ink then, but went away, and came back about 12 o'clock. I met E. L. Weber in the room. He had evidently been informed of what was to be done. As she was getting the ink and paper Weber asked me if!

DIDN'T THINK IT UNWISE for Mrs. D. A. Weber to mix herself up in a newspaper controversy; that if I found the woman in Washington I could send him a dispatch and then something could be done. Here the matter ends.

BAD CONDITION OF LABOR IN SAXONT—THE GERNAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE. Mr. N. K. Griggs, the United States Consul at Chemniz, Saxony, transmits to the Department of State, under date of June 19, 1878, an unusually interesting and valuable report of aftairs in his district. The following is a brief abstract of his result. abstract of his report: Large numbers of peo-ple, he says, are out of employment the sountry is full of tramps, and a half dozen beggars visit each house in the city daily, al-though begging is strictly prohibited by law. The decrease in wages since the panic has been bout 9 per cent. Crops for a number of years

have been abundant. Want of employment comes mainly from the use of labor-saving machines. Goods can be made cheaper in England and America by machines than in Saxony by hand, hence temporary distress. Death by starvation has actually occurred in districts where hand labor has been superseded by machines. Hand-made curtains of Saxony are soid in America as the finest French goods. But to compete with manufacturers using machinery, a grown person must work fourteen hours per day for 47 cents.

The "Imperial Postal and Telegraph Service "extends to all parts of Germany except Bavaria and Wurtemburg, which are independent of the General Government. There were employed in 1875 in the general Post-Office at Berlin 191 officials, whose salaries averaged \$923.38 per annum; twenty-five received more than \$1,000 per annum. The Postmaster-General received \$5,785.80, besides a house free of rent. The Director of the Postmaster-General received \$5,785.80, besides a house free of rent. The Director of the Postmaster-General received \$5,785.80, besides a house free of rent. The Director of the Postmaster-General received \$5,785.80, besides a house free of rent. The Director of the Postmaster-General received \$1,904 per annum, except at Berlin, where the salary was \$2,500; telegraph operators of the first class, \$392.70; second class, \$280.60; women, \$214.20; letter-carriers, first-class, \$395; second class, \$228.42. These salaries are slightly incredied by Christmas presents, a recognized custom. Formerly the other members of the postal and telegraph service were allowed "extras," but retrenchment has abolished nearly all those perquisites, including "In the Railway Service the Superintendent's salary is the highest, \$1,581.68; few employes receive over \$1,000 per annum. Section hands are paid \$144.80 to \$174.45 per year. A certain sum is allowed to all employes for clothing, and some are furnished with houses and servants. Ticket agents, \$200; conductor, \$444; tleket-agents, \$723 and \$600; freignt-masters, \$571. Banks lend

lend money for from one to five years at 5 to 6 per cent per annum, and allow interest on deposits. A check will not be honored by the bank unless the drawer's book accompanies the check, the amount to be entered when paid. The panic of 1873 wrought great changes in Saxony, as in the United States. The volume of the circulating medium was decreased, stocks became worthless, and the rate of interest advanced. Credits in trade shrunk from one year to three mouths.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Orders have een issued to all Sub-Treasuries and United States Depositories to pay out silver dollars, and in connection with this to restrict the use silver dollars into the place they now occupy in the circulation. It is the intention to begin paying the laborers on public works in silve ollars, and officers of the army have received ntimation from the Pay Department that they may expect their next payment in silver.

Parker, Postmaster at New Orleans, and brother-in-law of Gen. Butler, was removed to-

· A COSTLY SPREE. During a spee George H. Butler took a suit of clothes out of a tailor's store, and was in consequence arrested for larceny last night. To-day he was convicted in the Police Court

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The Cabinet was in session about an hour, but there was no business of extraordinary importance. Some discussion occurred on the revenue trouble in South Carolina, where four internal revenue officials, while in search of Redmon, the fillet distiller, killed in self-defense a man named Ladd, in waose house Redmon was conceled. The officers immediately went to Greenville and gave themselves up. They were indicated for murder. An attempt was made to have the case transferred to the State Court. This has been refused. The Attorney-General announced that he would direct the Islate Gates a war harden and the search and the court. State Court. This has been refused. The Attorney-General announced that he would direct the United States Marshal to take out a writ of habeas corpus for the transfer of the prisoners. This course was approved.

The President laid before the Cabinet a letter from Queen Victoria officially announcing the death of the late King of Habover.

Commissioner of Patents, returned to Washgton last evening and resumed his off des to-day.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan, 8940,000.
CHALLENGE TO PIGHT A DUBL.
The sensation here to-day is the belligerent correspondence between Representative Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, and Columbus Alexander, of this city. Some weeks Alexander publicly intimated that Mr. Hunton favored the old District Ring. This was notive denied by Mr. Hunton, and led to the interchange of several letters between the two, culminating in a formal challenge from Mr. Hunton to Mr. Alexander to meet him outside of the District for the purpose of fighting a duel. To this Mr. Alexander has replied in a tart and severe letter, neither accepting nor reduel. To this Mr. Alexander has replied in a tart and severe letter, neither accepting nor refusing the challenge; and so the matter stands at present. By sending the challenge, Mr. Hunton renders himself liable to a criminal prosecution unper the laws of Virginia, and also, if the law is carried out, will prevent his nomination for Congress,—an honor which he has been struggling desperately to secure.

THE PRESIDENT leaves to-night to attend the soldiers' requion at Newark, O. He will be accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Attorney-General Devens. President will see all Sunday in Columbus.

Sherman and Attorney-General Devens. The President will spend Sunday in Columbus. THE HATTIAS REPUBLIC.

Consul-General Lang-ton, of Port-an-Prince, Hayti, sends to the Department of State the aunual message of the President of the Republic of Hayti. It appears therefrom that the linances of the Republic seem to be in good condition. The indebtedness to France has been reduced \$1.041,135, leaving a balance due in 1883 of \$1.27,809. There is now in the treasury \$550,000 applicable to the Santo Domingo loan. The total receipts of the National Treasury are stated to have been, for the year ending March 31, 1878, \$842,647.75. The expenditure was \$840,740. The President urges financial reforms and the establishment of a National Bank. New uniforms and arms for the army are proposed in the message. It is recommended that the old cannon be melted, and the proceeds given to the Church. The navy, airhough small, appears to be in good condition. Under the head of Agriculture the message says: "Nature has favored our fields. Food has been abundant. Organized immigration, chiefly from Italy, is constantly going on. Arrangements have been made to display the products of Hayti at the Paris Exposition. Machinery of various kinds is needed. Education is fostered. There are 673 teachers in 370 schools, of which 302 are rural."

SUICIDE.

. Oblivion.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Pirrsbuno. Pa., July 19 .- Late yesterday afternoon a man named Stephen Lear, of Coshocton, O., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He retired to bed at an early hour, and nothing more was seen of him until about 4 o'clock this morning, when the night clerk's attention was called to his room by loud moans, as of ome one in great distress. The door was forccome one in great distress. The door was forced open, and Lear was found lying upon the floor in an unconscious condition. Near him was an ounce phial which had contained laudanum, but which, when picked up, was found to be almost empty. A physician was immediately called, who did what he could to save the unfortunate man, but without success. He died at 10 o'clock this morning. It appears that Lear, who was a man of considerable wealth, and who at one time occupied a good social position at Coshocton, on Friday of last week attempted to outrage his grand-laughter, May Carlisle, a girl about lis years of age. The allair created great excitament at Coshocton, and an attempt was made to lysch Lear, but he escaped from the mob, going first to Columbus and afterwards coming to Pittsburg, where he ended his career in the manner stated. It is also said that, while living at Hardscrabble, a village near Coshocton, a vear or two ago, Lear made criminal assault on his grand-daughter. He was an Engishman by birth, and was nearly 60 years of age. His brother and son arrived here from Coshoctor to mint and took charge of the body. Councit, Baurrs, Ia., July 18.—Ling Zelfers, a servant girl, died suddenly, vesterday, and a bost-mortem examination held to-day revealed the fact that sile had taken arsenic. Her moture of the fact that sile had taken arsenic. ed open, and Lear was found lying upon the

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. Saw Francisco, Cal., July 19.—Col. F. A. Bee, attorney for the Chinese Six Companies, is preparing a letter to President Hayes in relation to the Chinese question, setting forth statements regarding immigration based upon the official records. He will show that during number of Chinese residents on the Pacific oast, as borne on the registers of the Six Com-anies, does not exceed 6,500.

POLITICAL.

New Orleans, La., July 19.—The Galveston News' special from Austin says the Democratic State Convention last night began to nominate candidates for Governor. The first ballot taken was as follows; R. B. Hubbard, 679; J. W. Throckmorton, 560; W. W. Lang, 240. Ad-

journed.

The second ballot for Governor stood: Hubbard, 897; Throckmorton, 556; Lang, 241.

The fith ballot stood: Hubbard, 787; Throck-The sixth ballot stood: Hubbard, 774; Throck-

norton, 704; scattering, 10%; necessary to s choice, 998.

The eighth ballot stood: Hubbard, 779;

The eighth ballot stood: Hubbard, 772;
Throckmorton, 704: others scattering.
The names of Judge Devine, of San Antonio, and Representatives Muls and Reagan are suggested to break the dead-lock, but nothing has been done that looks like a union of two-thirds of the Convention on any one man.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-night.
The Committee on Resolutions will report to-morrow morning. The platform recommends adherence to the two-thirds rule in making nominations; declares that the State troops should be kept in the field for the protection of the frontier; makes the basis of representation in future Conventions one delegate for every 300 votes cast; recommends an amendment to the State Constitution exempting farm products from taxation; demands taxation of United States bonds; pledges the devotion of Texas Democrats to the Union of the States; declares that faithful adherence to the following principles is necessary as an essential to the preservation of the Governclares that faithful adherence to the fol-lowing principles is necessary as an essential to the preservation of the Govern-ment, viz.: Home rule, supremacy of the civil over the military power, separation of Church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, absolute acquiescence in the lawfully ex-pressed will of the majority, and the mainten-ance and perfection of a common-school sys-tem; that the investigation of the frauds com-mitted at the last Presidential election in Florida and Louisiana ought to have been made by the Electoral Commission; its refusal to do so was a violation of the spirit of the law un-der which it was organized, and a gross outrage by the Electoral Commission; its refusal to do so was a violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized, and a gross outrage on the people of the United States, and, whilst the decision as made by the Forty-fourth Cougress of the question as to who should be declared Presidential term should not in our judgment, be disturbed, that decision ought not to preclude an investigation and extrosure by the proper authority of all the frauds connected with that election, and the due accountability of all who were guiltily connected with them; that the commercial and industrial stagnation which has so long prevailed throughout the country, and consequent wide-spread want and suffering; are due directly to the pernicions financial legislation of the Republican party, which we hereby arraign. Contraction of the currency and demonetization of silver are denounced. The action of Congress restoring the debt-paying power of the silver dollar is approved.

The platform favors one currency for the Government and people, the laborer and office-holier, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder; declares that all bonds and obligations of the National Government ought to be paid in legal-tender notes of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided by the original law under which they were issued, and all that can be called in and paid now should be paid at once, and the remainder as soon as it can be lawfully done; declares that it is the duty of the Legislature of this State to pass an act regulating the rates of freight and tariff on all railroads in this State, in obedience to the provisions of the State Constitution.

The pather resolutions are of local interest

hopeful: and, while the Democrats, of course, "claim with confidence," there seems to be a lack of spirit in their tone, which would appear to signify much. The points made by the Republican editors may be summed up under the following heads: First-The prospects are much brighter this fall than last, because the people are more aroused to the importance of turning out in full strength and supporting the ticket. There is

never much changing of voters from one party to the other in this State. There are from one year to another about the same number of .Republicans and the same number of Democrats here. The only difference, and the only reason why one party succeeds one time and the other another time, lies in the fact that the Democrats always turn out in their full strength; that they swallow any little disappointments they may have; that all party-differences are forgotten when election-time comes around, and every man, shoulder to shoulder with his fellows, is found at the ballot-box, ready to vote the straight ticket, without question or remonstrance. The Republican party in this state are, on the contrary, a class of notorious kickers. They have always distinguished themselves in this respect. If some little matter does not move just right in Washington, they invariably let it influence their action in county and municipal elections; they bolt. They don't vote for the opposing candidate. O no,—they would be ashamed to be ashamed to that. They hope he will not be elected; but still they stay at home, and permit things to go by default. This is the way they did iast fall, and that is all in the world that elected Uncle Dick Bishop and the Democratic Legislature.

Second—There is an undoubted majority of many thousands upon the Republican side in lows, is found at the ballot-box, ready to vote

Legislature.

Second—There is an undoubted majority of many thousands upon the Republican side in this State, and all this majority have had a sattety of the rule of Dick Bishops and Jack O'Connors. They see that, although they may not be yet ready to approve all that President Hayes has done and is still doing, it is a very noor means of spite-to permit their own State to go by default.

Third—There is general indignation felt all over the State at the act performed near the closing nour of the Legislature, by which the State was completely gerrymandered, and the Congressional districts made largely Democratic, even though the State may go Republicably a fair majority. There will be a strong effort to overcome this.

Fourth—There have been a large number of Democratic defalcations developed of late, of which that of Fessler, the absconding Treasurer of Stark County, is the most prominent. This man defrauded the citizens of his county of more than \$50,000 of public funds, and had before been one of the leaders of the party, approaching very near a nomination for State Treasurer a year ago. This makes people naturally somewhat alarmed in regard to trusting the offices with this party.

Fith—The greed with which the State institutions have been reorganized and taken from competent hands, many of them non-partisan, and given into incompetent ones whose Democracy is undoubted.

Sixth—Uncle Dick Bishop's nepotism, by which

and given into incompetent ones, whose Democracy is undoubted.

Sixth—Uncle Dick Bishop's nepotism, by which he has shown himself to be a selfish old bigot, desirous only of advancing the interests of three parties, viz.: the Bishop family, the Disciple Church, and the Democracy. His crowning and most recent act is the appointment of the Rev. W. T. Moore, a Disciple minister of Cincinnati, and his own son-in-law as the Olio Commissioner to the International Prison-Reform Congress in Europe. This will give son-in-law Moore a fine opportunity for foreign travel at the public ex-Europe. This will give son-in-law Moore a fine opportunity for foreign travel at the public expense, and who cares a deacon's darn whether he knows anything about prisons and their reform or not? Certainly not your Uncle Dick.

No talked the editors, and they were confident of success. They say that there is a great determination upon the part of the people in the rural districts, especially the farmers, that the Democracy shall be routed from power. The farmers point to the Communistic threats, and the destruction of processy which has in various places already taken piace, and lay much of the responsibility for the same at Democratic doors. They say that the time-serving policy which has been pursued by the present Administration in this State is just what has given foolish and wacked way.

CONGRESSIONATA

CONGRESSIONAL. Special Dispatch to The Tradice.

McGregor, Ia, July 16.—The aspect of the contest for the Republican nomination in the Third Congressional District of Iowa has greatly changed within the last few days. D. N.

paign are up in arms against Cooley. The bestbone of Cooley is already broken. The least
two-thirds of the Delaware delegation mats
his nomination impossible. Updevraff is now by
all odds the strongest man. Nothing but
dark horse can prevent his nomination.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 19.—The Repelican Convention in the First District, when
met at Monticello yesterday, nominated & R.
Conover, the present Senator, for Congrea.
Resolutions indorsing Hayes' Southern policy,
and Conover's course in the Senator.

esolutions indorsing Hayes' Sond Conover's course in the opted.
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., July 19.—A WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., July 19.—A White was a second to the secon Dickey has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—W. W. McKnight has been nominated for Congress by the Repushicans of the Eleventh Ohio District.

CRIME.

MRS. MACK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BELOIT, July 19.—Frank Dickerson's effect have been searched, and a letter found writes on the blank side of a leaf from a seed catalog which Dickerson says Mrs. Mack wrots to his after he and Mack had had a falling-out. Frank says he had gone to his room determined is leave the premises, and this paper was slid useder his door. It begins: "He has told us where the pistol is. He thinks I will take a laudanum and repents. I can't live without you, and shan't." Dickersons examination began this afternoon. He tells a long story of various extravagant love scenes between hisself and Mrs. Mack, and seems to be mains every effort to convict her and screen himself. Nothing new of importance has been yet daveloped, however. MRS. MACK.

TRAMPS.

Special Apparent to The Tribune.

CLEAR LAKE, In., July 19.—The country here C.BAR LAKE, i.a., July 19.—The country here is swarming with tramps, who board the train lounge about the depots, and obtrude themselves into many a private dwelling, and frequently offer the grossest insults to ladies who treat them most kindly. A gang of sevented the brutes boarded a train at Waveriv last creating, but could not comnel the engineer to rut the train for their benefit, and it was delared till morning. The entire State is terror-striked by the scoundrels, and the harshest measures should be resorted to at once to improve the morals of the lazy scoundrels.

THE O'NIEL ASSASSINATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Itl., July 19.—The examin tion of Kitty Stahl, for the murder of James tion of Kitty Stahl, for the murder of Jane O'Niel, began to-day, and was continued until a to-morrow morning. The evidence is all bast on assertions made in Peoria by Rittie and Anule Gray, her friend, and which, they are were made to fool detectives who they believe were tracking them. A patient bearing is the the case, owing to a general desire to see every clew to the O'Niel tragedy probed to the bottom. But few, if any, believe that the arrest is anything but a grand farce and good joke of Peoria.

THE RAILROADS.

OPPOSED TO POOLS The New York Shipping List very pointed says that, notwith-standing the strengon effort made by Mr. Vanderbilt to create an impression that the railway pooling system will be a goo that the railway pooling system thing for the country, the opinion cross that the reverse is true. People are disposed to look with great suspicion upon raflway monopolies. They have that the railway pooling system will be a god that the bounds and obligations of the National Government ought to be paid in legal-tender notes of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided by the original law upder which they were issued, and all that can' be called in and paid now should be paid at once, and the remainder as soon as it can be lawfully done; declares that it is the duty of the Legislature of this State to pass an act regulating the rates of freight and tariff on all railroads in this State, in obedience to the provisions of the State Constitution.

The gither resolutions are of local interest only.

Met at 9 o'clock. Ninth haltot—Hubbard, 766; Throckmorton, 636; scattering, 16. Tenth ballot—Hubbard, 754; Throckmorton, 724; scattering, 26%.

OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribunz.
CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—The editors of Ohio met in annual convention here during the past week, and, while here, I took some pans to interview them on the prospects in their respective districts. The Republicans are universally hopeful; and, while the Democrats, of course, "claim with confidence," there seems to be a lest of spirit in their tone, which would appear that it will be a pool into the proposed in legal-tender are disposed to look with great usually man does not recall an era of low rates of transportation that was not directly cannet to dispense the transportation and the remonder are consumers should view with alarm all effort to destroy healthy competition. This is it. Vanderbilit's aim. "He has made combinates which are intended to make a monopoly of the transportation business between St. Louis, but it will be in the end a good thing for the consumer whether it will be in the end a good thing for the consumer whether it will be in the economy of the transportation business between St. Louis, but it will be in the end a good thing for the consumer which a popular to dispose the transportation business between St. Louis, but it will be in the end a good thing for the consumer whether

PASSES TO PERSONS IN CHARGE OF LIVE STOCK.

The Managers of the Michigan Central Reroad flave given notice to their agents and emnections that from and after Aug. 1 retun passes will not be issued to shippers or men's charge of live stock. Free passes will be given as below to men riding on stock-trains in attal charge of stock, and these passes will be rod only on the trains conveying the stock.

One man will be passed in charge of one by three cars; three men with six to ten cars. For any number of cars over ten, one additional assemil be given for each additional assemil be given for each additional assemil to be issued to men in charge of less that one car-load of live-stock. It is undersided that all the roads controlled by Vanderbit has adopted the above policy resurding free resest to persons in charge of live-stock. It has by done to prevent the sale of return live-stock passes to the scalpers. passes will not be issued to shippers or men in

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.-Mr. S. F. Piersia General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianolis Railway, and President of the National General Ticket Agents' Association, has resigned his position with the Railway Compan, to take effect July 31.

The last number of the Railway Age contine a very interesting sketch entitled, "Chicago lo Pike's Peak." It is from the able pen, or railer lead-pencil, of Mr. H. R. Hobert, who has made the state of the control of t

lead-penell, of Mr. H. R. Hobart, who has he returned from a trip to the Rocky Mountain and the Far West.

The office of General Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad in this city will be abolished Ang. I, and Mr. George D. Holton, Cashiered this department, has in consequence sent in the resignation. Mr. Holton is an excellent derivand, it is to be noped, will speedily find employment the some other department.

It is understood that Vanderbilt is greatly dissatisfied with the working of the West-bound

It is understood that Vanderbilt is greatly dissatisfied with the working of the West-bound pool. Under its workings it is claimed our 7,000 tons of freight have been diverted from the New York Central. Mr. Vanderbilt has recived during the past few months several thousand complaining and threatening letters by garding the division of the freight to other as competing lines by the rules of the pool. Soot steps will soon be taken, probably at the Sartoga meeting to-day, to bring about a readjustment of the arrangement or abolish it allogether.

The following item from the Sidney Austra-

gether.

The following item from the Sidney Anatralial News evidently refers to Mr. Wiid J. Davis. Assistant Western General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railradi. "A gentleman, the accredited agent of the principal American railroad companies and commercial firms to the Eastern manufacturing districts of the United States, arrived in this city by the last mail from San Francisco, with the view to arrange, if possible, for the development of trade between the two countries. The first business of this gentleman has been to be certain the character and extent of the Colombitade. Having succeeded in this, he now proceeds to obtain statistics proving that a good market exists here for American products, and ceeds to obtain statistics proving that market exists here for American product that there need only be reciprocal a ments to establish a sound and extensive tween the two countries. His obser and inquiries already lead him to the belt these facts can be easily proved. The Ammanufacturers say that in wool a great can be done with Americain, if they can the present duties. One wools are on yastly superior to American on accounts fineness and strength, and the railroad

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. BOAD'S HEAD, N. H., July 19 .- Th to Gov. Noyes, Minister to France, at Head Hotel, this evening was a perfect of THE

Termination of Kingsbur

Judge Blodgett 1 Want

New Suits, Bar Confes Another and seem made yesterday in the ner litigation, which

courts for a number estate, when old Maj was considered worth sisted of the proper land and Kingsbury Clark and Randolph twenty acres of does on the North Maj. Kingsbury Buckner, wife of the late Henry W. the late Henry W.
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Buckner conveyed the
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the property, joined
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afterwards married a
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soptember, 1832, at In the December folio Henry W. Kingsbury, Mrs. Gen. Buckner, War of the Rebeilion, War of the Rebeilion, property conveyed by claiming that the convin trust and without q was engaged in assert don Beckwith, as next a bill in the State Circ claim and to quiet the an answer, as well as the conveyance of the was in trust. The ca Williams in favor o ordered a decree to be property to her: The the Subreme 1873 finally affirmed the Court, whereupon a design of the subreme to the s Court, whereupon a took place, Mrs. Buck the Ashland Block an

erty.

The next step in the in the State Circuit Cfant, against Sumon B brose E. Burnside, Cc. Kingsbury, to set a obtained on the ground rand and collusion. fraud and collusion. moved to the United it has since been pen Mrs. Buckner died, le her share of the estat Yesterday Judge B the bill for want of litigation in the State
to the rights of the pa
The following is the
the case:
This cause coming on

the pleadings and protect that Mary K. Bucken mencement of this suit abate as to ordered, adjudged, demurrer of the Beckwith and the dem Beckwith and the demu C. Kingsbury, to the bi And the Court having Infendants, Simon B. It Burnsule, on the plea fication having been filed ther ordered, adjudged, be dismissed for the wagnardian of the compisions, the costs from fund It is not known. Joseph M. Stoddart, assumpsit for \$1,000 the United States Circ

In the United Stat \$449.13 for sup 3442.13 for supplies.

In the case of the Post vs. the Town Cl Brooklin, Judge Blooperemptory writ of m SUPERIC
Virginius A. Turpin
Savings Bank, filed a
Haines, Trustee; Arn
Murphy, Mary Ann
John C. Murphy
D., and Lizzle
E. Tripp, A. A. Fis
Wharton, O. H. Mann,
ger Manufacturing Co
non to foreclose a trus
by Edward and Ann M
on all that piece of h
tional 4 Sec. 30, 41. It
boundary line, comm
west line of said 4 sec
the northwest corner;

the northwest corner; north along the sout conveyed to John Mur tre of the Green Bay along the centre of an the Indian boundary if west along said roa Milwaukee Railroad north 15 degrees wortheast corner of 1 to Mary Ann Murphy; south 7 chains and 50 line of Mary A. Murph the ditch; thence sout the centre of said ditch the northwest co the centre of said di thence southwest a chains and 25
where said Indian
intersects the west
tion; thence north
thence west 1 chain as
line of said ½ sectio
place of beginning, er
fore conveyed to the (
Paul Railroad Compaphy.

George Scoville, Trand Aloert Cook, exridge, deceased, filed Kennedy, Margaret James Sullivan, exec Kennedy, Martin Kennedy, M James Sultivan, exec Kennedy, Martin K and James Barbean, for \$4,000 made by t on Lots 23, 24, and 25 4, in the Illinois &

subdivision of the 8. Judges Blodgett a sa usual to-day. The from the other Judge APPELLATE COLOPINIONS in the Appanounced till Weum instead of Monday as parties who propose parties who propose Supreme Court from hereby notified to pre such parties as have it cates which do not of requested to give the tion, as the Court will

BANKRUI There were no p George W. Campbe Assignee for James V. Scock for Charles C. Skins for Ely & Edwar The composition to Co. was continued till Assignees will be charles Coy, for Jul Gates, and for Thom SUPEMOR COUNTY VS. Dars. Ann Geil vs. Jo Stop. Sco. — Michael Br Scie. 60. — Fanne A. ton Luil, \$4,881.65. Colle-Pr

Colic-Pro
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daily with laudanum

ms against Cooley. The beeks already broken. The loss of Delaware delegation makes appossible. Upderraff is now by strongest man. Nothing but an prevent his nomination, but an prevent his nomination. The Republication in the First District, which itself of the present Senator, for Congress, rsing Hayes' Southern policy, course in the Senate, were

PER JUNCTION, VL., July 19.—A M. Seen nominated for Congress by the f the Second District.

7. July 19.—W. W. McKnight has ated for Congress by the Republication of the Republic

CRIME. IRS. MACK.
Dispetch to The Tribune.

Lay 19.—Frank Dickerson's effects arched, and a letter found written side of a lenf from a seed catalogue says Mrs. Mack wrote to him k had had a falling-out. Frank e to his room determined to as, and this paper was allid unbegins: "He has told me is. He thinks I will take the repents. I can't live without Dickersons examination begrnoon. He tells a long story of wagant love scenes between himself. I mportance has been yet de-IRS. MACK.

TRAMPS.

Ia., July 19.—The country here tramps, who board the trains, he depots, and obtrude themmany a private dwelling, and frethe grossest insults to ladies who nost kindly. A gang of seventy of oarded a train at Waverly last evenanot compet the engineer to run their benefit, and it was delayed the entire State is zerror-stricken, and the harshest measures dit of a tonce to improve the azy scoundrels. PNIEL ASSASSINATION.

cai Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ton, Iil., July 19.—The examinate Stahl, for the murder of James day, and was continued until 8 ag. The evidence is all based and in Peoria by Kittie and and which, they say, of fool detectives who they believed m. A patient bearing is given a general desire to see every.

O Niel tragedy probed to the bottom, if any, believe that the arrest is a grand farce and good joke on

E RAILROADS.

PPOSED TO POOLS.

York Shipping List very pointedly twithstanding the strennons efforts vanderbilt to create an impression livay pooline system will be a good he country, the opinion grows reverse is true. People sed to look with great on railway monopolies. They have sitter experience. The memory of ot recall an era of low rates of methat was not directly caused by "lence it is natural enough that I in transportation as shippers ould view with alarm all efforts they competition. This is Mr. "He has made combinations and to make a monopoly of the mount of the merchants of the country do this view, and the Eastern seabord. He pooleys? plan, and pretends he merchants of the country do this view, and the people at large to repuliate it. There is no good all our industries should submit to atton to protect the property of any proration. If there is a trunk line arry freight between the East and sthan pool rates, it is for the great it be allowed to do so. It makes to the property of sure it to the consumer whether this adgreen by shorter distance, ansier to the consumer whether this ad-given by shorter distance, easier her management, or bankrupter, are all accidental, and one is as another if it produces the same re-

O PERSONS IN CHARGE OF rers of the Michigan Central Railren notice to their agents and confrom and after Aug. I return
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a charge of live-stock. It has been
vent the sale of return live-stock
stalpers. O., July 19.-Mr. S. F. Pierson,

cet and Passenger Agent of the Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapa, and President of the National tet Agents Association, has resition with the Railway Company, July 31. mber of the Railway Age contains'

It is from the able pen, or rather f Mr. H. R. Hobart, who has just m a trip to the Rocky Mountain

West.

If General Agent of the Michigan road in this city will be abolished Mr. George D. Holton, Cashier of the has in consequence sent in his Mr. Holton is an excellent clerk, a hoped, will speedily find employation of the Vanderbilt is greatly that the working of the West-bound rits workings it is claimed over freight have been diverted from a Central. Mr. Vanderbilt has rethe past few months several thousing and threatening letters relivision of the freight to other and so by the relies of the pool. Some me be taken, probably at the Sarato-day, to bring about a readjust-arrangement or abolish it alto-

arrangement or abolish it altoarrangement or abolish it altong item from the Sidney (Anstralently refers to Mr. Wiii J. Davis,
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ELEGRAPHIC NOTES. AD, N. H., July 19.—The reception cs. Minister to France, at Boar's this evening was a perfect ovation present were ex-Attorney-General, Bagiev, of Mishigan; Gov. Pro-Hampshire; Judge Hale, of Onco Termination of the Famous Buckner Kingsbury Litigation.

THE COURTS.

Judge Blodgett Dismisses the Case for Want of Equity.

New Suits, Bankruptcy Matters. Confessions, Etc.

made yesterday in the famous Kingsbury-Buck-ner litigation, which has been pending in our courts for a number of years. The Kingsbury estate, when old Maj. Kingsbury died in 1854. was considered worth some \$3,000,000. It con sisted of the property now known as the Ashland and Kingsbury Blocks, on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, as well as some Clark and Ranucipa streets, as well as some twenty acres of dock property on Kinzie street, on the North Side. On his death, Maj. Kingsbury left the property to his two children, the late Mrs. Buckner, and letter Henry W. Kingsbury father.

by two children, the late Mrs. Buckner, wife of Gen. Simon E. Buckner, and the late Henry W. Kingsbury, father of the present litigious infant. In May, 1861, Mrs. Buckner conveyed the whole of her interest in the estate to her brother and co-heir, Henry W. Kingsbury, who was then unmarried. Gen. Buckner, immediately after the conveyance of the property, joined the Confederate army, where he gained his present title.

Henry W. Kingsbury almost immediately afterwards married a daughter of Gen. Richard Taylor, a brother of the ex-President. Unlike his brother-in-law, Gen. Buckner, he then entered the Federal service, and was killed in September, 1802, at the battle of Antietam. In the December following the present infant, Henry W. Kingsbury, was born.

Mrs. Gen. Buckner, on the conclusion of the War of the Rebeilion, took steps to recover the property conveyed by her in 1801 to her brother, claiming that the conveyance was made solely in trust and without consideration. While she was engaged in asserting her claim Judge Corydon Beckwith, as next friend of the infant, filed a hill in the State Circuit Court to set aside her claim and to quiet the title. Mrs. Buckner filed an answer, as well as a cross-bill, alleging that the conveyance of the property to her brother was in trust. The case was decided by Judge Williams in favor of Mrs. Buckner, and he ordered a decree to be entered reconveying the property to her. The case was twice taken to the Sucreme Court, which in 1873 finally affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court, whereupon a division of the property took place, Mrs. Buckner taking as her share the Ashland Block and half of the dock property.

The next step in the htigation was a bill filed

the Ashland Block and half of the dock property.

The next step in the htigation was a bill filed in the State Circuit Court on behalf of the infant, against Simon B. Buckner and wife. Ambrose E. Burnside, Corydon Beckwith, and Jane C. Kingsbury, to set aside the decree already obtained on the ground of error, as well as of fraud and collusion. This case was then removed to the United States Circuit Court, where it has since been pending. In the meantime Mrs. Buckner died, leaving to her husband all her share of the estate.

Yesterday Judge Blodgett decided to dismiss the bill for want of equity, holding that the histgation in the State Courts was conclusive as to the rights of the parties to the property.

Subdivision of the S. E. 4 of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judges Blodgett and Gary will be in court as usual to-day. There are no announcements from the other Judges.

APPELLATE COURT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Opinions in the Appellate Court will not be announced till Wednesday morning at 10 a. m., instead of Mönday as aiready announced. All narties who propose to remove causes to the Supreme Court from the Appellate Court are breby notified to present their certificates, and such parties as have left with the Court certificates which do not comply with the rule are requested to give the matter immediate attention, as the Court will adjourn shortly for the term.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

There were no petitions in bankruptcy filed yesterday.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assirpee for James W. Stewart, Bradford Hancok ior Charles C. Shatten, and Robert E. Jenkins for Ely & Edwards.

The composition meeting of R. H. Mayer & Co. was continued till 10 a. m. July 29.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Charles Coy, for Julius Ehret, for Philetus W. Gates, and for Thomas S. Dooblins.

Surinton Court—Convessions of Judgment.—Peter Dunley vs. John and Thèresia Hellimita, 349, 50.—Michael Brand vs. Johanna Kroenig, 518, 60.—Fannie A. Spink vs. Ann E. and Newton Lail, \$4,881.65.

Among the most agreeable surprises which of commant Edison," as the French call him, has lately sprung upon us, we must not fall to too the colie-proof cucumber. Being fond of cumbers himself, Mr. Edison's attention was attention which the colie-proof cucumber in the collection of cucumbers himself, Mr. Edison's attention was attention was attention to the desirability of obviating the disagreeable effects following the use of the regetable. Knowing that an onnee of prevention is better tuan a pound of cure, he sought to eliminate the cole from the cucumber before the latter came to the table. The New York the same to the table. The New York the same to the table. The New York the same to the table. The series were deposited and right ingenious method:

"In the soil where the seeds were deposited and right ingenious method:

"In the soil where the seeds were deposited aput a layer of ground mustard and a sprinkled of cayenne pepper. "As soon as the plants peared above the ground he sprinkled them may with laudanum and brandy, and, in order that both schools of medicine might share in Colie-Proof Cucumbers.

the glory of his scheme, he suspended over each hill a bottle containing nux romics and arnica in pellets. By this means he proposes to cure the cucumbers of the colic which they contain, instead of waiting to apply the remedies to suffering man after the vegetable has done its work. It is too early for Hackensack cucumbers yet, but when the new species is ready for market and is proved a success, there can be no doubt of the demand for them or of their inventor's glory."

WAUKESHA.

Its Attractions as a Summer-Home. Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.
WAUKESHA, Wis., July 17.—When so much said of the desirableness of Chicago as a sum-mer-resort, it may seem intrusive to present the merits of any other place. But Waukesha is willing to be considered a satellite of the plan-etary system of which Chicago is the centre; hence it is not leaving the city, but merely run fares—\$4.20 for an excursion-ticket—and the ample accommodations of the Fountain House, other hotels, and boarding-houses, have almost annihilated distance, and the discomforts of an ordinary escapade into the country.

The viliage is beautiful, the people hospita-

ble, and the prices low; the drives are fine, and both the air and the water delicious.

That it is good to be here, is proved by the large number of visitors, mainly from the South, who have already found their way thither.

Driving about the country, one is gratified to

Driving about the country, one is gratified to see the promise of large and abundant harvests. Frequent rains and the very warm weather have rapidly matured the crops, and they are nearly ready for the reaper.

In the town there are signs of growth and improvement. It is worth a good deal, in these dull times, to see so much life and prosperity. A gentleman who has lately traveled quite extensively throughout the New-England States said, the other day, that he had not seen so much building going on in any town of its size. A score or two of good residences are either in process of building or have recently been completed, and stores and dwelling-houses have been enlarged and improved to meet the growing needs of the place. The managers of the Fountain-Spring House are already sorry that they did not, last spring, push the foundations of the large addition to completion. Had they done so, it would have been filled by this time. The middle of July is by no means the hight of the season here, and hotel-keepers are already a month ahead of their usual gains at this time. The Espanse.

The Crescent Spring, near the Fountain House, has been made very beautiful, and "The Grotto" is a cool and pleasant place these warm days.

The number of spring-houses and bath-rooms

"The Grotto" is a cool and pleasant place these warm days.

The number of spring-houses and bath-rooms at the Silurian has been increased, and it is the favorite with many soring-water connoisseurs.

The latest cuild of the soil has been caristened "Clysuni." It bubbled forth in a gentleman's door-yard, directly opposite to the Fountain House, and soon found a proprietor, who will doubtless endeavor to prove that "the last is doubtless endeavor to prove that "the last is the best of all the game." Bethesda still holds her own, and the beauti-

Bethesda still holds her own, and the beautiful grounds are the resort of a majority of the visitors. Unusually large shipments of water have been made, and not only the owner, Col. Dunhar, but coopers and express companies reap the benefit.

The trees in the Park have grown so that there is good shade, and the flower beds. pavilions, and drives are kept in excellent order. The Saturday-night concerts at the Park are a very enjoyable feature of the place. The town has always been proud of its band, and, since they have won recent laurels at La Crosse, they are not without honor in their own country.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

My heart was a palace of light,
Where Love, like an Empress, reigned sweetly;
And I was a slave to Love's might,
Enchanted completely.

And I dragged her out of my heart With a wild, despairing endeavor, And I bade my enchantress depart, To leave me—forever.

ment had really been unsuccessful. Lo and behold! when this was done there appeared two vases of such lustrous beauty that all concluded that success had crowned the workman's efforts, and the sorrowing Emperor canonized the dead man, and built him a noble temple.

WANT THEIR MONEY BACK.

How the Fisheries Award Was Made—Commissioner Kellogg Replies to Some of the Charges Against Him—The Power of Social Pressure in Halifax.

Boston Dispatch to New Fork Times.

Some noteworthy facts regarding the appointment of the Hon. Ensign H. Kellogr as the American member of the Halifax Commission, and the social pressure in Halifax and elsewhere brought to bear to influence the Commission. brought to bear to influence the Commission are given in a defense which the Heraid of this city publishes of Mr. Kellogg, from the criticisms and insinuations against nim by friends and apologists for the Belgian Minister, the kind member of the

Commission. The defense is undoubtedly in-spired by Mr. Kellogg himself and Senator spired by Mr. Kellogg himself and Senator Dawes, his neighbor. The charges made against Mr. Kellogg are enumerated as follows: First, that the appointment of Mr. Kellogg as United States Commissioner was made through the Influence of Senator Dawes, the fellow-townsman of Mr. Kellogg, the Senator being influenced by the British Minister. Sir Edward Thornton, who had aiready piaced Mr. Kellogg under strong social obligations by marked attentions paid members of Mr. Kellogg's family. Second the British Minister. Sir Edward Thornton, who had aiready piaced Mr. Kellogg under strong social obligations by marked attentions paid members of Mr. Kellogg's family. Second, that Mr. Kellogg was during the session of the Commission, and is to-day, of unsound mind. Third, that the award was first put at \$4,000,000, and that Mr. Kellogg, after consuiting with friends, refused to sign this award and that in consequence of this refusal the other Commissioners, Mesars. Gait and Delfosse, raised the amount to \$5,500,000, or \$1,500,000 more. The first charge is declared to be bracless. Senator Dawes was instrumental in securing Mr. Kellogg's appointment from President Grant, but that Minister Thornton had but Mr. Kellogg under social obligations to him is denied. Mr. Kellogg authorizes this statement: That he was appointed United States Commissioner in the winter of 1876. The appointment was a surprise to him, he having had no intimation that the President contemplated such action. Not for six months after his appointment did he become acquainted with Sir Edward's family came to Pittsheld, and established themselves in a summer residence cutside of the town. Mr. Thornton did not, arrive till August, when Mr. Kellogg first made his acquaintance. The leading families of Pittsheld naturally and properly received the Thorntons with open-handed nospitality, and between the family of Mr. Kellogg and the family of Mr. Kellogg and the family of the British Minister a pleasant degree of social intimacy arose. Sexuator Dawes also says on these points: "I did use my influence to secure the appointment of Mr. Kellogg. I believed him to be eminently well qualified for the position. I am oroud of having secured Mr. Kellogg's appointment, for events have shown that he was the ouly man in the Commission who logg's appointment, for events have shown that he was the only man in the Commission who fairly represented the sentiments of the Amer-

logg's appointment, for events acc shown that he was the only man in the Commission who fairly represented the sentiments of the American people." Mr. Dawes casually remarked that it there was anything in the charge of British influence having been brought to bear on Mr. Kellogg. "it was a pity that just the same ence could not have been exerted upon Mr. Delfosse." For the only effect "British influence had upon Mr. Kellogg was to cause him to stoutly deny that the Cauadians had any claim upon us." The second charge is dismissed as ridiculous. Mr. Kellogg is President of several leading Pittsfield banking and manufacturing corporations, and is universally regarded as a man of remarkably clear and comportensive intelligence. Of the third charge it is stated that the award was first fixed by the British and Belgian Commissioners at \$4,500,000 (not \$4,000,000). This award was submitted to Mr. Kellogg, who refused to sign it, believing that not one penny was due the Cauadians. The fact that the other Commissioners raised the amount \$1,000,000, Mr. Kellogg's friends say, shows plainly their unfitness to act as arbitrators. A recent alleged remark of Mr. Delfosse The state of the control of the cont

Fessier, the defaulting Stark County Treas

being more than President of the United States; but the time may be nearer than the most despondent Republican thinks of, when a great change may be decread necessary to save the country from Communism.—Marysville (Cal.) Appeal (Rep.). For my love was a splendid thing. The Utica Herald makes the peint that the men who are now most active in pushing the name of Gen. Grant to the front for Presidential candi-

I followed my idol, and left
My honor, so sacred, behind me;
Of my nonor, so sacred, bereft,
I bade her unbind me.

She tossed her bright tresses of gold, Her dark eyes triumphantly gleamit Enough! for the story is told— I awoke from dreaming,

My heart is a palace of gloom,
All dreary and cold to its centre,
Where Love, with its light and perfume,
May never more enter.
"Stoux" BRUBAKER.

Chinese Porcelain.

Edward Kins in Boston Journal.

Three centuries sufficed to complete the ruin of Chinese porcelain-making. The workmen were apparently paralyzed. Their arms lost their cunning; secrets of color disappeared. There is a god of porcelains in China; he must feel sad at times. This god, or saint, as the Catholic world would call him; was a poor workman in dim ages past, but a workman of signal talent, and every year he brought forth some beautiful work which won him renown. But just as he was at the height of his glory he became so enraged or was so filled with despair, because an experiment which he was making in the burning of two vases seemed certain to fail, that he threw himself headlong into his own furnace, and he and his talent were specifly lost to the world. His friend, however, brought the story to the ears of the Emperor. That potentate expressed his profound grief, but at the same time, having an eye to business, told the friends to rake out the furnace and see if the unhappy artisan's experi-

The Hartford Courant nominates Ben

The Hartford Courant nominates Ben Buller as the Presidential candidate of the tramps, and thinks he will be a formidable rival to the Hon. Daniel Pratt, enitor of the Gridiron, etc. The idea would not be a bad one, but the truth is, the tramps want the privilege of selecting their man themselves.—Bufele Express (Rep.).

Doubtless Gen. Sherman intended to be unusually severe when he said "Banning didn't have enough sense to be a dry-goods clerk." But we think that he owes an apology to the dry-goods clerks for coupling them with Banning. We know plenty of dry-goods men who could discard a large quantity of brains and then oversize Banning brain outfit.—Columbus (0:) Dispatch (Rep.).

The following correspondence has passed: The following correspondence has passed: To the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter: 1? you please, I

would like to introduce some testimony for the defense.

To the Hon. John Sherman: Such an outrage cannot be permitted. In this trial no testimony will be allowed except for the prosecution. Not if I know myself.

— New York Graphic (Ind.). The Southern Democrats do not want The Southern Democrats do not want their Northern brethren to think they have a claim on them never to be satisfied. They want it understood a divide has to take place, or there will be kicking clear out of the traces. A Southern railroad to the Pacific is demanded, and the benks of the muddy Mississippi must be walled in with Parian marole. The Southern man of 1850 and 1860 begins to assert himself.—Gine and Enquirer (Dem.).

Speaker Randall sent to the editor of the Onconta Herala this Fourth-of-July sentiment:
"When the iron rule of stern necessity darkens
every household in the land, extravagance on the part of the people's servants is an unpardonable crime." And no class of the people's servants are more gullty of unpardonable crime than the Congressmen who took and kept the back-pay steal of \$5.000 each due years and four months ago.—

Rochester Union (Dem.).

It is reit ed as somewhat significant now

that just before ex-President Grant left this city that just before ex-President Grant left this city for the seaboard preparatory to making his European tour, a friend in conversation with him said:

"General, go out of the country, and stay out three years, and then come back and we will take off our coats and nominate and elect you President for a third term." To this Gen. Grant made the response, between puffs. "Well, stranger things than that have happened."—Washington Star (Rep.).

When that famous patriot, Col. Sellers, When that famous patriot, Col. Sellers, declared in favor of 'the oid flag and an appropriation' he struck a familiar chord in the American political bosom. Here comes the Hon. Zachsriah Chandler, and, as it were, acknowledges the corn. He is for Gen. Grant in 1880, and Mr. Chandler for Senator. He reverses the old proverb, and thinks all play and no work makes Zach a dull boy. He longs to return to the Senatorial halls, where he used to hold the British lin up ty the tall and excite the derision of the public toward that miserable beast. He does not think much of Mr. Hayes, who did not think enough of Mr. Chandler to remember him in the distribution of foreign missions. But he "goes for Grant."

New York Iterald (Ind.).

Everybody who knows anything about the administration of the Government for the past ten years knows that Hayes has not made one bad appointment where Grant made two, and it is a

An Eccentric Englishman.

A character known as the "crazy Englishman" recently died at Leavenworth, Kan. He seems to have been a reckless, proidgal, ne'erdo-well, and one who was most of the time on a big spree. The following is an account of one of his "larks" when prett-well faddled:

"One night while disordered fancy was bolding high revel in his brain, he hired a hearse, a coffin, and several mouraing carriages, and proceeded to have a funeral all by himself. He placed the coffin inside the hearse, got into the coffin, attended by a bottle of whisky, and, with the hired carriages following, the solemn procession took its course through the principal streets of the jetty just as the mantle of night were being drawn about the tired metropolis. No one in particular noticed the cortege as it wound its way through the crowds of carriages and buggies laden with pleasure-seekers, merely remarking, berhaps, that it was a queer time of day for such an observance. But when the procession made its appearance upon the same thereogeners. queer time of day for such an observance. But when the procession made its appearance upon the same thoroughfare two or three times in such quick succession, not having been to any one of the cemeteries in the interval, the idea gradually dawned upon the people that they were being duped, and upon closer investigation Green was found sitting up in nis coffin in the hearse, drinking, and having the best time imaginable, and too much under the influence of liquor to realize what a sacreligious piece of mockery it really was." date in 1880 are those who by their acts, indu-cace, and association gave all the discredit to him that he ever received. There is much of truth in the statement.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

ressect, the defaulting Stark County Fressurer, never thought of running away with \$33,000 of the public funds until the R. C. Flower trial in the Canton Court. The reverend gentleman swearing there was no heli removed all fear of the future from Fessier, and he immediately took to spaining —Salem (O.) Republican (Rep.).

We would take occasion to remind all prophets great and small that it has been as mockery it really was."

That Swiss Watch.

One-Horse Guich will keep time hereafter for all creation, for one of the boys has carried off the famous Swiss watch which did not find a purchaser at the Centennial Exhibition. It was about as large as an ordinary "stem-winder," and was a minute repeater, striking on musical-bells the hour, the half-hour, the quarter-hour, and the number of minutes that elapsed of the unexpired quarter. In addition to this it told the time to a lifth of a second; and, by means of a double arrangement, noted the passage of two distinct events or occurrences at the same moment—timing two horses, for instance, starting at different instants. It was a calendar also, showing the days of the week, of the month, and the month of the year, and, by means of a wheel which made a fourth of a revolution in a year, noted the quadrennial recurrence of the 29th of February. Finally, as if over-leaping all the other triumphs in its mechanism, it snowed the phases of the moon, as that luminary presents them, by means of a diminutive moon. The watch was not sold in Philadelphia, was offered in vain to New York millionaires, and was finally sent to a San Francisco jeweler. Three weeks ago an Arizona miner, who had struck a wonderful lead and regarded \$2,000 as a small dime, stepped into the store, looked at the watch, and in ten minutes said be would take it. He paid the money without winking and remarked that he thought the boys up at the Guich couldn't best it. brophets, great and small, that it has been a pe-culiarity with U. S. Grant that when he takes the job of making a graveyard he makes a mighty big one, with mighty long, and wide, and deep ditches for Demograts to lie in.—Mexico (Mo.) Union (Rep.). Just as they had log cabins, hard cider, and coons in the days of "Tippecance and Tyler too," and fence-rails in the Lincoln campaign, they will have powder boats when Ben Butler comes before the puoies as canadate for White-House honors.—Boston Transcript (Rep.). The Grant movement, as it is called, had its origin in the yearning desire of the people for a stability of administration that was unknown during the period when the Potter investigation was acknowledged to be, what it really is even now, an assault upon the title of President Hayes.

— Washington Republican (Rep.).

All through its later history the Democratic party has demonstrated that it cannot be trusted; that a just regard to the public weifare requires that it should be kept out of power. The Republican party, admitting all that its most se-vere critic can oring up against it, is entitled to

BEN BUTLER.

His Political Prospects in the State of Massachusetts.

Intrigues for the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

Reasons Why He Will Not Get It --- The Last Extremity of a Demagogue.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Washington, D. C., July 16.—Years ago Gen Butler said, pointing from the hustings to the gilded dome of the Boston State-House, "I want to clean out that Augean stable over there." From that day to this, Gen. Butler has been connecting with the Irish of Massachusetts in the hope that some day he might secure their support in the campaign in which he should be a candidate for Governor. To rule for one year over the old Commonwealth has been the ambition of Ben Butler's later years. He wants for a time to be master in the community where the sharpest shafts nave been hurled at him.

His controlling motives are love of wealth, of power, of malice. The first named he has obtained by means of which the public is only in

part familiar. To the two latter objects he seems disposed to devote the remaining years of a life of ambition and intrigue. He at one time thought to

and, by putting into execution some obsolete laws against railroad corporations, make himself the King of Demagogues, and ride into the White-House upon the Granger wave; but the Granger epidemic subsided long before there was any chance for Butler to receive a nomination for Governor of the State. Now the Com-munistic and Greenback issues are uppermost. They have taken greater hold than ever before upon the intelligent old Commonwealth where, unfortunately for him. his political lot has been east; and, by the aid money, of luck, of infinite demagogery, of class-hatred, of ignorant fanaticism, he now hopes to make himself for one year a sovereign beneath the gilded dome of Beacon street.

The Newburyport speech was his formal farewell to the Republican party. He has scaled his doom in the party which for fifteen years he has dishonored. Whatever may be his future political fate, Ben Butler can no longer hope for a Republican Congressional nomination in this district which he now misrepresents, or in any other Massachusetts district in any harbor of which it may please him to anothor his snoubbish yacht America, or pitch his vote-catching tent. Cut loose from the Republican party, two courses are before him: an independent candidature, or an alliance with the Democracy. Between these two he is drifting. It is evident that he is not himself certain how far he can rely upon the Democracy. Recent news from Massachusetts shows that he cannot expect to have the support of any considerable portion of the Democratic leaders, except by such as represent the exclusively Irish element or the body, and who will venture to dely party-discipline. In Boston, and in some of the manufacturing cities, that element is strong; in the rural districts, it is a political cipher. his doom in the party which for fifteen years he

has a large following in the State, and is popular. Although isboring under the embartassment of a stuttering utterance, Thompson's speeches in Congress were much more easily understood than the broken, jerky, chali-pump, diaphragmic, inardeulate sentences of Gen. Butler himselt. "Thompson is an orator with an impediment which rather adds piquancy to his speech; Ben Butler is one of those "pudding mouthed" speakers who is in the books of the short-hand men as one of the most difficult men to "take down." Thompson defeated Butler for Congress at a time when Butler supposed his election was so certain that he had engaged a special train to make a triumphal tour of his district. Thompson is a good lawyer, a pure man, and a true Democrat.

It Butler hopes to make capital out of his activity on the Potter Committee, Thompson can meet him on that ground. For the investigation of the Potter Committee, at this latelday, so far as the Florida branch of the case goes, is a feeble imitation of the report of the Committee of which Thompson was Chairman, previous to the decision of the Electoral Commission. There is not a Democratic theory of the election in that State to be found in the proceedings of the Potter Committee that cannot be found, in more concise, intelligent, and popular form, in the report written by Thompson himself, at a time when Republican witnesses in Florida were not hostile to the Administration, and when malice had not become the active instigator of perjury. Chariev Thompson is a candidate for Governor, and will not be likely to encourage any movement either to give Gen. Butler the Democratic leaders throughout the State. As to the Presidential question, to which Butler is giving so much attention, Judge Abbott, as Congressman and one of the members of the Electoral Commission, was one of the most stubborn of Democratic leaders throughout the State. As to the Presidential question, to which Butler is giving so much attention, Judge Abbott, as Congressman and one of the members of the Electoral Commi

ber of Republican votes, will not consent to any alliance with Butler. Gaston is himself a candidate for Governor.

Aside from the aspirations of rival Democratic candidates for the Governorship, all the Democratic leaders desire to maintain their organization for the Presidential campaign of 1880. They do not propose to surrender it now to Gen. Butler, or to permit it to be ruined by any entangiement with him.

The only chance that Gen. Butler has to be Governor of Massachusetts this fall is, to run. As an independent Camping and the feet of the field: Republican, Democratic, and Butler's. Most of the Irish in Massachusetts are Democrats, and most of the Irish are Butler men. Most of the ignorant men in Massachusetts are Democrats, and most of the Greenback men are ignorant niet. The result would be, that Gen. Butler would draw far inore from the Democratic than from the Republican vote; that the Republicans would cast a smaller vote than usual; and that Gen. Butler would have lost his last stake.

And it may be that, before convention-day comes, Ben Butler may find it out, and may dendeavor to retain in Congress the seat in which he is exhibiting a constantly waning dower.

E. B. W.

Not So Yery Dark, After All. Some one was reading the Bible to Jim Anderson the other day, and came to the passage about the plague of darkubes in Egypt. That must have been terrible," said the reader, pausing, "awful; just think of it, darkness so intense that it could be actually felt."

"Hob," said Mr. Anderson, "that was noth-

ing. I remember one night in East Feliriana when it was so dark —'M'. Talk about darkness. Why, I had to wade through it just like mud to get home. Lots of people got tired out, and scared, and staid right where they happened to be all night. Why, when we went to bed that night we never hung up our clothes; just pushed 'em kind of into the darkness like, as we took 'em off, and there they stuck. It was funny, in the morning, when it began to grow light, to hear the things dropping out as the darkness lost its grap, and failing on the floor. I remember that I put an old pair of boots up in the —"

But here a messenger announced that the Committee was waiting for Mr. Anderson, and without completing his interesting narrative of facts he withdrew.

The Civil Stranger.

The Civil Stranger.

Detroit Fee Fress.

On the Campus Martius a man yesterday shouted from sunrise till dark:

"Oranges and lemons—best in market—have a dozen, sir?"

About 3 o'clock he was approached by a young man with a carpet-sack in hand, and he ceased his yelling in response to a gesture.

"I was passing this place at 11 o'clock this forencon" began the stranger, "and you asked me if I would have a dozen lemons. I was with my mother, who is in feeble health, and could not stop. In fact, I didn't even reply to your kind inquiry. I have now returned to—""

"To buy a dozen—here they are, sir!"

"No, sir, not to buy lemons, for they don't act good on my liver, but to say to you that I won't take any. You asked me a civil question, and common courtesy required me to return a

and common courtesy required me a civil question, and common courtesy required me to return a civil answer. I have walked four miles to be courteous and civil, and to say to you, 'No, thank you,' sir, I won't take any—not to-day!'' He was gone before anything could be said to make him unhappy.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Olines in the different Divisions, as designated below where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

Twenty-second-st. S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000 West McMonst., near Westers-av.
West McMonst., near Westers-av.
Blue island-st. M. STON, West-Side News Denot, I Blue island-st. Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 710 Lake-st., corner Lincols.

CITY REAL ESTATE. A three-line advertisement inserted in this column turing used days for 50 cents; each additional line 15 ents On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 words verage il in-

FOR SALE-\$115 PER FOOT WILL PURCHASE 49 feet south-front on Warren-av., west of Paulina-st. Inquire of JOHN A. RANTLETT. 23, 162 Washington. SURURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUT A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Disease: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in carket, and shown free; abstract free; failroad fare to cents. If AB BROWN, 142 LaSaille 42, Room \$.

COUNTRY REAL ESTAT. COUNTRY REAL ESTAT.

The series of good land in one tract, located 50 miles westerned for good land in one tract, located 50 miles westerned for good land in one tract, located 50 miles or exchange for an improved farm in Illinois, Iowa or Kansas, or for a flouring mili well located, or for a stock of goods. The land is finely located near a railroad, a part well covered with good timber; good water and healthy country, first-class fruit land. Correspondence solicited: title clear; soarract furnished. Address J. H. FUNK, Newton, Kansas, or F. G. FUNK, Polo, Jil.

dress GUY M. SALSBURY, St. Paul. Minn.
FOR SALE—DOCTOR'S LOCATION IN A TOWN
For 1,500 inhabitants; good house, barn, and four
lots, and a splendid surrounding country, and a good
business; all will be sold for \$2,00; a No. I chance for
a good physician. No trade. For particulars address
A 52. Tribune office.
FOR SALE—A SOUR IMASH BOURBON WHISTAY
distillery in Louisville, ky., of fair capacity, in
very bost raining order, and products considered A 1,
with all modern improvements; Government warehouses and dwelling-houses if wanted attached; for
acie at a low price. A policants please address for furtner information A 78. Tribune office. POR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—SOL Control of a new line of goods; business well estat lished. A rare opportunity for parties with fro \$5,000 to \$6,000; good reasons given for wanting is sell. Aedress A 20, Tribune office. POR SALE-DRUG STOCK, SMALL CASH PAY m. at, balagce long time; no trade. S. WILSON P. O. Box 434, Norwalk, O.

BOOKS.

FOR BOOKS GO TO CHAPIN'S. CORNER MADItwo stores of the kind in Chicago.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

To Macaulay's Life and Letters, Trevelyan, \$1,75;
English Scamen Under the Tudors, 2 vols., \$35; Bancrors's United States, 6 vols., \$10; U'Mear's, Napolison
in Exile, 2 vols., \$5; Perguson's Rome, \$1,80;
Palme's complete so, 10; Picturesque America, 2 vols.,

4-mor., \$25; National Portrait Gallery, 2 vols., top.,

\$10; Haffire's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols., \$4.50; Lord

| House of the Complete works, 10 vols., calf., \$20; British

| Pictures, 16 vols., bair-calf, \$12; Pictuolary of English

Literature, by G. w. S. Adams, \$4; Sherifian's Works,

\$2; Comprehensive Commentary of the Bishe, denies, 6

vols., sheep, \$12; Appleton's New American Cyclope

dia, 16 vols., \$25; Osamestery Congressors, 122

Deartoora-se.

vols., sheep. S.M. Sall'Il'S Cheap Book-Store. 12 Dearbora-st.

7.000 Vols. BOOKS AT HALF PRICK. LANGE'S Trans. 4 vols. \$10, 20th Republic 4 vols. \$6; Pres-cotts Works, 15 v ls., ilurary, \$27; Waverly Novols. 12 vols. \$13; Bulwer's Novels. 22 vols., \$15. Down-stairs, at 103 Madison-st. SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELEN WISCON, and other machines below half price, an warranted. Loan office, 125 Clarken, Room 2. Pianos of Different Makes for Sale on easy terms, at warerooms of W. M. KIMBALL. Corner State and Adams ste.

2D-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS AT GREAT bargains, on time payments, at warerooms of W. W. AlmBall., Corner state and Adams sts.

WANTED-MALE HELP. A three-line advertisement inserted in this column during seek days for 50 cents; each additional line 12 cents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 words deerage a line.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK Tribune office. Iribune office.

WANTED—A TOUNG MAN TO WORK IN FRUIT
and produce commission store; none need appli
only those who thoroughly understand the business an
willing it work chap. Address, girling full name as
reference. A 54. Tribune office. W ANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS GROUEST Clerks. Apply to-day (Saturday) at 378 West Madison-st., between 7 and 8 a. m.

WANTED-FOUR BOTTOMERS ON MEN'S CALP
boots, three on stoga boots, two on light kip
boots. FOREPAUCH & TARBOX, 129 and f31 East
Third-st. St. Paus, Minn. WANTED-MACHINIST, A GOOD GENERAL band on light work, at 15 South Canalist WANTED-TWO GOOD EXPERIENCED POP

Employment Agencies,
WANGD - 50 RAILROAD MEN FOR THE
WELLS City extension, foreman here to take
mas to the work; It stone-mason: 50 men for Wisconsits and Illinois. Free fars. MORRIS 4 CO., 55
South Canal-st. South Canal-st.

WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE
KANSSS-Extension: wages, \$1.40 to \$1.75 per day;
free fare. 15 stone-cutters, 100 wood choppers, at big
pay; 50 farm hands, good prices. CHRISTIAN & CO.,
268 South Water-st. WANTED-SO LABORERS, \$1.40 AND \$1.65 PER
day; foreman goes with the rien; 25 stone-cutters,
50 the makers; free fare, 25 farm hands, at J. H.
SPERBEUK S, 21 West Randolps at.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE CITY ONLY FOR an excellent new patent and a perfectly legitimate article no household can be without. None but steady men need apply at 50 Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A PERSON TROROUGHLY ACquinted with the roasting of coffee and grieding of spices. Best of references réquired. Address Cream City Coffee and Spice Mills, 280 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED-SOLICITORS FOR CUPYING AND enlarging small pictures in plain India Ink, water colors, and oil; also picture framing. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. WHIPPLE, 325 State-st. faction guaranteed. W. L. WHIPPLE, 325 State-st.

WANTED — CANVASERS FOR GOODS OF actual necessity; best seiling line in America; pays 83 to 86 daily. Itoom 88, 96 La8alie-st.

WANTED — LIVE MEN TO SELL QUE CAMP stool; when closed makes an siegant walking cane. Everybody will out them: a good taing to sell at fairs and base-ball games, sheatres, steamboats, etc. Dexter's solf-acting dow-milker, letter-copying book, no press or water used, and 500 other fast selling articles. ALFRED JUDSON, NO. 7 Tribune Building.

WANTED-LABORERS AT NEW RACE TRACK.
Call at shop early this morning with picks and shovels. P. J. SEXTON, contractor, 58 and 60 Pacific av. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-AT TREMONT HOUSE, THREE GIRLS to wash dishes and two girls in fruit pantry. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be algoed cook; small family; good wages. Call at 190 State-st. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family of three. 496 Huribut st. WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - A COMPETENT
Protestant girl for general housework at 419
West Washington-st. Good references required.
WANTED-PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework in a small family on the North Side.
Inquire at koom 7 Hawley Building, between the hours
of 9 and 2 Sasurday. of Pand 2 Sasurday.

WANTED—AT 14 WINCHESTER-AV., A COMPEtent girl for general housework. Must be a good
cook and laundress, and have references.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. References required. Apply at 43 South
Sheidon st., between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Scalmstresses.

Wanted-10 Girs, 15 YKARS OF AGE, ON light work. Garfield Manufacturing Company, 50 West Washington-st.

Wanted—An excellent Laundry inonens one of neat and pleasant appearance can find steady work by applying at 50 takes -t, up-stairs. WANTED-AT PALMER HOUSE LAUNDRY-WANTED-50 GOOD, STOUT GIRLS, TO WORK IN Munger's laundry. Capable hands can have steady employment. Apoly im mediately at 608 Wassabary, WANTED-ONE GIRL FOR BUNDLE-WASHING, one for laundry work, and one for pantry, at Burke's European Hotel, 140 and 142 East Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED_MALE. Bookkeepers, Tlerks, &co.
SITUATION WANTED-ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined; accounts adjusted, posting, etc., attended to day-time or evening, by a shorough accountant. Address A 99, Tribune office. SPUATION WANTED-A YOUNG MAN POSSESS-Of of Superior business qualifications will give \$50 as privilege fee in order to secure position as assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk in a Chicago whose and bouse. Best of references. Address W. W. WILLIS, Quincy, Ill. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.
SiTUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE DANISH of iri to do second work in a private family. Call at 191 Huron-st.
SiTUATION WANTED—AS MAID OR NURSE, OR to attend on an invalid. Good references. Address A 78, Tribune office.

TO BENT-HOUSES. North Side.

North Side.

TO RENT-AT \$15, BUT REALLY WORTH 1225—
6-room cottage, 868 North Clark-st.; house open;
painter at work. Apply 125 South Clark-st., foom 11.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS, NEWLY CALCIMINED, IX brick building 739 Michigan-av., close to Tweaty-second-at.; will reat single rooms. J. HENRY & JACOB Walts. 92 Washington-at. TO RENT-SE PER WEEK, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, nicely-furnished rooms, cool, well ventilated, and lighted from the outside. 378 state-st.

PO RENT-ELECANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OE single, with or without board, at Hotel Branswick, Wabash-av.

Wabsaf-av.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 3Q.
West Side.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS. WELL TAKEN
care of, only \$1 per week. at 208 West Lake-st.
J. DAVIS.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED TO BENTS.

WANTED—TO RENT ROOMS, POIL ONE OR TWO
single genticines. If double, connecting: Stableroom for three or four norses and three vehicles: firstcins in eighnorhod; North Side, and within one block
of clark-st. care. Address A St, Fribute office.

LAST AND FOUNDS.

LAST AND FOUNDS.

LAST AND FOUNDS.

DOG LOST-ON MONDAY MORNING, RAN pay from the corner of Michigas av. and Park row, a large-sized clue skye terrior co., answering to the name of "budd." Any one returning aim to No. 10 Park row will ce namedously rewarded.

OST-SMALL NDCKLACK AND BLUE LUCKET containing picture of two citierty people; is valued bight on the owner, who will pay a florest reward for return to 128 heat twenty-forest.

TAKEN UP-AT 982 MADISON-ST., ONE BAY In orec. The owner is requested to take bim away.

J. Q. UNELS.

215 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND NO takes from 616 West Washington-st., June 24th. Address a 35. Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OILSTOYES-WE MAKE A LARGER LINE OF OUR STOYES AND ANY DOUBLE OF AMERICA, AND ANY STORY OF THE STOYE WE defy competition. OULSMAN GAS AFPARACUS & OIL COMPANY, SI East Adamsst., near State-st.

THE MITCHELL OIL STOYE. WITH 4 HOLE FOP, for cooking, does the work for your family at an expense one cent per particularly of MACLEAN & HETTERS, and STATE AND STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS, AND OTHER VER-min exterminated by contract (warranted): exam-ination free; article sold. A. OAKLEY, 189 sast Wass-ington-st. UTY WARRANTS, STATE SAVINGS, AND FIdelity Bank books taken in exchange for pianoforce, organs, orfurniture. K. 7. MARCIN, 266 and
207 state-st.

THE SILVERWARE OF ROGERS BROS. MAKE,
being a stock taken in trade, now selling off at half
price; buyers should look in at ooder it will not least
tong. K. T. MARCIN, 205 and 297 State-st. WANTED-TO ADOPT A SMART GIRL ABOUT 4

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AMUSEMENTS.

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New Chleage Theatre between Randolph and Lake. Variety SOCIETY MEETINGS

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T.—Attention, sir Knightai You are hereby roquested to appears at your Asylum on Sunday, the 21st, at 10 a. m. sharp, for the purpose of joining St. Reuard Commandery No. 35, K. T., in asteuding the funeral obsequies of ou late frater. Sir Knight James D. McKay. Funera from late residence, 250 Wabashaw, by cars to Oak.

r of the Eminent Commander. HENRY H. POND, Captain General ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, No. 25, K. T.-Attention, Sir Knights! You are hereby notified it meet at our Asylum, Sunday, July 21, at 10:30 a. m. to attend the funeral of our late Sir Knight James D McKay, Sir Knights of sister Commanderies cordishing in the control of the control

CHICAGO BATTALION. J. O. O. F.—The member ill meet in uniform at 3:30 o'clock sharp in Excelsio ail, corner of Washington and Clark-sts., to-day all 220.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex

change yesterday closed at 99%.

The weather has ceased to be the reignin sensation in the West, although there is still enough on hand to furnish material for comment in numerous localities. St. Louis is encouraged at the prospect of the arrival of wave from the West. She has not exactly got wind of it yet, but hopes to in y or two. New York was having a taste of a wave from the opposite direction yes-terday, and the exodus to the sesside water ing places had already been seriously felt in

A vast amount of unnecessary fuss would seem to have been made about ruination by Chinese cheap labor on the Pacific Coast ted to President HAYES by Col. F. A. BEE of San Francisco, attorney for the Chinese Six Companies. He proposes to show, as the result of a careful search among official records and statistics, that for the past two years death and emigration have exceeded immigration by about 500, and that the en-tire number of Mongolians on the Pacific Coast does not now exceed 6,500.

It now remains for the Liberals in the British Parliament to do what they can toward disturbing Beaconsfield's enjoymen of the dizzy hight of complacency which he has reached by way of the Berlin Congress and the negotiation of the Anglo-Turkish treaty. The Marquis of Hartington yesterday gave notice of the programme to be wed by the opponents of the Govern ment in the House of Commons in the form of a resolution shortly to be introduced and debated. The plan is to attack the Ministry upon the policy of neglect and indifference pursued toward the Greeks by England in the Congress, as well as to criticize the terms lities upon which the acquisition of Cyprus was secured, upon the ground that grave responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of Par-liament in the undefined engagements rela-tive to a better administration of the Asiatic provinces. While the Premier is quite cerain to carry the day in both Houses, it will not be without receiving some hard knocks in the course of the fray.

After long delay, and many diplomat notes between St. Petersburg and Constanti nople, and lastly when the Congress at Ber-lin has issued its fiat, the fortifications at Shumla and Varna are being evacuated by the Turkish garrisons which beld out agains ussian demands so long as there was any prospect of successful resistance. The Batoum problem, although passed upon by the Congress and considered virtually set-tled, has yet in it an element of danger which may or may not develop into a serious ation. The inhabitants of the cit said to be determined to resist the pro posed occupation by the Russians. On the other hand, it is reported that a large body of Russian troops is now en route from Trebizonde to Batoum, the object being to force compliance with the provisions of the Berlin treaty. As moral sussion has little effect bn average Turk, the Russians may yet have to treat the Batoumians to a little dose

The Mayor on Monday evening nominated Capt. SEAVEY, of the West Side force, to be erintendent of the Chicago Police Department. The selection ought to give satisfa tion to every citizen who wants a competen public officer in that important office. Capt. SEAVEY entered the police force eight years ago as a patrolman; his ability and fidelity soon attracted attention, and he rapidly won the respect and confidence of his superiors. Step by step he advanced, owing all his ons to his own merit. The Mayor, afte consultation with ex-Superintendent Hickey, and upon the strong indorsement by the latter, nominated Capt. SEAVEN because of his long service, his great experience, his ability, and his general fitness for the office. HICKEY commends his successor as one who will prove to be one of the best in the United States. the Council, while conceding the many good qualities of HICKEY, and his long and faithground that a new man was needed to add ven to the present efficiency of the force, here ought to be no hesitation or delay in ing the nomination of Capt. SEAVEY, igh disciplinarian, and personally free the wrangles and jealousies of past

his friends, his nomination ought to b promptly approved. The appointment, all other considerations being sufficient, is commendable, also, as being in the line of motion,—an honorable recognition of faith-ful service and of tried ability. To reject he nomination of such a man will be unjustifiable on public considerations, and must cave the inference that the Council is governed by private ends and purposes, and not by a desire to secure for the public service a good and competent officer.

The case of disputed jurisdiction which has arisen in South Carolina relative to the indictment in a State court of four internal revenue officers upon a charge of murder was yesterday considered at a Cabinet meeting in Washington, and it was determined that firm and vigorous measures be taken to as sert the supremacy of the Federal over the State law. The defiant tone of Judge KERshaw's decision in refusing the application for a transfer of the defendants to the jurisdiction of the United States Court, and the comments of the South Carolina press, indicate an equally firm determinatio to resist what is regarded as an infraction of the pet doctrine of State's Rights, even to the extent of meeting force with force, should the United States Marshal and his posse un dertake the execution of an order by the Federal Court for the transfer of the indieted revenue officers to its own jurisdiction If the South Carolina Bourbons carry out their threats of resistance they will discover for the second time since 1861 that the United States is a nation and not a league.

Three weeks ago the prospect for a mag nificent crop of wheat in Minnesota, Wis consin, and Iowa was exceedingly gratifying. There has been a serious change, how ever, within that time. The heavy winds, severe storms of rain and hail, followed by the unprecedented hot suns of the last ten days, have in Western and Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and in Northern Iowa, wrought immense damage to all grain, but especially to wheat. These are mainly the only districts in which the wheat crop had not been secured. The grain has been flattened. and lodged, and tangled under the excessive rains, and the excessive heat has produced smut and rust to an extent that indicates a heavy loss. This ungathered portion of the wheat crop, had nothing happened to interfere with it, would have measured not les than 50,000,000 bushels, and most of it of the choicest quality. How much of it will be lost cannot yet be ascertained, but the percentage is estimated at from 20 to 30 per ent, representing that proportion of many millions of dollars. Even the wheat that may escape the smut and the rust will have mostly to be harvested with the scythe, and, despite the great demand for amployment, there is a scarcity of farm-labor, and the tramps demand large wages. The cos of gathering what is saved, and the loss of that portion destroyed, will be a serious calamity o those who have had such promising ex pectations of an unusually large crop of uperior quality. The wheat crop generally of the country was harvested before the happening of this unfavorable weather, and the general yield of the Northwest was expected to be large. The estimate of the whole will, however, have to be reduced ov these serious losses in the districts we have named. It will take some days yet to scertain the full extent of the loss

PROGRESS TOWARD RESUMPTION. Washington advices seem to agree that the chief law-officer of the Government will not assent to Secretary Sherman's authority to redeem greenbacks on demand prior to Jan. 1, 1879,-the date fixed by the tion act. Attorney-General Devens has not vet delivered any written opinion on the subject, but it is understood that he has verbally expressed himself to the effect that resumption cannot be legally effected in an-ticipation of the date fixed by law. We are curious to know what construction of the Constitution or laws prevents the financia agent of the Government from paying a deb lue on demand in the absence of an express prohibition from the National Legislature We cannot understand why the Secretary of the Treasury may not honor a non-interest bearing promise-to-pay on demand when he s constantly paying off interest-bearing obligations that have not matured. It s not unlikely that the Attorney-Gen eral's opinion, when published, will en counter legal criticism that may establish the contrary. Nevertheless, it is probable that the Cabinet, including the Secretary of the Treasury, will be governed by this opinion, and that there will be no formal announcement of resumption earlier than Jan. I, though the ability of the Government to begin the redemption of greenbacks in coin t once, and to maintain the Government notes at par, cannot be doubted by any in telligent person familiar with the present condition of the United States Treasury, and the law enabling the Secretary to sell bonds

and greenbacks for coin, It is manifestly the purpose of the tary of the Treasury, however, to do everything in his power, short of an actual procla mation of resumption, to place greenbacks at par with gold and silver legal-tender, and there is reason to believe that he may so far succeed as to bring considerable gold coin, as well as the legal-tender silver dollars, into circulation alongside of greenbacks before the meeting of Congress in December next. Even this advance would render it extremely difficult for the anti-resumptionists to find a single valid excuse for urging the repeal of the Resumption act. Already, we believe, instructions have been sent to the Sub-Treas. uries to pay out the silver dollars in exchange for \$1 and \$2 greenbacks and National-Bau notes, and to introduce them into general circulation by using them in payment of small sums instead of paying out notes. The next step will be to pay out small gold coins-probably the \$1, \$2.50, and \$5 ieces-in many cases of coin disbursements (such as redemption of coupons held at home). This will open the road to the circulation of these small gold coins, particular larly as there is a good deal of complaint in ousiness circles of an insufficiency of the \$1 and \$2 notes. Along at first, these gold coins will be kept as pocket-pieces, as was the case when the silver was first substituted for the fractional currency. But this mania will last only a very short time; the gold coins will begin to be common as to no longer be an object of enriosity, after which no one will think of holding them in preference to s \$1, \$2, or \$5 note. There will be no more temptation to silver or greenbacks, for it will command no premium in the ordinary transactions. Fourenths of 1 per cent is a mere pominal dis tinction in small sums, and will rapidly disappear in the actual contact of gold and

will be impossible to demand an allowance um, since it amounts to only raction of a cent, which is not represen n our currency. On a \$5 transaction the present premium would be about two cents. Who would ever think of demanding a difference of two cents for coin payment instead of greenbacks, or who would hoard the coin ecause nobody would allow this difference Four cents in a \$10 transaction, and eight cents in a \$20 transaction, would be equally insignificant; there is not one man in a thouand who would take the time and trouble to look up a broker in order to realize a differ-ence of two cents if he had a \$5 gold coin paid him, or a difference of four cents on a \$10 coin. or a difference of eight cents on a \$20 com and such a search, indeed, would scarcely b rewarded with finding a broker who would bother with the transaction. If the Govern-ment pay out small gold coins, then, there is no doubt that they will come immediately into general circulation.

But the amount put out by the Government in this manner will be rapidly swollen by the contributions of gold coin from private sources. This stock of gold coin, hoarded in many instances simply because gold com is not in general circulation and not by reason of any superior value, is much larger than most people suppose. It will cease to have any special sanctity as soon as it shall become evident that gold is passing from hand to hand as freely as greenbacks or the subsidiary silver now in circulation. Then the old stockings will be taken from their hiding-places, the old bed-ticks will be ripped open, or the old boxes brought forth in all households where gold has been hidden away for years. Business-men will begin to deposit their gold receipts along with their reenbacks, and the banks will begin to pay ut part gold and part greenbacks, and suit the desire or convenience of their customers. In this way the premium on gold may disappear entirely even before actual resumption shall have been announced, for there is not now, and there is not likely to be for years to come, any demand for gold for export. The channel of gold will be in the direction of the United States in payment of the balances due on account of exports, which exceed imports at the rate of \$250,000,000 annually. The foreign bond-holders have already tired of sending back the American Government securities, for they can find nothing equal to them in safety, stability, and profit. They will send gold here instead of taking it away. The American mines will continue their contributions. The volume, constantly enlarging and once in actual circulation to the extent that business will employ it, who will dare to propose another and indefinite susension of specie-payments by repealing the Resumption act? Who will dare to propose contraction of the currency by driving gold out of circulation again and returning to paper-money alone?

DISRAELI'S EXPLANATION. The happiest man in Europe is Lord Beaconsfield. St. Petersburg is somewhat disgruntled over the results of the Congress The Greeks are growling loudly. Ronmanian Ministers went to Bucharest discusted because they had to exchange Bessarabia for other territory. Servians are alarmed at the presence of a new and formidable power in Bosnia. Italy is jealous of Austria, and looks with a sinister eye upon the English occupation of Cyprus. Turkey of course would complain if it would do any good. DISRAELL, however, utters not a word of complaint, but, on the other hand, rubs his hands and smiles complacently as he contemplates the action of the Congress, evidently regarding himself as the Deus ex it was not remarkable that the Vivian Grey who the seat at the lower end of the table of tatesmen, and boldly took one at the upper, should have folded his hands with more than ordinary susvity, should have adjusted his eye-glass with more than ordinary nicety, and should have made an address with more than ordinary plausibility and self-satisfaction, setting forth what he and his colleagues had ecomplished; for, after reading the synopsis of the address, it would appear that Bis-MABOR, GORTSCHAKOFF, ANDRASSY, WADDINGrow, and the other Plenipotentiaries, wer playing second fiddles to DISEARLI'S and SAT SBURY's firsts. Making all allowances, however, for the somewhat natural complacency and jubilation of the Premier, there are nany interesting points in the speech. One of these is the new light thrown upon

the Greeks. From the very outset, the escendants of DEMOSTHENES and PLATO have not appeared in a very dignified light, and it is evident that, had not their cause been championed to a certain extent by England, they and their claims would have been shown out of the back door long ago. Notwithstanding their historical associations and poetical interests, none of the Powers seem to have regarded them with any degree of sympathy, or to have considered them as entitled to any particular consideration. In his recent interview with the correspondent of the London Times, Prince BISMARCK cynically remarked that "undoubtedly the Greeks were a very interesting lot of people," but he did not see why anything should be done for them on that account. DISRAELI went a little further, and placed them before the world as a pack of avaricious, greedy, grasping Shylocks, who so far misapprehended the bjects of the Congress as to look upon it as a gang of pirates dividing booty, and consequently put in claim not only for Thessaly and Epirus, but also for Constantinople itself, several provinces in the interior, and some islands in the Archipelago, Crete large among the number. In other words, not having lifted a finger to help Russia or herself, she proposed to come in and take the whole of the Turkey, with the exception of a few feathers. In view of the greediness of the Greek, it is perhaps a fitting punishment that what she in reality receives is a promis of the Porte, upon the recommendation of England, that it will consider the question of ctifying the Grecian frontier. Unless, nowever, the drift of the war has brought about a change in the Turkish heart, and directed its attention to the necessity of telling the truth and keeping its promises, the ollateral security which the Greeks have for any increase of their territory is about as valuable as a title to swamp-lands in the noon would be, unless the indorsement of ome of the European Powers is on the back

With regard to the occupation of B by Austria, DISRAELI makes a very plausible statement. The anarchical condition of Bosnia he regarded as one of the principal obstacles to the re-establishment of the Sul-tan as an independent authority, and that any effort upon the part of Turkey to preserve nbacks. On a \$1 and \$2 transaction it | earne

is theory, however, proceeds upon the umption that it was Russia's design to grate Turkey and to extinguish her as an independent Power. It does not tally with this, however, that Russia long ago uggested to Austria that she should o Bosnia,—a proposition which violently in-censed the Hungarians. The aggrandize-ment of the Slav interest has always been a favorite idea with Russia, and she made no opposition to the occupation when it was suggested in the Congress. If, therefore, the occupation is intended for the protection of Turkey, then Russia has shown herself as heartily in favor of that protection

In one portion of the speech we get an official definition of partition, or, rather, of what partition is not. Turkey has been pretty thoroughly plucked, but the parts she has lost are only divisions by conquest, -that is, the Power going to war takes the risks of war, receiving something if she wins, and nothing if she loses. "All great wars," said DISBAELI, " are followed by a redistribution of territory, but that is not a partition Still, Austria obtains two large Province without going to war, which smacks a little of "partition." "Russia, as strictly and completely as others, came to the unanimous conclusion that the best chance for the tranquillity of the world was to retain the Sultan as part of the European system." From this we may infer that the partition of Turkey could only have been made in the shape of a huge steal, -that is, the representatives of the Powers would have cut it up into slices and made off with the whole of it, each Power taking as much as it could carry, Greece being kept out in the cold because it wanted the whole. With regard to Armenia. Disparit's trumpet is not so ringing. His statement does not take the form of bold and exultant assertion, but is somewhat apologetic. Upon this point he

somewhat apologotic. Upon this point he says:

Russia, having obtained only Bessarabia in Enrope, naturally looked for a reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to arrae as
though the negotiation relative to Armenia had
been for the conclusion of peace between England
and Russia. Turkey had by the Treaty of San
Stefano aiready given up Kars, Batoum, etc. If
England had gone to war to recover them, the war
would have been long and expensive, and procaoly, like most wars, would have ended in a compromise. Kars had been already three times taken
by the Russians. Would Parliament have sanctioned a war in order to restore it to Turkey that
Russia might take it again when the next misunderstanding arose, or to prevent the cession of dussia might take it again when the next misc derstanding arose, or to prevent the cession. Batoum harbor, which is barely capable of holdin six ships? The Government thought it advisable not to begrudge these conquests to Russis, et pecially after obtaining the restoration of Bayari and the district.

With regard to the proposed reforms in Asia Minor provided for in the Anglo-Turkish treaty. DISEARLI did not commit himself further than to intimate that they were in the interest of civilization, and would not ecessitate any rupture of the peace between England and Russia. The speech appears to have been very well received in Parliament and if the Opposition shall challenge his policy, and the Government decides upon a general election, there is little doubt that Vivian Grey will receive a new official lease of life, with "the King alone above him."

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS The nomination of Mr. CHARLES FOSTER by the Republicans of the Toledo, O., District for Congress furnishes a proper occi sion to point out a custom which has done and still does great injury to the country in the matter of the Congressional repesentation. Mr. FOSTER lives Seneca County, O. The village is located or the line dividing Seneca County from Wood County.-Foster living at his house within the line of Seneca, and not more than half mile from Wood County. In the Congressional apportionment in 1871, after the last census, the Tenth Congressional District was and Seneca Counties, while the Sixth Dis trict was composed of Fulton, Henry, Lucas Ottawa, Williams, and Wood Counties, last Legislature of Ohio remodeled some of the districts so as to give to five which had Republican Representatives Democratic majorities. The Tenth District was thus made overwhelmingly Democratic, -one point sought being the defeat of the popular Fos

The Republicans of the Sixth District

have, however, nominated Foster as their candidate, and the objection is raised by some of the disappointed local politicis that FOSTER is a non-resident, and is a car pet-bagger, and should be defeated. This district system is wholly unre nized by the Constitution. The Constitu tion requires, in order to be eligible to Con gress, merely that the person elected shall be a citizen of the State at the time of his election. The district residence require ment is purely a custom, and a very per nicious one, and which ought to be broken down on every occasion when the public service will be promoted by it. Thi case of Foster's is an illustration of the absurdity. Forms has been eight years in Congress, representing the people of Ohio, and of invaluable service to the country because of his experience, his ability, and his integrity. By a mere change of the line of his district, without any change of his own residence, where he was this custom demands that he shall retir from Congress, and the people of Ohio and of the country lose his services. The Re publicans of the Toledo District have done

mselves honor and credit by repudiating this illegal and unwarranted custom, and through their action, the country may have the value of Mr. Foster's ability and ex perience in Congress.

The district system of electing members of Congress was not intended by those wh framed the Constitution, though it was not prohibited. It owes its growth to the sentiment that the minority of the people should be represented in Congress, as well as the majority. Under the old system of electing members of Congress by general ticket in each State, it was in the power of the strong est party to elect all the members. This rul or practice was kept up in some States until ess than forty years ago, and then Congress by law provided for the election of member y districts. The legal requirement, how ever, never extended to having the person elected a resident of the district. The pec ple of any district may elect any citizen of the State, without reference to what part of the State he may reside in, to represent the in Congress, and it is a great misfortune that nominating conventions do not oftener go outside of their discrets to find candidates. The State of Illino has nineteen Represent atives chosen by districts, which districts are generally fashioned by the Legislature in the interest of local and ambitious politicians The modern invention of illegally requiring candidates to reside in the districts from which they are elected is, after all, a restric tion and denial upon the choice by t people, which is far more objectionable than intervention of this rule has deprived the country and the States of the services of

ple their right of choice, and remands popular representation to the control of a fer

of any district that there is no law or war rant for restricting the choice of Represent atives to persons residing within the limit of the districts in which they are elected The voter can vote for any man in the Stat and if, as in this case in Toledo, the voter would seek a representative because of hi fitness and ability, and not because of hi esidence, the character of Congress would be greatly improved.

In England, Germany, and France the right of the people of any district is less limited than it is in this country. The voters of any Parliamentary District in England, Ireland, or Scotland may elect any person in the Kingdom to represent them, and it is notorious that the ablest, most experienced and distinguished statesmen of Great Britain are chosen to Parliament from districts in which they do not reside. The same rule exists in France, and it so happens that dis tinguished men are often chosen from several different constituencies, -the ob ject in both countries being to enable the people to have the ablest representatives in every case. The rule of local residence within the district is highly favorable to mediocrity and inferiority, and to ignorance and inex perience. The ablest men in a State may reside in districts which are politically as verse to them, and, under the rule of dence, they can never be elected to Cor gress, nor can the people have their services It is time the rule, absurd, pernicions, ille gal, and hostile to the best interests of the whole country and of the several States should be abandoned and broken up, and the action of the Republicans in the Toledo O., District ought to find frequent and gen eral imitation in all parts of the country.

Says the pewter ass of the Times: not Utah, and Arizona, and New Mexico integral parts ' of our national establish ment? They, as well as Colorado, Nevada, and California, were Mexican 'States." No. sir. they are not "integral parts" of our Union, and never have been; they are only Territories, which means portions of a country not included within the limits of any State and not yet admitted as States into th Union. They have no voice in the General Government, and can't elect or select their own Governors or Judges. They can't frame their own fundamental law; they operate under an organic act from Congress; legislative acts are subject to revision of Congress; they are in a condition of political childhood. An "integral part" of the Union is an organized, admitted State, which Territories most assuredly are not. The word "integral" means: lacking nothing of completeness; a complete entity, whole, entire. The pewter ass of the Times is ig norant of the signification of common words, and ignorant of the difference between State and a Territory. The pewter ass says that Utah, Arizons, and New Mexico, a well as Colorado, Nevada, and California, were Mexican "States," This is a false hood, but an unintentional one, as the newter ass did not know the facts. Upper and Lower California, at the time the United States conquered the former, were both Mexican Tertories, and not "States," and Lower California still remains a Territory. New Mexico was also a Territory when taken from Mexico Utah and Nevada under Mexican rule be longed to Upper California, and consequentv were never Mexican "States." Colorad was carved out of New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska; and, therefore, it never was a Mexican "State." One half of it never was Mexican territory. The whole 1846 was called Upper California and New Mexico, and both were merely Territories when seized. The former contained about 260 000 square miles with one inhabitant to six square miles; the other nearly 400,000 square miles, and one inhabitant to every fifteen square miles. The present area of Mexico is not much larger than those two provinces or Territories which we took from it: out it contains nearly ten millions of "Greas ers," whereas the annexed provinces had at that time but 70,000 "Greasers." Almost the whole country was then open to Ameri can settlement, land-entry, and pre-emption but the lands of Mexico are now all owned by the Greasers. The pewter ass of the

Times appears to be profoundly ignorant of

all these facts of history, geography, and of

politics, and the question arises, By what

moral right does so illiterate a person set

cient for his ambition? Messrs. POTTER and BUTLER sho their heads together and devise some means to call the Louisiana Sub-Committee back to Washington, or send them to their homes. or, at all events, break up their official session. They are doing nothing but demonstrating beyond any question that there is a Democratic conspiracy, based on the TILDEN idea of the efficacy of money in politics, to bribe witnesses to perjure themselves in order to sustain the previous perjury of Ax-DERSON and WEBER. There have been three men before the Sub-Committee up to this time who have sworn that they had been approached by WEBER, and offered money recant their former testimony a to intimidation, and to corroborate his latest testimony on that subject. First, there was Dula, who got \$50 of the Democratic bribery fund, and was promised \$500 as soon as he would give the desired testimony. Dula seems to have been inclined to yield to the bribery in the first instance, but thought better of it, and exposed the scheme. Then came CLARKE formerly a Recorder of Mortgages in East Feliciana Parish, who testified that WEBER offered him \$175 in money and a Democratic office worth \$75 a month if he (CLARKE) would testify as WEBER dictated, -that is, corroborate Weber's lying statements befor the Committee. Then Swaser, formerly eresident of the West Feliciana Parish, testified that WEBER had approached him for the same purpose, but refused to reveal the details of the bribe. From the testimony of these three persons, this much is certain: The evidence taken by a Democratic mittee to prove that false affidavits of in timidation were corruptly secured Republicans is simply the result of bribery and purchase. WEBER, by his own confession a corrupt politician, dealing in bribery and blackmail, tells an improbable story in direct contradiction of a previou story told under oath; he is not the sort of man to do this for nothing. Then there is credible evidence that, in three instances at least, this same WEBER attempted to bribe men to similarly convict then vious perjury in order to confirm his Weben would never have entered upon any such undertaking of his own motion. If he

oody with money is behind him. We don't know who this somebody is; perhaps the Democratic members of the Committee de not know. But one thing they do know viz.: that the evidence which they are tak ing to make out their case is perjured, and hat it has been obtained by bribery. Knowing this, it is high time that they should bandon the disreputable work at once, and out no further disgrace upon the politics of the country.

The passage between Lord Salisbury and Lord Debry was very sharp. Lord Salisbury said Lord Debry was very sharp. Lord Salisbury said Lord Debry was constantly making revelations. This was his third speech since heleft the Cabinet, and on each occasion he had one installment of the same fatal tale. Like Dr. Oatrs, he said, Lord Debry did not know how much the public would endure, so he gave his story in broken doses. So far as his (Lord Salisbury's) memory served, Lord Debry's statement was not true, on being called to order, Lord Salisbury substituted the term "incorrect" for "not true," and disclaimed any intention to impugn Lord Debry's veracity.—Cabiagram.

It is not obvious to the ordinary hum inderstanding how SALISBURY could pro nounce the statement of DERBY untrue with out "impugning his veracity." Veracity means the state or quality of being veracious, a veracious means truthful, or observant of truth. Now, if DERBY's assertion was false, if his seizure-of-Cyprus revelations were not true, now could Salisbury pronounce the state ents false, and at the same time be able t disclaim any intention to impugn DERBY's veracity? SALISBURY, in coarser English, called DERBY a liar, and then disclaimed any inter tion to impugn-that is, to contradict or call in question—the truth of his statements. To nan up a tree, it looks like a case of pistols and offee for two.

GEORGE W. PECK, the professional humoric of Wisconsin, delivered the oration on the glorious Fourth at Fond du Lac. He brought die grace upon the American Eagle by uttering the

grace upon the American Eagle by uttering the following awful apostrophe:
You live on mice. You are a nice old bird for trade-mark, you old coward! You sit on a rock an watch a beasant woman banging out clothes, and when she goes into the house to turn the clothes wringer, you, great bird, emblem of freedom you representative of the land of the free and the home of the brave, you swoop down on the plantation and crush your talons in the quivering flows of her little baby, take him to you home high in heaven, and pick his inno cent little eyes out. The bird that should have been selected as the emblem of our country the bird of patience, forbehrance, perseverance and the bird of terror when aroused, is the mule We are a nation of uncomplaining hard workers. head. But when any nation sticks spurs into a flanks and tickies our heels with a straw, we codown stiff-legged in front, our ears look to beautiful beyond, our voice is cut loose, and still for war, and our subsequent end plays a snare-drum on anything that gets in reach of us

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Bosconer, Wis., July 17.—How much more, if any, is the interest-hearing (or bonded) indeotedness of the United States now than in 1868? By answering the above you will confer a favor on many of your readers here. You are the only authority on such matters in this section. Yours, John D. Wilson.

Total \$2, 222, 096, 950

On the 30th of June, 1878, the debt bearing coin interest was....\$1,780,735,85

Total.....\$1, 794, 735, 650 ecrease of interest-bearing bonds.\$ 428, 361, 30 The guaranteed bonds of the Pacific Railroad are omitted from both statements. They were about the same at each period.

The Rev. Dr. Hanson, the able editor the Universalist organ,—the New Covenant,—who never lets an occasion slip to make a poin in favor of his peculiar religious tenets, ough to improve the present occasion to demonstrate the wickedness and cruelty of a belief in fire and brimstone. He might cite the present tercondition of St. Louis, and compare with the best conception of Gehenna that John CALVIN OF JONATHAN EDWARDS ever enter tained as a place of torment for the impeniter damped. Indeed, that city might now be aptly quoted as a place where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched, and where the heat o Dr. Hanson should not neglect a great opporunity like the one that is now offered to bri the intensity and too great severity of the old

The Vicksburg Herald turns aside from the discussion of political problems long enough to say that the crop prospects are alarmingly in that part of Mississippi. It says that, with the exception of a few favored localities, th rops of that State and of Louisiana are injured very seriously by the wet weather. Cotton-planters claim that nothing like the weather that they had in June, and are having now, was eve experienced in that latitude before. The heavy rains have repeatedly overflowed the valleys, and so forced the growth of weeds shat th crops had to be abandoned. Cotton has been so forced that there is much less fruit on the stalk than usual, and some cornfields are totally ruined. The Hera'd bears of few planters who claim that they will make over half a crop o corn and cotton, and some say they will fail almost whoily.

himself up as a public instructor? Is not the role of foul-mouthed blackguard suffi-This is the very season of the year, O considera and humane reader, when you should not think of packing your trunk and going off to visit of your overworked and tired-out country relations. It is hotter somewhere else than it where you are now, and as nice as you are to have about, and as pleasant as it is at the proper time to have your company some othe time, just now you will be voted a nuisance, it you go. Everybody finds existence a good de a burden about these days, especially the female portion of community who are com peiled to bake, and brew, and cook, and wash and dust, and provide for the household, -so you want people to rise up and call you blessed do not add to their work by your unsolicited presence. If go you must, stop at a hotel, when they want your company and your money.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the City of Cincinnati has spent large sums of money for the purpose of securing reservoirs that would filter the river water, but the work progresses so slowly that the present generation will probably have passed away before full benefits will derived." And yet Deacon SMITH, of the Gazette, utters a sarcastic jeer whenever he reads our article on "Chicago as a Summer Resort," wherein the purity, excellence, and medicing qualities of Lake Michigan water, without filter ing, and without money and without price, are duly set fortn. There is a story in the Good Book about a man who awoke in a bed place and called for beip for his brethren, but was told that they had MosBs and the prophets, and, if they would not hear them, they would turn deaf ear if one arose from the dead.

The Vicksburg Herald (conservative loval Demcrat) is having rather a lively time with som of its unreconciled Southern colleagues over the speech recently delivered by JEFF DAVIS Some of the papers deny that it was a secession speech, whereupon the *Hera'd* produces this extract from the address aforesaid:

Permit me to say of the controverted question ecession by a State from the Union, of which secession by a state from the Chaol, of war was a member by compact voluntarily mide, my faith in that right as an inherent attribustate Sovereignty was adopted early in ife, confirmed by the study and observation of years, and has based, unchanged and unshat through the severe ordeal to which it has been The Hera'd is quite certain that it is not a

Union sentiment which Davis gave expression

Gen. GARFIELD has a fine farm in Mentor, O. where his family reside in summer, and which he has taken much pains to improve and adorareland papers to interview him says that he found him in the hav-field with a gang of men. wearing a 20-cent chip hat, pants and vest,

driving a voke of oxen in the broiling sun and emphasizing with a gad the stentorian shouts of 'Gee!' 'Haw!' and 'Whoa, Buck!' without which no oxen seem able to do a proper amount of work, would have suspected that the broad-shouldered, sun-burned farmer under the chip hat was the famous Republican chief, fresh from parliamentary victories on the farmer. from parliamentary victories on the floor of Congress." When Silas Whight was a men. ber of the United States Senate, his neigh at their annual town meeting, thought a practical joke on him by electing him to the a practical joke on min by electing min to the office of Overseer of Highways. The Senator promptly accepted the office and took a hand at holding the scraper and driving oxen with the other taxpayers of the district, and in that war

The death of the Hon. DAVID Noggit of Janesville, Wis., is announced. He was 60 years of age, and was one of the first settlers in Rock County. He served a term in Legislature, one term as Circuit Judge, and in Legislature, one term as Circuit Judge, and in Chief 1868 President GRANT appointed him Chief Justice of Idaho Territory. He was a man of fine personal presence, and possessed extraordinary natural abilities, but lacked the grace of a thorough education. He was father-in-law to the Hon. CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, the present Representative in Congress from the First Williams.

Now up rises old Fog-Horn Allan once again and lays claim to inventing the term "flat", money, for which he filed a caveat over three years ago. It is a term he howled or stump three years ago, that it is the Go ment stamp that makes money, -no matter whether that stamp is put upon paper. silver, or gold. These Indians people may imagine they have struck a new idea, but they have been simply revamping a notion that Sweet William wore threadbare three years

The Boston Herald says Gov. Ricz has no sp. prehension of any trouble arising from the coming of DENNIS KEARNEY, the California Communistic leader and agrarian blatherskite. No doubt but that Gov. Rick looks at Ban Bernes and says, "If our folks can stomach such stell as he deals out to them, they must be proof against any sort of Socialistic heresy, come from what source and in what shape it may." Rica believes in free speech and fair play, but, if it comes to rioting, he does not hold to firing blank

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronic's makes no apolegies for JEFF DAVIS' late pro-slavery, secession, and Lost-Cause address, but raps the Vicksburg Herald and other conservative Souther

We venture to say that Mr. Davis' speech has not harmed the Democratic party one particle, that it will not serve the cause of Radicalism a jot, and we do not hestate to add that, very far from being the 'raving of a lunatic,' R is a noble exposition of true principles, without which this Government must ultimately perish.

The heated term has brought one relief at The heated term mas observed that he heated term mass the beat least. The biatherskite politicians have been silenced all over the land for the time being silenced all over the land for a Presidential THURNAN is not as much of a Presidential candidate as he was; Tom Ewine has been obliged to succumb; DAN VOORHEES has been compelled to take to the shade of a tall aven quiet about here except the mild chirps of little DOOLITTLE, and the wolfish howls of Brix

Senator Conkling's home organ, the Utla Republican, says that "If there was any doubt before about the party being a unit, the treaterous and defiant act of the President in suppending ARTHUR and CORNELL has consolidated it against the Administration, and it will be eager to give expression to its indignation in a latform that HAYES can understand as readily as King George could read the signature of bold-handed John Hancock."

The Philadelphia Times says that Senator CONKLING got up on "an uncomfortably long-legged pair of stilts, and now that they have been knocked from under him he feels bady burt in spots. If he didn't climb so high is wouldn't have so far to fall."

Who's like a monkey on a pole-

The Fond du Lac Commonwealth sends in this

The Fond du Lac Commonweatte sends in the very reasonable request:

Let us kindly be permitted to spend our eternity in the company of others than those who are jestous and cold-hearted enough to send Bayarquire, simple, thoughtful, honest, kind, fauthful-to Hell, and the vile brute who repents on the gallows or guillotine, to Heaven.

Those who know Mr. KUTCHIN best will achieve the strength or desired to the strength of the sentence of the aise a single objection to this petition

The St. Louis Republican (Dem.) admits that he bulk of the talent in the United States ate is with the Republicans, and that BLAINS, CONKLING, EDMUNDS, MORRILL, DAWES, HOLE, BRRY, MATTHEWS, ANTHONY, Howz, and others, are not matched by the Democratic phalant in that body. Its call on the State Legisl with Democratic majorities to bring forward their best men.

Chicago reports fully three times as many faul cases of sunstroke as Cincinnati. Will the town by the lake please take in her sign, "Attractive Summer Resort" "—Cincinnati Gazette. No. Of course not. According to the population of the two cities, there have been at two fatal cases of sunstroke in Cincin to one in Chicago. Besides, sunstroke up here by the ake does not seem to hurt a man as it does on the Ohio River. Fact!

Concerning the nomination of little Dooling TLE for Congress, the La Crosse (Wis.) Leader is constrained to say that, "If the boy is anything like the 'old man,' the Democrats should keep an eye on the boy, for he is just as apt to get over on the Republican side before the cam-paign is closed as he is to remain with the parif y which be was nominated.

For a long time some of the capitalists of St. Louis have had under consideration theresition to rebuild the Southern Hotel, but recent heated term has led to its abandonm if they will locate it in Chicago, and fill it every summer with guests from that torrid zone, it would be a great relief and save many

Owing to the intense heat of Wednesday, it was impossible for the Baltimore American to take the necessary and accustomed reckning; consequently the progress made towards the White House by "the man on borseback" carnot be definitely stated.

vestigation has developed a "rascally crowd" But WATTERSON "developed" Hzwirr, whom he considers the worst roll to the Up to the time of going to press, the New York Sun has not been received at and we are therefore unable to explain

panting and eager public the exact status of the The I.-O.-U. don't want to bear any uns levity about Tophet, even in this territory weather, not so much as by way of comparison,

ecause it is "thinking ob de old Gen. GRANT writes to a friend in Washin that he highly approves of the recent Re-lican Congressional address, and thinks it-tained the right doctrine for the party to

some of the prominent Democrats of Dela to clean out Senator BAYARD next winter. is not magnetic enough to make triends.

Come, now, DENNETT, no skulking. If you

ROUND TH

At the Universal French M

The United Stat ricultural a Machi

Sewing-Machines-T ists-Railway Education

Too Much Red-Tape and Show-Brinks at t

erial Corresp

Paris, June 29.-In and mowing machines; are several in the Am would be hardly fair though, like the great ed, they offer few, if any to need very lengthy re the Johnston and "Chathe general principles of clar to the McCormick,—of all have been modeled a solidity, it is difficult splendid exhibits of The chief difference see lie in the price-and in used for ornamentat "Champion," Johnston and reapers, it seems a

since the FIRST RUD! to reap by machinery was invention of Mr. Bell, in tion of Bell's mac tion of Bell's machin a series of shears or which were connected to series could be worked was made in 1851. The A Bell's primitive indea for angular piecus of steel, angle pointing forward, sharp. These cutters we cal action through slats points, technically know entering the standing cor in position to be cut, and the cutting edges of the the machine before the the horses walked by In addition to certain "Buckeye" appears to lightness. Whether this balanced by necessary le I will leave American far matter that can be test

The various agricultur the Exhibition will be p cally before long. A co Paris. It is probable 1 of the honors, though Belgium look dangerous in the United States A also find several fine disp

That of Fairbanks & Co., the whole, the most com Fairbanks machines are the East,-in Japan, Slan Tunis has introduced the deed, his Beyship has been the ingenious American lately sent Mr. Fairbanks second class of the Ifti order that may be,—acco letter of approval, begin be to God alone!" from " the servant of God glorified), who relies on all his earthly affairs."
A good deal of attention

eeramic brick-klin and brick-machine exhibited Philadelphia, After a pas and at the bickory wheels lington, of Westchester ly afford to leave the Ag United States, and enter

If they happen to have been a considered to have been according to the content of FOREIGN MACHI ereabouts unmechanical arn will find themselves

at Wheeler & Wilson's. It de Wilson is superior to its no less than in the perfect detail. There is a dark charge of one of the mach off the prize at a beauty-sing of beauty. She looks work. Nothing could be way than this little sho embroidered skirts and be short clothes, socks and it is almost as fine as though and the embroidery design and the embroidery design and the embroidery design are the country work is done by the Most ladles appear to the best invented. Can obliged to confess mil certainly should not he prizes, if I were a juror; an not a juror. That da her case without trial. am not a juror. That dan not a juror. That dan not a juror. That dan not allowed her to get into the

face is as rare as a roc's Mars. Mr. Krantz has go as well as serious, and has in the shape of the agree crucity of an Oriental des cracity of an Oriental dos a greater autocrai. No dou 1878 is admirable; no dou nitrable as an exemplificat dustries of the world; bui imaginable to people who Pleasure has been sacrifice have no wish to learn, and had better keep away. No be serious as Mr. Krantz; being unanimously voted is

be serious as Mr. Krantz; being unanmonsly voted a Taere's altogether too decorum about it. Red-ts every turn. Decorum che sets upon the visitor's s goss. Incomprehensible every moment. Too muc every moment. Nowhere than at the Trocadero com musical grangespects as man at the Trocadero com musical arrangements are seture a seat beforehand, weary pilgrimage to the Tonly booking-office is situ one, you find yourself at a "queue," waiting patient according to your temper dizestion—for the spirit office people to attend to yery flowly in the bosoms

a individuals. It is all urself with a cigar and herally have an hour of fting to endure before rench politness indeed lion of it at the Trocad Nor is this al!

t the Hon. DAVID NOGGLE, of , is announced. He was 69 a was one of the first settlers in He served a term in the State
term as Circuit Judge, and in
GRANT appointed him Chief
to Territory. He was a man of
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old Fog-Horn ALLEN once again he filed a careat over three is a term he howled on the ars ago, that it is the Governat makes money,—no matter amp is put upon paper, leather, These Indiana people may ply revamping a notion that were threadbare three years

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agrees, but raps the vicksourger conservative Southern papers as follows:

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Line's home organ, the Utica that "If there was any doubt e party being a unit, the treachand Cornell has consolidated Administration, and it will be pression to its indignation in a layes can understand as readily second read the signature of

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a monkey on a pole— up the more the sole is seen? Upon the whole, It may be Conkling. Lac Commonwealth sends in this

now Mr. Kurcain best will not ejection to this petition being

Republican (Dem.) admits that talent in the United States Sen-Republicans, and that BLAINE, UNDS, MORRILL, DAWES, HOAR, ws, Anthony, Howe, and othched by the Democratic phalant te call on the State Legislatures e majorities to bring forward

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on admits the truth of Postmasdeveloped a "rascally crowd."
developed "Hewitt, whom rst pill in the box.

f going to press, the New been received at this office, refore unable to explain to a er public the exact status of the

lon't want to bear any unseemly Tophet, even in this terrible ten as by way of comparison, daking ob de old folks at

writes to a friend in Washington

approves of the recent Repub-onal address, and thinks it con-doctrine for the party to stand

vinent Democrats of Delaware or Bayand next winter. He ugh to make triends. DENNETT, no skulking. If you

don't you say so!

ROUND THE WORLD.

At the Universal Exposition in the French Metropolis.

The United States Exhibit --- Agricultural and General Machinery.

Sewing-Machines-The Pretty Machinists-Railway Rolling-Stock-Educational Exhibit.

Too Much Red-Tape and Decorum at M. Krantzs' them-Brinks at the American Bar.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Paris, June 29.—In addition to the reaping and mowing machines mentioned already, the are several in the American section which it though, like the great mass of articles exhibited, they offer few, if any, points sufficiently novel to need very lengthy remark. Among these are the Johnston and "Champion" Reapers, in the general principles of construction very similar to the McCermick,—on which, indeed, almost all have been modeled since 1851. In point of solidity, it is difficult to choose between the plendid exhibits of the American makers. The chief difference seems, in many cases, to The chief difference seems, in many cases, to hish the price—and in the color of the paint used for ornamentation. Looking at these "Champion," Johnston, or Buckeye mowers and reapers, it seems a very long while indeed FIRST RUDB ATTEMPT

to reap by machinery was made with the Scotch prention of Mr. Bell, in 1827. The cutting porof Bell's machine was formed of a s series of shears or scissors, the shanks of which were connected to bars, so that the whole ies could be worked at once. A great step ms made in 1851. The American improvers on bell's primitive indea formed the cutters of triangular pieces of steel, riveted to a bar, one angle pointing forward, and the edges made sharp. These cutters were moved by a recipro-cal action through slats in a row of projecting points, technically known as "fingers." On entering the standing corn they hold the stems in position to be cut, and act as a protection to the cutting edges of the knives. There was another great difference: Instead of propelling the machine before them, as in Bell's invention, the horses walked by the side of the reaper. In addition to certain other advantages, the "Buckeye" appears to have that of peculiar lightness. Whether this virtue is not counterbalanced by necessary lessening of durability, I will leave American farmers to say. This is a matter that can be tested only by time and ex-

perience.

The various agricultural machines on view at the Exhibition will be put to the proof. practically before long. A competition is fixed to come off somewhere in the neighborhood of Paris. It is probable that America will carry Belgium look dangerous rivals.

In the United States Agricultural Annex you

also find several fine displays of PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES. That of Fairbanks & Co., of New York, is, the whole, the most complete and taking. The Farbanks machines are being largely used in the East,—in Japan, Siam, etc.; and the Bey of Issis has introduced them into Africa. In-teel, his Beyship has been so delighted with ded, his Beyship has been so delighted with the ingenious American invention that he has hiely sent Mr. Fairbanks a decoration of the second class of the lifti Kar Order,—whatever size that may be,—accompanied by a curious atter of approval, beginning "No.1,291. Praise to God alone!" and purporting to come tyn "the servant of God (may His name be giorified), who relies on Him, and leaves to Him all his earthly affairs."

A good deal of attention is being given to the emale brick-klin and patent triple-pressure bid-machine exhibited by W. L. Gregg, of Paladelphia. After a passing glance at these, and at the hickory wheels shown by the New haven Wheel Company, Messrs. Hooper & Dar-lagton, of Westchester, and Hotchkiss, Field &Co., of New York, visitors can conscientioushafford to leave the Agricultural Annex of the United States, and enter the American portion

due

Poreign Machinery Gallery.

If they happen to have been at the Philadelbia Enibition, however, they will find commatively little to interest them. It is quite
pain that the Paris World's Fair has followed
to quickly on the Centennial, so far, as the
United States is concerned. Few Europeans,
however, relatively speaking, witnessed that
and demonstration; and to them the small
but wonderful display has all the charm of
noreity. Crowds stand, by the half-hour at a
line, watching the ingenious looms of B. B.
Tilt & Son weave pretty sitk handkerchiefs, ribhous, and dainty book-markers; or storing at
Alloo's automatic eash-recorder. Another very
poular thing is the mechanical type-writer;
but is uspect the face of the young lady in
charge of thas much to do with that. Just
bereabouts unmechanical creatures of an artistic
turn will find themselves on a most refreshing
oaxis. Besides the pretty type-writer, there are
the

ones. Besides the pretty type-writer, there are the PRETTY SEWING-MACHINISTS at Wheeler & Wilson's. The exhibit of Wheeler & Wilson's apperior to its neighbors in variety no less than in the perfection of each separate detail. There is a dark-eyed young lady in charge of one of the machines who would carry off the prize at a beauty-show, or I know nothing of beauty. She looks after the baby-linen work. Nothing could be more charming in its way than this little show of infant wardrobe, embroidered skirts and bibs, long clothes and short clothes, socks and jackets. The stitching is since as fine as though it were done by hand, and the embroidery designs would do no discredit to a French artist. Wheeler & Wilson also exhibit specimens of ladies' and children's leather shoes, elaborately ornamented. All the work is done by the No. 6 machine, which most ladies appear to regard as one of the best invented. On this subject I amoliged to confess my profound ignorance. I ertially should not hesitate in giving the price, if I were a juror; but I thank Heaven I am not a juror. That dark beauty would win her one without trial. I cannot think how they have a sarge as a roc's egg in the Champ de lars. Mr. Krantz has gone in for being solemn as well as serious, and has banished eyerything in heashape of the agreeable with the pittless credity of an Oriental despot. There never was a greater autocrat. No doubt the Exhibition of leasis admirable; no doubt it is grand and admirable as an exemptification of the arts and industries of the world; but it is

THE GHASTLIEST PLACE imaginable to people who want to be amused. Dessure has been sacrificed to business. If any have no wish to learn, and to learn painfully, he lad better keen away. Not every one cares to be secons as Mr. Krantz: and his exhibition is being unanupously avered here in the schibition is

have no wish to learn, and to learn painfully, he had better keep away. Not every one cares to the serious as Mr. Krantz; and his exhibition is being unanumously voted slow.

Tacre is altogether too much red-tape and decurm about it. Red-tape stops the way at easy turn. Decorum checks the laughter and set upon the visitor's stomach wherever he may lacomprehensible barriers meet you easy moment. Too much circumlocution and charillastion. Nowhere is this more evident than at the Trocadero concerts. All the official musical arrangements are truly ridiculous. To exter a seat beforehand, your have to make that very pilgrimage to the Trocadero, where the only booking-office is situated. There, ten to may not find yourself at the end of an immense queue, waiting patiently and impatiently—standing to over the one. a roa and yourself at the end of an immense sens," waiting patiently and impatiently—ading to your temper and the state of your tion—for the spirit to move the ticket-apeople to attend to you. The spirit moves I dowly in the bosoms of these administrationals, it is always safest to provide uself with a digar and a newspaper, for you tenly have an hour or an hour and a haif of state to endure before the office window is

The officials are sleepy, rough, and insolent. Fresh politicess indeed! There's a fine exhibition of it at the Trocadero. M. Krantz must lare rives it a place in the retrospective museum. Nor is this all. Supposing you have manaced, by hook or by crook, to obtain a ticket, you have still other annoyances before you. The interior of the Salle des Fetes is damp and drawny. The concert never begins till half an hour after the advertised time, and, as I have told you already, the acoustic qualities of the told for already, the acoustic qualities of the building effectually spoil the entertainment then it does begin. Our administrative rulers and maters have deliberately forgotten that the public—especially the foreign part of it—comes to the exhibition to be amused as well as

instructed. Is it fair to expect people with him-ted time at their disposal to waste hours and roin their tempers merely to oblige a morbid passion for unnecessary formalities and sense-

But we are wandering from the machinery.

But we are wandering from the machinery. a sake pardon for the digression. My forbearancil is so sorely tried daily by Krautz, Berger & Co. that it is hard to avoid holding them up to exceration now and then. I am writing this just opposite Mr. Berger's office, too; and the sight of it acts on journalists much as a red flag on a mad buil.

It is hardly necessary to mention much more of the American machinery either. You have seen it nearly all at Philagelphia. I will pass over the wood-cutting, boot-making, corkscrewmaking, and other machines, and say only a word of the various exhibits of rallway and tramway rolling-stock and plans.

THE PULLMAN PALACE-CAR exhibited by Chicago (unless the catalogue lies) is the most prominent feature in this department; but you don't need me to tell you what a palace-car is, I suppose. We Europeans are gradually learning to appreciate the comforts of American traveling arrangements. Palace-cars are slowly being introduced into England and France. On the Midland and Dover lines they are tolerably familiar; but in France, except on the Northern Railway, they are still rare. Pestina lente. Ten years hence we may be as comfortable as you.

I have now nearly come to the end of the the Northern Railway, they are suit rate.

tina lende. Ten years hence we may be as comfortable as you.

I have now nearly come to the end of the American section. Edison's phonographs and telephones have been described so often that they can safely afford to be a little neglected. There is one more thing to be seen, however:

THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT;

not the least interesting feature in the section

There is one more thing to be seen, however:

THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT;
not the least interesting feature in the section
by any means, though most visitors give it a
wide berth. Here you find a tolerably-complete
display of books, scientific apparatus, models,
drawings, etc., relating to education in the
United States; models of national schools; examination papers set to pupils in the primary
and high schools; specimens of the work done
by the pupils at the art-schools of Massachusetts, Illinois. New York, and other States: besides a collection of educational appliances used
in the deaf-mute and blind schools of America.
In one case you see samples, of toys, carved
heads, baskets, and a number of pretty trifles made in the public-schools kindergaerten. A little further you have
a curious exhibit of other knick-knacks made
by the inmates of the lilinois State Asylum for
Idiots (bimooln, Ill.). Poor souis! I cannot
understand how they succeed so well. The
mats, book-markers, and watch-pockets they
send us are so nicely finished that i is hard to
believe they are not the work of more intelligent beings.

The free-hand drawings, decorative designs,
and water-color studies of still life, contributed
by the Massachusetts Normal Art School and

The free-hand drawings, decorative designs, and water-color studies of still life, contributed by the Massachusetts Normal Art School and the Cooper Union, New York, are extremely interesting, and in many cases very remarkable. It would not be easy to find a fault, especially in the charming water-color sketches of flowers, fruits, and shells exhibited by the Massachusetts Normal School.

THE BLIND EXHIBIT is, on the other hand, not by any means so complete as it should be. Very few of the elever instruments invented to help these unfortunates are shown, and you get but an imperfect ties are shown, and you get but an imperfect ties.

instruments invented to help these unfortunates are shown, and you get but an imperiect idea altogether of the system generally adopted for teaching. There are specimens of two blind alphabets. Oue, illustrating the old-fashloned plan of teaching the blind to read by raised letters of the penal shape; the other, illustrative of the new system, to which the name of New York point system has been given. Dots are substituted for letters, and any letter can be represented by a simple combination of six or fewer dots. It is not long since I gave you an account of a visit to the since I gave you an account of a visit to the Paris Blind Institution. I found this so-called "New York" system, or something extremely like it, had repiaced the old letter plan long ago here. In fact, Paris and London see, in to be ahead of America in all matters connected with the selucation of the blind.

the education of the blind.

When you have finished your inspection of the United States exhibit, you will probably want a rest and a drink. Go to want a rest and a drink. Go to

THE AMERICAN BAR.

The brandy-smashes are excellent, the corpserevivers are corpse-revivers, and the mintjuleps would but life into a dead mule. You
will see many fair faces, you will restore your
diminished strength; and, when you rise to debart, the world will have a less weary look to
you, and, if you met M. Krantz, you will almost
forgive him the countiess wrongs he and his
officials will have been inflicting on you from
the first moment you set foot in this gigantic,
splendid, wonderful, but temper-trying exhibition of 1878.

HARRY MELTER.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS. Special Disputenes to The Tribune.
VIRDEN, Macoupin Co., 1ll., July 19.—Winter wheat will yield fourteen bushels per acre. Quality very good. One-fifth will be threshed in the shock. Three-fourths of the remainder will be threshed soon and put on the market. Worth now 75 cents. Corn very spotted; but little good. There will not be more than

a crop under favorable circumstances. GRIGGSVILLE, Pike Co., July 19.-Winter wheat harvested in fine order; three-fourths o it in the stack; balance being threshed. Will vield from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Some of it will turn out over thirty bushels to the acre. About half of it will be sold early. Those that can will hold for better prices. Now paying from 70 to 80 cents per bushel. Oats nearly all cut. Yield good. Corn

prices. Now paying from 70 to 80 cents per bushel. Oats nearly all cut. Yield good. Corn looking better within the last few days.

**AENNEY, DeWitt (D., July 19.—Wheat mostly stacked. Will hold most of if. Rye all in shock. Oats are splendid. Corn is better. Gives promise of an abundant harvest.

**Wheaton, DaPage Co. July 18.—Rye and barley are cut, and are very good. Oats are heading out very full. Corn is growing amazingly, and will soon equal last year.

**Metropolis, Mussac Co., July 19.—Wheat, one-half crop; six bushels to the acre; quality good; two-thirds in stack. Not disposed to sell at prespat prices. Oats good. All cut. Corn is gedfal to last year.

Robinson. Crawford Co., July 19.—Wheat and rye mostly stacked in good order. Some are threshing and hauling to market. Quality better than last year. The feeling at present is to sell if they can get 75 cents per bushel. Oats mostly in stack in good condition. Corn good on sandy land, backward and weedy on clay.

Wyoming. Stark Co., July 19.—Winter wheat twenty to twenty-live bushels per acre; first quality and superior to last year. Most of the wheat will go into stack. Farmers will hold for the present. Rye all cut, and expected to vield from twenty to twenty-live bushels per acre. Quality No. 1. Oats heading well and promise a good crop. Some rust in spring wheat. Corn a good stand. Compares well with last year's crop.

**ELISON, Warren Co., July 19.—Corn is grow-

with last year's crop.

ELLISON, Warren Co., July 19.—Corn is grow ing rapidly. A fair stand, with better prospects than last year. Wheat all harvested; will vield from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Prospects for oats never better. None harvested

pects for oats never better. None harvested yet.

WAPELIA, DeWitt Co., July 19.—Rye all cut, and in spiendid condition. Soring wheat has done nicely in the last three weeks, and will make half a crop. Oats all headed out. Corn small and from a week to ten days late.

BELLEVILLE, St. Clair Co., July 19.—Winter wheat will yield from twenty to twenty-live busnels per acre. Quality much better than last year. Farmers do not want to seil at 80 cents. Four-fifths of the wheat has gone into stack. Corn is doing finely.

MASCOUTAH, St. Clair Co., July 19.—The average yield of winter wheat for this county will be fourteen busnels. Quality 10 per cent better than last year. Farmers are slow to sell at present low prices of 70 to 80 cents. All in stack in good shape. Corn as good as last year.

year.

Avon, Fulton Co., July 19.—Farmers will not sell their wheat right away. Quality and yield much better than last year. No rust in wheat. Outs heading out welf. Corn looks splendid; the excessive heat will injure it unless we have

the excessive heat will injure it unless we have rain soon.

Arcola. Douglas Co., July 19.—Wheat all cut. Quality and yield fully up to crop of 1877, with three or four times the acreage. All stacked. Farmers not willing to sell at present low prices—72 cents. Oats being harvested. A No. 1 crop.

SUMMERPIELD, St. Clair Co., July 19.—Wheat hearly all in stack. Will yield on average seventeen bushels per acre. Quality good. Farmers are undecided as to selling at present low prices. Oats very good and about all harvested.

Atlanta, Logan Co., July 19.—Yield of winter wheat 50 per cent better than last year. About balf will go into stack. Rye all cut. Oats heading out well. Some rust in spring wheat. Corn average about the same as last year.

PROPHETSTOWN, Whiteside Co., July 19.— Oats filling well. Will be a heavy crop. No rust in spring wheat. In good condition. Corn in color and size sompares well with last year. IOWA.

Lorr's CREEK, Humboldt Co., July 19.—If the weather continues so warm, wheat will be almost ruined, as it is just in the milk. Oats are heading well, and are not yet hurt by the rust. Corn is growing wonderfully now, but the stand is much below an average.

BUTLER, Scott Co., July 19.—Rye and barley nearly all cut. Rre good; barley colored. Oat

heading well. Will be a heavy crop. Acreage
of spring wheat larger than usual, but rust and
wet weather have injured it very much. Corn
not as good as last year.

O'BRIEN, O'Brien Co., July 19.—The storm
of the 29th ult. lodged much of the grain; a littile rust on blades. Corn growing rapidly.
Prospects good for average crop.

HAMLIN, Audubon Co., July 19.—Prospects
of a large crop of wheat. Rve and barley being
cut; will be a good crop. Westher very hot; 20
to 112 degrees in the shade.

ESTHERVILLE, Enmet Co., July 19.—Barley
fit to cut. Oats are heavy, both in straw and
head. We bad a very bard storm the might of
the 11th, that lodged oats and wheat coussier-

the 11th, that lodged cats and wheat considerably. The bot weather is damaging wheat very much. Straw heavy, and heads long. If well filled, would be the best crop in years. Corn alled, would be the best crop in years. Corn half a stand.

KBOTA, Keokuk Co., July 19.—Rye harvested in good order. Spring wheat harvest excellent. Heads well filled. Oats very heavy, and in many instances lodged. Heavy rains and winds have laid the grain and grass nearly flat. Corn generally clean, and many fields too large to play. BUTLER CENTRE, Butler Co., July 19.-The

BUTLER CENTRE, Butler Co., July 19.—The harvest of apring wheat will commence in a few days. Crops will be poor, owing to blight and rust. Oats will be a fair crop.

CLEAR LAKE, ia., July 19.—Ten days since the farmers of Northern Iowa were jubliant over the prospect of large crops. To-day their spirits are down to zero from the effects of heat and storm. Much of the grain is badly rusted, and oats and grass are flat. Still, the breadth isso large that a moderate yield will aggregate a fair crop.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
SUMNER, Barron Co., July 19.—Winter wheat and barley are out of danger, and nearly read to cut. A full average crop. Spring wheat will be the heaviest crop ever raised, if it escapes rust, of which there is some danger, owing to the hot, moist weather.

Washington, Kau Claire Co., July 19.—Rve is being harvested, with much delay from frequent showers, but is a good crop. Spring wheat in good condition yet, and heavy growth. Oates good. Wheat will be ready to harvest in from five to ten days. Stand of corn not so good as last year, but growing well.

Fox Lake, Wis., July 19.—The thirty-hour storm of last week, followed as it has been by the fearful hot weather of the past few days, has injured wheat to some extent. Many complaints are being made of the havoe caused by to cut. A full average crop. Spring whea has injured wheat to some extent. Many com-piaints are being made of the havoe caused by rust and blight, the latter caused by the heat, which is causing all grain to mature too rapidly. But the prospect is still good for a crop consid-erably above the average. Harvesting will be-gin in ten days. Oats look well. Corn im-proving very fast. The thermometer for the past week has ranged between 94 and 100 in the shade.

with showers. Some wheat and oats badly lodged. Rye all cut. Good.

HEBRON, Nicoliet Co., July 19.—A heavy storm on Sunday blew wheat down badly. Wheat nearly ripe. Shall have a hard harvest.

KANSAS. Oswego, Labette, Co., July 19.—Threshers report wheat yielding from sixteen to twenty-eight bushels. Millers are offering 70 cents. Corn in roasting ears.

ERIE, Neosho Co., July 19.—Winter wheat

ERIE, Neosho Co., July 19.—Winter wheat yielding from fifteen to thirty bushels. Seiling at 50 cents. Corn is ding well.

Longton, Eik Co., July 19.—Winter wheat yielding twenty-five bushels. Mostly going into stack. Will not move at present prices. Oats all cut. Corn better than last season.

SEDAN, Chautauqua Co., July 19.—Winter wheat yielding eighteen bushels. Sell none except from compulsion. Corn equal to last year.

BENTON, Butler Co., July 19.—Winter wheat is mostly in stack. Some threshed. Yielding eighteen to twenty-four bushels. Low price discouraging immediate sales. Corn far anead of last year. NEBRASKA. Albion, Boone Co., July 19.—Rye and barley about cut. Have commenced cutting wheat. The acreage will be exceedingly large. Prospects for good prices are poor. Grain has

lodged very little. Oats very good. No injury to grain from rust. The past two weeks of hot weather have almost insured a good crop of weather have almost insured a good crop of corn.

BLOOMINGTON, Franklin Co., July 19.—Rye and barley about all cat. Bye is hardly up to an average crop in yield, but quality is fine. Barley in this section is heavy. Oats are well headed, and promise a big crop. No injury froin rust, and no grain is lodged. Corn never looked better.

CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

SAN DIEGO, San Diego Co., July 19.—Winter wheat badly rusted; owing to late rains will not get more than half a crop. Burley will do better; not a full crop. Farmers feeling blue. All expected a good crop. Prospects never better up to the lst of May.

DAKOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SIOUX FALLS, Minnehaba Co., July 19.—No wheat cut: very little rust: will commence to cut next week. Oats neavy, and lodged some. Flax is spiendid. Barley good; cutting. Weather intensely hot, averaging 94 degrees for ten

MISSOURI. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
KIDDRIDGE, Osage Co., July 19.—Wheat all stacked. No effort being made to thresh or soil. Oats all cut. Good. Corn not as good as last year.

TENNESSEE. Special Dispute to The Tribune.

BAKER'S STATION, Davidson Co., July 19.-The sale of wheat is slow. About half a crop. Oats good. Corn better than last year. Tobacco

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—An involuntary petition in bankruptev was filed to-day in the United States District Court against L. A. Benton, a well-known Superior street jeweler, by thirteen New York creditors. Mr. Benton has been long in business here, and was a few years since knocked down and seriously injured by a burglar in his store.

New York, July 19.-A. M. & R. Davies, wew 10th, 5diy Iv.—A. M. & R. Davies umbrella manufacturers, suspended yesterday. Liabilities, \$300,000. Slote, Woodman & Co., blank-book manufac-turers, have suspended. Liabilities about \$100, 000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by William P. Tilton, from dealer, formerly of the firm of Gerry, Colwell & Tilton, of this city. His liabilities amount to \$470.000, of which \$210,000 are indorsements for the Grard Tube Works and Iron Company and the Grard Tube Works and Iron Company and Pittsburg Bolt Company. There are no assets. Andrew J. Kerwin. builder, has been adjudged a voluntary bankrupt. Liabilities nearly \$2,000.000; assets reported very small.

Louisville, Ky., July 19.—Thomas B. Crutcher, an iron merchant, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptey. Liabilities about \$05,000, assets, \$30,000, the personal property, and large number of choses in action.

a large number of choses in action. AN UNHEALTHY DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
WATERTOWN, Wis., July 19.—The State Board of Health concluded their semi-annual meeting at the Commercial Hotel in this city this mornat the Commercial Hotel in this city this morning. Drs. Griffin, Marks, Reeve, and Faville, and Gen. Bintliff were present. In addition to a review of the regular work for the current year, the time of the Board was largely occapied during its session in hearing complaints and receiving testimony in regard to the unsanitary condition of the Crawfish River Valley, which is sileged to be greatly overflowed and rendered unhealthy by the mill-dam at Milford, Jefferson County, owned by Messrs N. S. Green & Son. After examining a number of witnesses upon the point, a cub-committee of the Board was appointed to personally visit and inspect this entire valley, preparatory to a full report as to its sanitary condition and the measures which may be necessary to imprave it.

CHICAGO FISHERIES.

The Great Change that Has Taken Place Since 1872.

United States Fish Commission.

This Commission, over which Prof. Baird pre sides, is only of a few years' duration, but has ally an outgrowth of the American Fish Cul turists' Association, a memorial having been presented to Congress suggesting the import-ance of Federal action in stocking the common waters of the United States with brood-fishes. The Association held its last annual convention

pointment of a "Commission to investigate the alleged diminution of food-fishes along the sea-coast and in the lakes of the United States." Of course this necessitated lengthy and careful experiments, but fulfilled nothing beyond a theoretical presentation of the causes of de cline; and, it must be admitted, the premises ssumed turned out to be not universally cor rect. But continued inquiries righted the error of inexperience, and a basis was formed for MORE PRACTICAL WORK,

investigation, confined to the summer months, Prof. Baird, in his report, says of the work of

gin in ten days. Oats look well. Cora improving very fast. The thermometer for the past week has ranged between 94 and 100 in the shade.

MINNESOTA.

Special Limitaches to The Trebmae.

SAUK CENTRE, Stearns Co., July 19.—Except rust and some lodging, wheat is all right. Cutting rye; good. Weather hot; will shrink the wheat if it continues.

BUTTERNUT VALLEY, Blue Earth Co., July 19.—The best fleids of wheat are lodged and tangled. More or less rusted. Barley is all lodged. So are oats. Prospect of heavy yield of wheat not so good as a month ago.

Shakoper, Scott Co., July 19.—Most of the barley cut. Good. Spring wheat will be ready beat week. Good deal lodged. Hot and raining.

LITCHPIELD, Meeker Co., July 19.—Cutting rye and barley. Crop good and neavy. Spring wheat rusted on the leaves, but not the stalk. Wheat is so heavy that it is lodged.

La Venne, Kock Co., July 19.—Weather hot, with showers. Some wheat and oats badly lodged. Rye all cut. Good.

Hearon, Nicolles Co., July 19.—A heavy though the stand charce of the sea-bottom of the density of the water; of the precise relation of the work of the Commission, in the proper investigation of this subject, requires the application of fanny branches of sectione, and the commission, in the commission, in the proper investigation of this subject, and the subject of all the commission, in the commission has heavistation of the subject of all the commission, in the commission in the com

In this important enterprise this Government

the casual occurrence of a school of herring. the casual occurrence of a sensor of herring.

Notwithstanding the very great attention which
the art of fish-culture has received in Europe, this
country has found little occasion to adopt any foreign methods or processes; funeed, the American
methods have been received with great favor in methods have been received with great favor in Europe, and constant applications have been made for descriptions, drawings, and models of the American apparatus.

As the work of the Commission becomes more

waters is met by the States. The railroads also contribute, by furnishing facilities for rapid transportation of the young fish, which are accompanied by skillful attendants.

As already stated, the Commission has been largely aided by private enterprise. In the neighborhood of Chicago, Geneva Lake, in Southeastern Wisconsin, has been stocked by MR. N. K. FARRANK, of your city, who wished to determine, "as soon as possible, by planting a very large number of fish in a lake perfectly adapted by nature,—so far as any small fresh-water lake can be,—the

far as any small fresh-water lake can be,

flows into the take, that there may be some suc-cess with nets." The latter coonjecture, says Prof. Baird, has proven true.

Prof. Baird, has proven true.

Last season (1875) three pound-nets were set just off the mouth of the river, and were quite successful, the catch in these dets exceeding that of the same number of nets at South Chango. The largest haul at Chicago was considerably greater than the largest haul at South Culcago.

At Chicago, based of the six boats Mr. Miner found there in 1872 fishing with trot-lines off the mouth of the river, there were, last season, NEARLY ONE HUNDBED BOATS and 300 men employed in the same business, and

Extracts from the Latest Repor of the

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, July 12 -In the latest report of the United States Fish Commission is a engthy description of the Chicago risheries. rown rapidly in usefulness, and receives each ear increased aid from Congress. It was orig-

Chicago.
In 1871 a law of Congress authorized the ap

beneficial in a material way to the people, and aiding in the scientific development of dis-puted questions in Natural History. From this beginning has arisen the now important in-dustry of stocking the inland waters with the most valuable species of food-fishes, -Congress having increased the annual allowance from \$5,000 to \$50,000. Since this commencement, almost all the States have instituted Commissions that aid in the work, and from a hurried a vearly labor has been inaugurated employing the services of a number of men recognized as scientists and practical hands at the business

ber, to try the fall-fishing; but the repeated and violent storms which occurred at that season damaged the nest to such an extent that it had to be removed.

It is not probable that the fall-fishing will amount to much at this end of the lake, owing to the heavy storms which almost invariably visit the lake in the fall; and often, for a week or more, the water is so rough that it would be impossible to visit the nets.

The principal obstacle to successful pound-net fishing here at present seems to be the danger the nets are in from the numerous tug-boats and propellers which are continually crossing and recrossing the harbor in every direction. Last season, through careiessness and in fogs, the leader of No. 3 was badly damaged several times,—once about eighty rods being carried sway and destroyed by the wneel of a tag catching in the net as it passed over. At this end of the lake, whitefish seem to frequent the mouth of a river while near shore, and sungeon to prefec the shore at a distance from a river. All the marketale fish taken at South Chicago are dressed and sent to Chicago in wagons. They generally

It is not proved to the proved the service of the fisherm of the service of the service of the fisherm of the service of the QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SENATORSHIP. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Woodstock, Ill., July 18.—In view of your pub-

sity of the water; of the precise relation of the various portions of the sea-bottom or of the water to the entire animal life. —to be shown only by the use of the trawl, the dredge, and the towing-net; a study of the successive stages of animal life throughout the different seasons of the year; an examination of the vegetation, especially of the different species of size, which also have an important relation to the problem. All these and other subjects have been considered by the Commission, with the assistance of eminent naturalists and physicists in the various branches of the inquiry.

Woodstock, Ill., July 18.—In view of your publication of the communication from Joliet touching biedges to be obtained from candidates for the Legislature who are to vote for a United States Senator next winter, and your timely edutorial remarks thereon, many Republicans in the State desire information in regard to the Senatorial contest in 1877.

Is it true that Gen. Logan canvassed the State for Senator in 1876, and procured instructions to Republican legislative candidates to vote for him, and no one else?

Is it true that during that long contest for Senator in the winter of 1877 any other Republican redeived votes enough from the independent and liberal members of the Legislature, which, if added to the votes of all those who voted for Gen. Logan, such other Republican could have been elected?

If so, will you be good enough to publish the votes showing on how many bailots such other Republican could have been elected in could have been elected. If it is true that Gen. Logan prevented his friends from voting for any Regublican besides himself, when such Republican could have been elected by the votes of his friends, is he not along responsible for having this great Republican State and represented in the Senate of the United Sauces by an "Independent," for six long years.

And, further, is it tree that the Republican State and republican went of the Legislature again packed in the interest of any candidate who, if he cannot be elected himself, will elect a Democrat? A Republican.

[In regard to the first question, we are not prepared to see the Republican, we are not prepared to see the Republican, we are not prepared to see the Republican will elect a Democrat? A Republican of Dillinois are prepared to see the Republican, we are not prepared to see the Republican will elect a Democrat? A Republican of Dillinois are prepared to see the Republican will elect a Democrat? In this important enterprise this Government has not been alone, but

SEVERAL EUROPEAN NATIONS
have similar invostigations under way,—principally, however, those of Germany, Norway, and Sweden. The Norwegian Government, especially, not only keeps a vessel and one of its most eminent zoologists on the cod-fishery grounds, but it has also a telegraph, mostly submarine, along the entire coast, and stationed patrols at intervals, to notify the fishermen of the casual occurrence of a school of herring.

As the work of the Commission becomes more largely known, the applications for benefits of its work are more numerous, increasing from nineteen in 1873 to over 300 in the last year. Of the fish most in demand, the California salmon ranks first, with snad the second in lavor. Since the appointment of State Commissions, the work of the Federal Commission has been greatly aided, as the eggs received from the United States establishment have been hatched out and properly placed at the expense of the States, or by private subscription. But, even with this aid, the applications are

out of Proportion

to the facilities possessed for hatching and the amount of the appropriations allowed.

Thus far the operations of the Commission have been confined to the propagation of those species which, born in the upper waters of rivers, receive there but a small portion of their growth, and, after a few fronths' sojourn, descend to the ocean, and there remain until full maturity is reached. After this they return to the starting point, solely for the purpose of reproduction. The propagation of such species as trout, black bass, perch, etc., has been left to State Commissions,—these fish being local in their habits, and living the year round in or near the same spot. The cost of the propagation of the first-named fish is borne by the United States, and that involved in the transportation and introduction into the desired waters is met by the States. The railroads also contribute, by furnishing facilities for rapid termination for the reason. OUT OF PROPORTION

far as any small fresh-water lake can be,—the practicability of stocking small lakes with the better varieties of food-lishes."

The following figures show the number of shad piaced in the waters of Illinois: Calumet River, 70,000; Rock River, 130,000. California salmon were distributed as follows: Calumet River, 25,000; Rock River, 35,000; Fox River, 55,700; Deep Lake, 2,500. Besides this, Illinois has been furnished with 29,000 salmon, and 381,000 eggs of the California salmon.

Since the investigations in 1871-72 the wholesale trade has in-reased rapidly in Calcago. The Shifted beings of the California salmon.

Since the investigations in 1877-72 the wholesale trade has increased rapidly in Calcago. The total number of pounds of fish handred in 1872 was 7,461,102. This embraces every variety dealt in by wholesalers. In 1876 the number of pounds packed for shipping was over 3,000,000, with 3,000,000 pounds in the hands of the dealers at the end of the year that had not been inspected. The greater part of this amount came from Lake Michigan.

The fish is dressed and salted at the fishing-station enough to proserve it until it reaches the market. It is then snipped in boxes by rail or boat. After the fish is received by the dealers, and before it can be repacked, it must be inspected. A few years ago one man was sufficient for this ddty; but the trade has increased to such an extent that the Headinspector has been compelled to appoint a Deputy for each wholesale house. The inspector informs me that the trade has increased from 12,000 to 15,000 haif-barrels per year for the last five or six years. He sho states that the demand GREATLY EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY.

and that nearly twice the amount obtained could be disposed of. The fresh lash trade is also quite extensive. Nearly all the fish caught of Chicago. South Chicago, at Calumet, and various other places near, are sold fresh.

The amount of fresh lash sold yearly in Chicago must equal one-fifth of the quantity used in the wholesale trade.

In the report of Prof. Baird for 1872 it was stated that "At Chicago is there were six boats fishing with trot-lines off the mount of the river, their carch being into the lake, that there were experiments made proving follows: its quite possible; now that the faithy correct proving follows: the ten may be competed ease with neck." The latter coonjecture, says cases with neck." The latter coonjecture, says

all settlers to leave their homes and go to the town, as he believes an outbreak liable to occur the man still goes through. Travel has nearly ceased, though GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 19.—Extensive preparations are making for the encampment of the

Republicans who received enough Democratic or Independent votes to have elected them if

the "Logan vote," so-called, had been cast for

Jan. 23, 1877.—Twenty-ninth joint ballot; nec-

Thirty-second joint ballot; necessary to a choice,

Thirty-third joint bailot; necessary to a choice,

101 Phirty-fourth joint ballot; necessary to a choice,

Washburne..... 92
Washburne..... 9—Of whom 5 were Dems.

Jan. 24, 1877. —Thirty-ninth joint ballot: Lawrence.......... 42—Of whom 15 were Dems. iaines (Iud).......................... 69

Jan. 25, 1877.—Democrats united with Inde-pendents and elected Judge Davis.

[It was in the power of the Republicans on

ny one of eight ballots, extending over three

In regard to the last question of our corre-

THE BANNOCKS.

Boise City. July 19. - Ten Day, Chief of the

Bannocks at Lembi, wishes to remain friendly, but cannot control his warriors. The settlers

have all left their homes, and are camped at Salmon City. Ten Day and his son have notified

G. A. R.

iavs, to have elected a Republican Senator.

bondent, we have no information.-ED.]

111

hem. The record runs as follows:

three pound-nets. Those using trot-lines, and having small, massaversity with any no out a querfoc, their catch consists mostly of perch, except in the spring and fall, when many 'lawyens' are taken. The malority of the boats are 'mack-naws' or similar boats, which are very seaver, and saw that they were contributing to home times farther. Sottine or no and run into Michigan City and remain contain from 500 to 1,000 hooks each baited with minnows before leaving knore, they continue on, and run into Michigan City and remain cornigin. He was a first that the contribution of the shire of the same that the same that the same and the translation of dishing is carried on until the harbors are frozen over. These lines catch large numbers of sturgeon and lake-tront. During the spring and fall, the lines nearest shore catch quantities of the same of the fallure of the same that the same and the same of the fallure of the same that the same and the same and the same of the fallure of the same that the same fall the lines and the same and t

SPORTING EVENTS.

THE TURF. TOLEDO, O., July 19.—The unfinished 2:30 race was won by Scott's Thomas, taking the sixth and seventh beats. Ancient Order Box

Time, 2:33, 2:31. ime, 2:33, 2:31.

The free-for-all for a purse of \$3,000 was wos

The free-for-all for a purse of \$3,000 was wen by Great Eastern in three straight heats, Hopeful second, Midnight drawn. Time, 2:23%, 2:23%, 2:24%, Rarus made two trials against time for a special purse of \$1,000. Time, 2:19, 2:17%. In the 2:20 class, purse \$1,500, divided, six started. The first heat was dead between Proteine and John H. in 2:22%, Proteine taking the second in 2:21, when the finish of this race and the Rarus trial was postponed till to-morrow. The 2:26 race was also postponed.

The weather to-day was much cooler than on any previous day of the meeting, and 4,000 people were in attendance.

BASE-BALL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PRORIA, Ill., July 19.—The most intensely ex-

ting game of base-ball ever played in Peorla was played to-day between the Chicagos and the Peoria Reds at the park, in the presence of 2,000 people. Below is the score: Chicago Wnites, 6; Peoria Reds, 5. CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—Milwaukees, 9; Forest Citys, 3. HOANELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 19.—Hornells,

AQUATIC. New ORLEANS, July 19 .- At the State Rowing Regatta of the last day, in the one-mile and return race, double scull shells, Perseverance won. Time, 13:581/4. St. John second and Hope third.

The second race, four-oared shell, was won by Hope. Time, 19:36%. St. John second, Southerns third, Lees fourth.

The third race, single scull, consolidation, was won by R. G. Musgrove, of the St. John Club.
Time, 19:47, beating Charles Edwards, of the

A BUFFALO SCANDAL. he Collector of the Port Charged with Seducing a Young Lady-Probability that He Will Be Removed from Office. Dispatch to New York Times. BUFFALO, July 16.—For a week or two past certain circles of Buffalo society have been a good deal agitated over a scandal in high life which has not hitherto been mentioned in the lecal press, but which cannot much longer be

[In regard to the first question, we are not prepared to answer positively until we can ascertain the facts from Gen. Logan himself, as the must know. But it is true there were other office of Collector of Customs at this port. office of Collector of Customs at this port. The following are the facts: A young daughter of an old resident and well-known business-man of this city, residing in Delaware street, was lately discovered to be in an abnormal condition for an unmarried lady, and, on being called to account by her parents, charged Mr. John Tyler, the Collector of Buffallo, with being the author of her rufn. Mr. Tyler is a married man, somewhat famous for his gallautry, and was a retired officer of the regular army on half-pay when he was appointed Collector under Gen. Grant's Administration. He lost an arm in the War of the Rebellion, and has been a satisfactory and rather popular Collector. When confronted with this charge he put in a general denial to the ears of his friends and miscellaneous inquirers, but is said to have owned up to the strong pressure of the girl's father, and admitted the truth of the accusation. However that may be, the facts were communicated to President Hayes by some friend of the family, said to be S. S. Guthrie, an old acquaintance of the President, formerly of the part reverse resident. communicated to President Hayes by some friend of the family, said to be S. S. Guthrie, an old acquaintance of the President, formerly of Onio, but now a resident of Buffalo, and an agent of the Treasury Department was forthwith sent here to investigate them. He is reported to have convinced himself of their truth, and to have informed Mr. Tyler of the necessity of his immediateny "rising to explain." Tvier asked for time till to-morrow to make his explanation or deulal, and the story of both sides will then be reported to Washington.

The girl's statement is generally credited here by those who have become cognizant of the scandal, and it is believed that Mr. Tyler will be soon removed and a new Collector appointed in his place. This has enlisted the interest of politicians in the scandal, and speculation is now rife as to who will be Tyler's successor. Some say that Guthrie is a candidate, thasing his claims on his Ohio nativity, which is considered a strong card with the present Administration; but he already holds good place here in the employ of the Brie Railway, he being a brother-helaw of Mr. Jewett. The new appointed will probably be ex-Mayor Brush, or ex-Sheriff Weber, or the present Deputy Collector, C. C. Canbee. Some of the friends of Tyler sneer at the idea of his removal on such a charge, and say that if President Hayes undertakes to remove all the Government employes whose morals do not come up to the Sunday-school standard, he will require an additional clerical force to make out commissions for the new appointees. There are said to be, however, some aggravating circumstances connected with the charge against the Buffalo Collector. The girl is motheriess, and has been considered rather weak-minded. She is now at a lying-in retreat near New York.

Gypsy Musicians.
Continental Gusette (Parts).
The Tziganes are surpassed in originality and strangeness. The fashion has now passed to the Bohemiens de Moscou, who have been engaged for a month at the concerts of the Or-angerie. They are forty in number, twenty-five

women and fifteen men. They have eyes brill tant and piercing, like those of a bird of prey, booked noses, thick hair, white, sharp teeth; brand Army of the Republic, which begins to morrow. Two hundred and fifty marquee and hospital-tents have been put up on the grounds of the Memorial Association, on Cemetery Hill. Arches of every reens are being erected in the streets, and houses are being also decorated with evergreens and bunting.

CHICAGO FIRES.

The alarm from Box 918 at 7:94 yesterday morning was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 236 Church street, owned and occupied by Philip Markey. No damage.

The alarm from Box 92 at 2:10 yesterday afternoon was caused by a stove-pipe falling apart in the residence of M. Wandre, No. 35 Fish street. No damage.

Dr. F. E. Colenso writes in the street of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of the street is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of tran Chichine, the supreme chief of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of the beaut, and the chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of the band, and the chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, son of the band. The chief is Nicolas Chichime, the supreme chief of the ban

cirl, almost a child, springs from the group and dances, accompanying herself with the voice. This troupe is one of the best of the five or six singring bands that Russia possesses. The "Nightingales of Koursk," as they are called, are protected by the Imperial court; their presence is indispensable at all grand fotes, and they are frequently sent for to the palace of the Emperor. In the night restantants of St. Fetersburg, at the islands, at the Bermitage of Moscow, the boyards, after disper or supper, indulge in the music of "The Nightingales" at the rate of 100 roubles an bour. At Moscow they live in a special quarter, called fyvoderks, where they are proprietors of their houses. This is the first time they have ever quitted their own country, and it was with no small difficulty that they were persuaded to do so; it may therefore be imagined that the epoppee of their journey, under the care of M. Karynsski, was sufficiently comic. They are now lodged in a modest hotel at Batignolles. They pass the day in sleephys, smoking, and drinking tea. The finest wines seem to them insipid as compared with their favorite beverage. The troop is certainly destined to a great success, and we recommend every one to go and see it.

Fifth Avenue Sestences Josep Mansfield.

Rickets

Josephine Mansfield, the Cleopatra who exersed such power over our Antony, James Fisk, Jr., was in Saratora yesterday. Every one was on the qui vive to see Josey, and still no lady dared to be seen looking at her, or much les

alking to her.

As this wreck of a once beautiful and voluptuous woman strode across the balcony of the United States Hotel, a fashionable young lady from Fifth avenue pulled my sleeve and "set-tled Josephine's hash" with a Fifth-avenue

tled Josephine's hash" with a Fifth-avenue judgment:

"Just as I expected," she said,—"Josephine Mansfield has a vulgar look."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because," reolled the young lady, "she wears dark, bright blue ribbons and gloves, and any one who wears these positive Bowery thus has vulgar taste. Then she bangs her hair in front like a Gypsy girl, and weighs, I'il bet you, 250 pounds—bah!" front like a cypes gar, as 230 points—bah?"

So Josephine's case was settled in two minutes by the Judgess of our Fifth-Avenue Court, and to-day all the ladies are carrying out the verdict probounced—or would be if Josey hadn't taken the next train back to New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1877.—Messrs. J. Burnett & Co., Boston: The relief the Jones Whitcomb's Aschme Hemedy afforced me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it. This complaint has troubled me for a long time, and I have tried many things, but in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to any one troubled with hay-fever or asthma, for it is the only remedy over used by me with any good effects. Yours truly, Of Messrs. Mason & Gordon, hawers, 5174.

Of Messrs. Mason & Gordon, lawy Chestnut street. Charles Heidsieck's Champagnes. The popular Siliery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal, so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emi Schuitze, 35 Beaverstreet. New York.

XLCR Codfish—The Best Boneless Codfish in the world. Made from selected George's Bank fish. Ask your grocer for it. Put up by George P. Trigg & Co., 182 Dunnestreet, New York SUMMER GOODS

Madison & Peoria-sts.

Have been made on our entire line of Summer Goods to effect a complete clearance.

REDUCTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS: LINEN SUITS Reduced 40 to 50 per cent.

SUMMER COSTUMES Reduced 30 to 40 per cent. SILK CLOAKS & WRAPS Reduced one-third. SUMMER SHAWLS

Reduced 40 per cen LACE SHAWLS & SACQUES Reduced to less than one-fourth former prices. LINEN LAWNS

Reduced 25 per cent.

Reduced 25 per cent.

GRENADINES Reduced 30 per cent. PARASOLS

SUMMER SILKS Reduced 20 per cent. All Other Strictly Seasonable Goods

at Large Reductions.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. REALLY PURE DELICATE & SUPERIOR HOEF 1 DI 1743. ESTABLISHED

RENAUL FRA US &C. Also, Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC d ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX. KUMYSS. ARENDS

Or Milk Wine. The King of Foods. The original and only article of its kind. A chilcious beverage of derful nutritive power, grateful to the most del stomach. No other food makes blood and streag rast. It often restores health when medicines Dyspeptics, and the weak generally, should drink myas Mark; Nature does not make flesh and from drugs! Send for circulars. No agents, Only pok, 179 East Madison-ti.

Originator of Kumyes in Americans.

KOUMISS. The BEST made, 83, 25 per dozen eta., delivere erunded upon return of bottles. Satisfaction geed. C. H. KELLY, cor. Wahash av. and Jacks

HOTEL. St. Nicholas Hotel BROADWAY,

NEW YORK. This popular resort for Travelers has been renovated and improved. All the festures that have so signally contributed to its world-wide reputation will be maintained. A uniform rate of prices,

NOTICE. PROP. M. GROH TEAS—Were quoted quiet and steady at the annexed

mest, 50653c; choice, 55658c; choicest, 60570c.
W000—Hemalas duil at \$5.5056.00 for beech, an at \$6.5057.00 for male, delivered.
WillSKY—Was quiet and ic lower on account of the recent drop in Chembatt. Sale was reported of 10 bris on the basis of \$1.05 per gallon for raw. Alcohol for export was hominal at 35c let/wared in New York.
The market for whisky in New York was quoted at \$1.075; Baltimore, \$1.08; Cincinnatt, \$1.06; and Peorla, \$1.035.

The market for whisey in New York was quoted as \$1.075; Saltimore, \$1.08; Cinclinnati, \$1.08; and Peoria, \$1.035.

WOOL-Was active and firm. The receipts continue liberal, and the stock is increasing, but Kastern buyers are operating freely, and the feeling appears to be one of condidence in present prices at least. Following are the prices of wool paid by the local dealers. Grained wools sell from store liste above these figures: Washed, fleece, 286832c; medium unwished wool, 216328c; time do. in good condition, 19 s21c; the heavy unwasnet, 15648c; tub-washed, choice, 34628c; common to tar do, 20s. S5c; Colorado fue and medium, 236:39c; do boarse, 15 and 15c.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The activity and firmness developed on Thursday were features of yesterday's market, a good shipping and local demand existing, and price ruling firmer all around, and for some grades a trife higher.

the day before, and consequently the average of prices was considerably higher, though there was no notice

. 1,328 . 794 2,983 . 3,111

Total.

The Produce Markets Irregular --- Pork and Lard Easy---Meats Firm.

Wheat and Barley Excited by Reports of Bad Weather-Corn Easier-Other Grain Steady.

FINANCIAL.

Notice was taken in this column two or three Notice was taken in this column two or three days ago of unfavorable rumors from the wheat districts, specially from Minnesota, 10ws, and Dakota. The long and heavy rains, followed by the extremely hot weather, have rusted the cropbadly, so that, according to present reports, the expected results of a few weeks ago must be reduced 30 to 40 per cent. Barley, it is believed, will not realize half a crop. Of course these reports have created a great deal of anxiety and excitement in fluanciat and, in fact, in business and nectement in financial and, in fact, in business and mercantile circles; but it should be remembered that in most cases of the kind the reports are likely Chicago draws her supplies of cereals, both for

Caicago draws her supplies of cereals, both for consumption and shipment, is so wide and broad that while particular districts may suffer severely, it is not likely that in the aggregate her trade in breadstuffs will be zeriously diminished.

The ordinary routine business is doing at the banks. The leading mercantile houses report a fair trade for the season, but it comes mainly from their commercial travelers and mail orders from steady customers. Manufacturers are also monerately busy; but, for Chicago, nearly every departately busy; but, for Chicago, nearly every depart ment of trade must be quoted dull, but not more so than is usual in the middle of July.

unt rates at the banks are as heretofore, steady at 8@10 per cent,—the higher figure being seldom obtained and for large amounts; from best

customers 6@7 per cent is often accepted. Call and short time loans. 4@6 per cent.

The exchange market, if anything, is working closer. Bankers have mostly refused to ship currency about as long as they can, and some report very considerable packages likely soon to go forward. The rate between banks is firm at 60@75c. er \$1,000; to customers, par@1-10. The bank clearings were \$2,400,000. A BIG CALIFORNIA FAILURE.

In 1875 a California lumber company was incorporated, with Alvinza Haywan, gold-mining millionaire, as President, whose operations were on a gigantic scale. They which secured the only two flumes by which lumber could be brought from the moun-tains. They located with soldiers warrants State. Old milis were bought and enlarged, and new ones built, till in 1876-'7 they had thirteen in operation. Planing-mills and sash and door fac-tories were established at Chico, Sesma, and Red for its were examined as control of the second of the seco abeorb and pay for so vast a production, and the Company has been forced to suspend, and nearly 1,000 people have been thrown out of employment. We see it stated that the unscenred indebtedness of the Company is \$200,000, and the Merchants' Exchange Bank hold \$600,000, secured by the personal guarantee of Mr. Hayward. The value of the property is stated at \$2,200,000, but no figures are given as to the total debts. It is one of California's big operations, but by no means the first that has been brought to grief. first that has been brought to grief.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE. Yesterday's sales were as follows: Shares. Price. . 475 \$1.35

Seek No Farther (Black Hills)....

| Seek No Partner (Dinck Hills) | **** 700 | 1.30 |
|---|--------------|----------|
| Consolidated Mica (New Mexico). | 140 | 10,00 |
| Nimrod (Central, Col.) | 375 | 1.10 |
| Nimrod (Central, Col.) | 100 | 1.05 |
| Nimrod (Central, Col.) Beiden Tunnel (Central, Col.) | 225° | 160 |
| Pewable | 200 | 2.00 |
| FOREIGN EXCH. | ANGE | |
| We notice a marked decline | in sterling. | Prices |
| at New York and Chicago were | | |
| | Sixty days. | Staht. |
| Sterling | 48314 | 48814 |
| Belgium | 5175 | 515 |
| France | | 515 |
| Switzerland | 51714 | 515 |
| Germany | 9514 | 95% |
| Holiand | 39% | 40% |
| Austria. | | 46 |
| AWMY | *** **** | 2734 |
| øweden | | 27% |
| Denmark | | 27 |
| GOVERNMENT B | ONDs. | BEST K |
| CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE | Rid. | Asked. |
| United States 6s of '81 | 107 | 10746 |
| United States 5-20s of '85 | | 102% |
| United States 5-20s of '67 | 105% | 10534 |
| United States 5-20s of '68 | 19734 | 10854 |
| United States 10-40s | 107406 | -109 |
| ** | | - A CAST |

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Quotations the same as yesterday, viz.: 100%@100%. Greenbacks, 99% in coin. 120

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Gold opened and closed at 100%, with sales in the interim at 100%. Borrowing rates, flat to 1 per cent, and carrying rate Bar silver here, 1151/4 in greenbacks, and 115

in gold. Silver coin, %@1% discount. Governments were quiet and steady. Railroad conds were generally firm.

State bonds quet.
State bonds de state sta ward noon Grungers became weak for common stocks, which declined 1@1½. There were large purchases of Lake Shore at 62½@63½, despite the weakness in the general list. In the afternoon there was a further decline of 1½@½ for Granger shares, and 1½@½ for the general list. At the close the market was firm, with a recovery of 1½@½. Trainsactions aggregated 98 0000

which 3,000 were Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 34,000 St. Paul common, 7,000 preferred, 7,000 Lackawana, and 10,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 1½ @2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.
Customs receipts, \$230,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$122,000.
Clearings, \$7,000,000.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483; sight exchange on New York, 486½.
Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,308,000.

| Dry goods in | nports for the week. \$1,308,000. | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| | GOVERNMENTS. | |
| Coupons, wi | 10734 New 4348 1049 | 44 |
| | | |
| Coupons, '67 | 10534 10-40a, rev | 12 |
| Coupons, '68 | 10534 10-40s, reg | |
| New 58 | 107% Currency 6s | |
| | | |
| W. U. Telegra | ph 9136 Northwestern pfd 77 | 34 |
| Cuickshiver | | 9.7 |
| | | |
| PROTEC MAIL. | 1746 at Paul | 20 |
| PERCH OSE. | Total St Pant ned | 62 |
| PARTITIONS DIG. | wahaah 14 | 12 |
| | | |
| Weils Fargo | 92 Tarra Mauta | 28 |
| American Ext | ress 47% Terre Haute pfd 1 | |
| United States | Express. 47% Chicago & Alton 82 | |
| | | |
| Erie | 15% Ohio & Mississippi 7 | |
| Krie nfd | 31% D., L. & W | 28 |
| Harlem | 139 A. & P. Telegraph 27 | |
| Michigan Con | ral 67 Missouri Pacific 1 | ж. |
| Panama | 125 Chicago, B. & Q112 | |
| Union Issanda | 62% fisunibal & St. Joe 112 | 26 |
| Lake Shore | 62% Iskullibai & St. Joe 11 | 24 |
| Illinois Course | 62% C. P. bonds 105 | 2 |
| Cincols Centra | 1 86 U. P. bonds | X. |
| Cievenad & Pi | usburg. 82% U. P. Land Grant 108 | 14 |
| Northwestern. | 494 U. P. Sinking Funds., 103 | X. |
| | STATE BONDS. | |
| Tennesses 6s' | old 36 Virginia, new 20 | 10 |
| remittance, he | N | |
| Virginia da ol | d 90 minorali obsession 100 | 100 |

NEW ORLEANS, July 18. —Gold, Sight exchange on New York.

United States bonds—'67s, 108½: 10-40s, 111; new 5s, 108½; 4½s, 108½. Paris, July 19.—Rentes, 114f 70c. REAL ESTATE.

Priday, July 19:

Ashland av, 96 ft n of Kinzle st. w f. 25x115
ft, dated July 18.

Milwaukee av, bet Lewitt and Hoyne st. s w
f. act to 19
Lowier and Hoyne st. s w
f. act to 19
Dudley st. 125 ft. not av (with other property),
Dudley st. 125 ft. not Augusta st. w f. 25x125
ft, dated July 15.

Walnut st. 225 ft w of Wood st, n f. 25x120 ft
improved. dated July 15.
South Dearborn st. 117 2-10 ft s of Twentyseventh st, w f. 25x110 ft. Improved, dated
July 12. 4,000 July 12. 192 ft e of Fremont st, n f, 325/5x

COMMERCIAL.

| 8 9.25 8 9.1 6.95 8.1 4.75 4.5 5.87% 4.5 1.05 1.05 2.45 2.5 2.45 2.5 |
|--|
| 4.75 4. 5.87% 5. 1.06 4. 38% 244 5. 59 59 59 2 6.55 2 6.55 2 6.55 2 100.50 100. |
| 5.87% 1.06 954 39% 244 59 57 4 644 3366 2 6556 2 6556 2 100,50 100,50 |
| 1.05 9544 3884 244 59 57 4 6434 2 6536 2 100.50 100.50 |
| 954 38% 244 59 57 4 645 2 655 2 100,50 |
| 24 4 59 57 4 6434 3346 2 6534 2 6 |
| 59 57 4 @434 3346 2 6534 2 6 100.50 160. |
| 4 @436 3366 2 @536 2 6 100.50 100. |
| 2 6.5% 2 6 100.50 100. |
| 100.50 100. |
| 100.50 100. |
| |
| 95 7-16 95 |
| 482% |
| eccipts and shipme |
| roduce in this city di |
| ending at 7 o'clock |
| Charles as I o crock |
| the corresponding d |
| |

1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 5,529 34,737 221,550 54,458 1,249 1,220 1,600 250, 400 145, 670 1, 043, 188 1, 767, 503 139 757 238, 000 73 47, 670 8, 288 363, 602 13, 982 4, 243 597 108, 148 150 440 19.815 156.416 11,665 3,980 368 147,258 90, 170 5, 803 8, 111

235, 596

7. 208

130, 313

72,590

469 . 37 . 50 . 1,038 . 320 . 1,161

357, 179 304, 830

747

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 2, 437 bu wheat, 395 bu corn, 1, 607 this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 1 red win-ter wheat, 28 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 3 do, 27 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 14 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected (100 wheat); 102 cars high-mixed corn, 6 cars new do, 2 cars new mix-ed, 397 cars and 35,900 su No. 2 corn, 197 cars rejected, 34 cars no grade (738 corn); 24 cars white oats, 20 cars No. 2 mixed, 14 cars rejected (58 oats); 19 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do. Total (927 cars), 406,000 bn. Inspected out: 8,676 bn wheat, 169,290 bn corn, 15,209 bn oats, 4,247 bn rye. The leading produce markets were moderately The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and somewhat irregular. Provisions were easier, in sympathy with packinghogs. Wheat and barley were stronger, as a consequence of reports from the West that great damage had been wrought by bad weather. Some reports estimated that fully 30 per cent of the crop of spring wheat has been destroyed, and the barley regions were represented the earffering from "stain" to an represented to be suffering from "stain" to an extent which will be fatal to the hopes of those who have looked for a good percentage of No. 2 the receipts. Corn was easier, and onts averged a shade better, though in fair supply. The eather was warner than the preceding day, but ot oppressively not.

or oppressively not.

There was only a light movement in domesticry goods. Orders, almost without an exception,
ere restricted to small quantities of staple and able goods for the reassortment of stocks. rmly held than at the beginning of the week, wing to the prevalence of slightly lower prices at he East. Sugars continue active and firm, and a he butter and cheese market, trade remaining lack, with prices only indifferently sustained. ried fruits were very dull, with prices ranging bout as before. Fish continue in good demand, and the market maintains a firm tone. Oils were in fair demand and were steadily held. Paints were steady, with strictly pure white lead quoted

day, prices ruling about the same as on other days. The offerings were fair. At the yards small orders were attended to promptly, but the larger class of buyers are still holding off, and probably will not want much stuff before next month. The sales of wool were again liberal, and the market ruled steady, and Eastern advices indicate a similar feeling there. Broom-corn and hay were dull. Hides continue scarce and firm, and salt is fairly active and steady. Green fruits were in fair fequest and plenty, though the receipts of berries have fallen off, bence firmness in these varieties. The sales of potatoes were light and prices were

street and on wagons.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 1%c on corn to Buffalo, and 4c on do to Kingston. Through rates by lake and canai were quiet and Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and steady, at 6½ for own and 7c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rutes were quoted at 7½@Sc for corn to New York and 9c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged.
They are quoted at 16c to New York and ale to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c to do

on fourth class. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42c in specie per 100 lbs. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 19.—Receipts—Flour. 10, 784 brls; wheat, 147, 625 bu; corn, 287, 250 bu; oats, 53, 840 bu; corn-meal, 475 bris: rye, 934 bu; mait, 3.625 bu; pork, 157 pkgs; beef, 1,123 pkgs; cut meats, 2.532 pkgs; lard, 1,321 pkgs; whisky, 666 orls. Exports—24 hours—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 170,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; rye, 16,009 bu.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

| Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Bartey.

July 13, 1878. 4, 425, 900 6, 447,400 1, 580, 900 1, 927, 902 July 6, 1878. 4, 412, 900 7, 374, 900 1, 930, 900 1, 927, 900 July 14, 1877. 2, 2,69, 842 8, 172, 2,69, 27, 141, 302 392, 703 July 15, 1870. 10, 341, 258 8, 134, 774, 5, 757, 906 526, 820 July 17, 1875. 8, 516, 594 7, 672, 772, 903, 979 25, 9.8 July 18, 1874. 6, 604, 785 7, 286, 672 818, 768 13, 331 Also 347,000 bu rye. against 339,000 bu a week pre

GRAIN STATISTICS, The following table shows the receipts of flour and grain at chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to July 13, in

Total grain, bu. 81, 634, 864 45, 968, 100 60, 114, 201 GOODS RECEIVED At Chicago Customs July 19: Fowler Bros., 900 sacks salt; Field, Letter & Co., 16 bales of dry goods; Schott, Hess & Co., 11 cases of toys and fancy goods; Kantzler & Hargis, 7 cases cigars; Best, Russen & Co., 8 cases cigars. Collections, \$945.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet in the aggregate, though more active than on Thursday, and pork and lard were easier, while meats were firm, in sympathy with an advance of 6d per 112 ibs on bacon in Liverpool. There was a fair shipping inquiry for meats; otherwise the trading was local.

MESS PORK—Was a little more active and easier under the designing. Salas were reported of 500 bris more

October at \$7.07%. Total, 8,250 tes. The

was dull at 426%c, with sale of 55 pkgs

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand and unchanged. The inquiry was light and chiefly local, but the wheat situation made holders firmer in their views. New Tork chronicled an advance of about 35c per bri the previous day, and was firm yesterday at the advance, the reports from the wheat sections being much worse than even moist of the bulls had dared to anticipate. The sales here were limited to 450 bris winters at \$4.25 \$4.50; 100 bris unsound do at \$3.90; 1,200 bris spring extras at \$4.50s.6.09; 130 bris do superfines at \$2.50. Total. 1,780 bris. We quote the market nominal at the Total. 1,780 bris. We quote the market nominal at the close at \$2.503.25 for fine, \$3.253.75 for superfines, \$3.75@4.25 for extras, and \$4.50@5.75 for double BRAN-Was quiet and easier. Sales were 20 tons at

RENNINGS—Sale was reported of 10 tons at \$13.50 on free on board car. per ton free on board ear.

COAN-Marin-Coarse was mominal at \$13.50613.62% per ton on track.

WHEAT-Was more active, and decidedly stronger. The market for futures advanced 1615g, and closed % file above the latest quotations of Thursday. The reports from other points were mostly favorable to strength. Beerbohn noted an easier recting in Liverpool, but that was counteracted by private advices, and all concurred in representing other foreign markets astrong, while New York tended upwards. They were undoubtedly stiffened by the reports of bad weather in the United states, and those reports here were much worse yesterialy than any received heretofere. The copy was represented an unreal time of the advance of the states, and those reports here were much worse yesterialy than any received heretofere. The copy was represented an unreal time of the advance noted. There was not much in only from the short interest, which resulted in the advance noted. There was not much inoulty for prompt subment. Seller August opened at 85%c, advanced to 85%c, declined to 85%c, and closed at 85%c, advanced to 85%c, declined to 85%c, and closed at 85%c, soller the month ranged at 95%c, which were rejusted of 800 au No. 1 spring at 97%c, 7000 but No. 2 side to 96%c, 400 bu No. 3 at 76% and 2,000 ou No. 2 side at 65%c, 1 and 2,000 ou No. 1 share at 40%c, 1,400 bu No. 2 side of 96%c, 600 bu No. 3 at 76% and 2,000 ou No. 1 share at 81.01; and 400 bu No. 2 side at 65%c, 1 and 600 but yearned at 96%c, 1,400 bu No. 2 side at 96%c, 1,400 bu No. 3 at 88%c, 1 and 600 but yearned at 96%c, 1 and 10%c, 2 do at 64%20511, 400 bu No. 3 at 88%c, 1 and 600 but yearned at 96%c bolow the latest prices of Thurson, the greatest weakness being in max month's deriveries. Liverpool was steady and Baltimore arm, while tager

BULL HYE—Was in good demand and firm. The receipts were larger, but the bulk of car lots were applied on contracts being the bulk of car lots were applied on contracts being the bulk of car lots were light. Futures were scarce and firmer at 50c for July and 47c for August. New No. 2 sold at 50c, and old at 51c by sample on track. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 2 and at 50c. 3. 200 bu by sample at 45c-51c on track. Total, BARLEY-Was in urgent demand, but comparative

or August.
Le year.
Corn was steady, with sales of 168,000 bu at 38%c for July and 37%c for August.
Oats soo 5,000 bu) at 22%c for August.
Mass per was quiet. Sales 750 bris for September at 54,569,47%.
Lare sod (250 tos) at 86,95 for August.
Also, 200,000 hs short rios at \$6,72% for September. Also, 200,000 he short rise at \$5.72% for September.
LATEST.
Wheat sold on the walk at \$5% for August, closing easy. The trading was light.
Lorn was quiet at \$7% for August.
Barley sold in the afternoon at 64605c for August, closing weak at the inside, it being understood that most of the shorts had covered.
Vessel room was taken for 124,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. The stock is held at recent prices, and dealers think the demand will improve next month. We quote: Strictly Signature of the standard of t BUTTER—There was a quiet marger for good to choice qualities alone received much attention, and they alone were held with a show of firmness. Fine table grades are in light supply, but of other depressions are more than ample. The New

We located y gives the following figures of receipts and exports of choses since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year):

Receipts

Past week

**Pa

nuts. 4460bc: Tennessee do. 556054c; Virginia do. 656c.
Gisc.
Gisc Rioz Carolina, Proceedings of the Common to Sar, Corress—O. G. Java. 22027c; choice to fancy Rio. Disablect good to prime! 17—918%c; common to fair, 15%s 16%c; croshed, 10%c; standard, 10%c; powdered, 10%n10%c; A standard, 10%est 10% 10%c; powdered, 10%n10%c; A standard, 10%est; co No. 2, 8%est%c; yellow, 7%est; C. No. 2, 8%est; Yellow, 7%est; Yellow, 7%e

was considerably higher, though there was no noticeable improvement in the quality of the native stock; in fact, the proportion of choice droves was less than on Wednesday or Thursday. Saice ranged all the way from \$2.00±2.50 for inferior grades, including old cows, oxen, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers, to \$5,00 @5.10 for choice sieers, suitable for export, but the ruling figures were \$2.75@3.25 for Texas through cattle and native butchers' stuff, and \$3.75@4.50 for fair 4aprime ship; ing steers weighing from 1.10rto 1.450 no. Not much stock was left over, and the market closed firm. Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400 lbs and unwaris.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1, 250 tp 1, 400 lbs.
Good Beeves—Weil-fatened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs.
Medium Grades—Vine 4. 40@4.65 ing 1, 150 to 1, 350 bs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigning 1, 050 to 1, 200 bs.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common seers and common to chol eccows, for city slaughter weighing 800 t '0, 1 (Chs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 ibs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, buils, and scalawag steers.

exas—brough cattle... 4,0044.30

est, and sales were allow at accession from Indepsity of Sallos. Common to prime light weights soid at \$4,005, 4.25, mixel paceting horse at \$4.100 at 1.5, and fair to of the supply washmuch the same as on the earlier day of the week. light weights comprising the larger part. The bulk of the trading was at prices under \$4.25, 4.

5. Western Associated Press.

SS. SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 100; total for four days, 200; no business to-day.

0. 1, 55.50ed.00.
ore la good request and firm under light ore la good request and firm under light be following are the quotations: Cured 1668c; cured do, heavy, 7%c; do damaged, 0.5c; demons, 40650c; dry flint, 14%c ul444c; and there are second

22**@** 25 22**@** 26

Indian And Laborate Moderately active and prices unchanged.

uncha

LUMBER. LUMBER.

The offerings of lumber pasterday numbered about thirty cargoes, several of which came in late. The demand was good early, and about a dozen sales were made to the city dealers. Prices were not materfaily altered, ranging from \$8.75&10.00 for common inch. \$10.50&11.50 for medium and mil-run, and \$12.00\$ \$13.00 for the higher qualities. Piece staff was steady at \$8.00 for White Lake and \$8.25 for Ludington or Manistee. Lath were quoted at \$1.25, and shingles were slow at \$1.85&2.10. The offerings of shingles were small, but the yard demand is light, the stock being rather large.

were small, but the yard demand is light, the stock being rather large.

Sales: Cargo schr Game Cock, from Muskegos, 165,000 ft strips and boards at \$10.75; barge Mercury, from Manistee, 245,000 ft plece stuff at \$8.25; schr Sands, from do, 242,000 ft plece stuff at \$8.25; schr Sands, from do, 242,000 ft plece stuff at \$8.50; schr Mowry, from Lincoln, 84,000 ft plece stuff at \$8.50; schr Clara, from Manistee, 260,000 ft plece stuff at \$8.75; and it taily; hold full lever Lawson, from Muskegon, 100,000 ft plece stuff, mostly 16-ft Norway, at \$7.375;

The retail market was quiet and steady. We quote: First and second clear, 134 and 2 luch. \$23,10034, or Third clear, 184 to 2 luch. \$25,00431, or Third clear, inch. \$25,00431, or \$25,

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

mess buef, 833; extra India mess, 89s. Cheese, 44s. Tallow, 37s.
London, July 19.—Liverpool—Whest quiet. California club, 10s. 3d&10s. 7d; do white, 9s.11d@10s.3d; spring, 8s.04@98.5d. Corn firm at 23s. Maik Laxu—Wheat steady. Corn steady. Cargoes off coate—Wheat a snade dearer; fair average No. 2 spring, 43s; fair average red winter, 46s.6d. Corn firm; fair average American mixed, 24s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat a shale dearer. Corn a shade dearer. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 39s.6d@40s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 23s.6d. Country markets for wheat—English firm. French generally dearer.
Liverpools, July 19.—Cotton—Steady at 6%@6%d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 10,000. Sales of the week, 86,000 of which exporters took 4,000; speculation took 15,000; total stock, 70,900; actual export, 4,000; amount afloat, 185,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 4,000; American sales, 59,000.

Prass—Canadian 3s 6d.

Provisions—Messe, Polymanes, 78s.6d. Bacon, Long.

Provisions-Beef-Prime mess, 72s 6d. Ba ear, 30s; short do, 32s 6d. Linered Oil—28s 9d@29s.

LINEED OIL—289 9d:908.
YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firmer; an avance asked but Lone established.
Receipts of wheat, 18,000 grs; American, 18,000.
LONDON, July 19.—TALLOW—378 6d.
PETEOLEUM—Refined, 98 6d.
ANTWERF, July 19.—PETEOLEUM—258 9d.

AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK. July 19. - GRAIN-Wheat has been in les

revolvings—aces por moderately active for city delivery, and quoted firm; saics 550 bris within a range of \$10.25&10.50; other kinds in more request; for forward delivery here Western mess quiet, with July option quoted at \$10.10; August, \$10.10; September, \$10.20&10.25; October, \$10.30&10.40; November and December nominal; sales 250 bris August option at \$10.10; 500 bris special option at \$10.20. Bacon held at full prices, but quiet here. Western steam lard moderately sought after for early delivery and quoted steady; sales 150 tes prime new at \$7.22½; \$50 tes off grade at \$7.15&7.20; for forward delivery here; fairly active, with July, option quoted at \$7.22½; August, \$7.22½; September, \$7.30; October, \$7.35&7.37½; December, mominal; seller the year at \$7.30; reduced in slack demand and for the Continent quoted for early delivery at \$7.60.7.67%; choice do for the West Indies at \$7.00.

TALLOW—In moderate demand at steady prices; sales of \$0.000 lbs at \$8.50.7.00.

SUGARS—Raw inactive, on a basis of 7 3-16c for fair; 75-16&7%; for good refining Cuba; refined in moderate request.

WHINKY—Very quiet, and wholly nominal at \$1.074.

equest.
WHISKY-Very quiet, and wholly nominal at \$1.07% WHISKY—Very quiet, and wholly nominal at \$1.07% cash.

Freights—A moderately active business; accommodation for grain more sought after, and rates quoted firmer, and by Liverpool steam lines higher; for Liverpool engagements by steam, 1.500 oris flour through freight and prompt shipment from the West at 2s 3d ore bri; 80,000 bu grain at 6%d.00% do which 16,000 bu in bags at 6%d. and 40,000 bu in built at 6%d.00% do per lb; by steam from the West of through freight, 2,150 pkgs provisions within a range of 28s 3d(s)30 as the ocean freight rates; for London by steam 2,500 bris of flour through freight at 2s 3d(s) 2s 6d per bri; 18,000 bu grain at 7s per 60 lbs; for Avon Mouth by steam 42,000 bu grain at 6%d per 60 lbs; for Antwerb by steam 40,000 bu onts on private terms, quoted at 13d asked and 12d bid.

80,000 bu oats on private terms, quoted at 13d asked and 12d bid.

To the Western Associated Processing and 12d bid.

New York, July 19.—Corron.—Firm at 11½@11Mc; futures steady; July, 11.61c; August, 11,63611.64c; September, 11.29a11.29c; October, 11.14@11.15c; November, 10.89a11.70c; December, 10.99b; FLOTR—Quiet and unchanged receipts, 11,000 bris. Grains—Wheat quiet; receipts, 148.000 bir ungraded spring, 85.68a1.62; No. 3 spring, 148.000 bir ungraded spring, 85.68a1.62; No. 3 spring, 169.00c; No. 2 spring, 15.00c; 12 ungraded winter red Western, 8. spring, 16.00c; 12 ungraded winter red Western, 8. spring, No. 2 amber, 81.07; No. 3 white, \$1.08; No. 1 white, \$1.25; white State, 81.24@1.20. Rye firm; Western, 60.01c; Barley and mole nominal. Corn active out lower; receipts, 257,000 bir; ungraded, 46448/sc; at 16.20c; No. 2 white, 46c; Nound yellow, 35c; white Western, 50.9c; Oats—market easier; receipts, 34.00 bir; No. 2, 35c; do white, 34c; No. 1 white, 34c; No. 2, 35c; do white, 34c; No. 1 white, 34c; No. 2, 35c; do white, 34c; No. 1 white, 34c; No. 2, 35c; do white, 34c; No. 2 spring, 34c; Mixed Western, 336a359; white do. 336a369; mixed State, 3256a364; Axy—Dull and unchanged. crn, 326335; white do. 326365c; mince obser, and castle.

Dull and unchanged.

Hours-Steady,
GROCKHISS-Coffee steady. Sugar quiet but steady.

Moisses quiet and unchanged. Hice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM-Quiet and unchanged.

TALLOW-Steady St. 65626 13-16C.

RENIN-Dull and unchanged.

TULIFANTIKE-FIRM at 2856.

EOUS-Heavy; Western, 116:125c.

FROVISIONS-PORK steady mess, \$10.25210.40. Beef quiet. Cut means steady; long clear middies, \$c. Lard

OSIGE
COFFEE—Quiet and heavy; Rio cargoes at 12%(218%)c.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.08.
RECKIFTS—Flour, 1,800 bris: wheat, 83,000 bu; cors,
18.000 bu; osts, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—West, 23,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., July 19.—COTTON—Quiet but firm

at 11-5c.

FLOUR-Firmer, but not quotably higher.
FLOUR-Firmer, but not quotably higher.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet; new, 806892c. Corn quiet but
Frm at 416-43c. Oats in good demand at 27630c. Rye
irregular at 506-53c. Barley in fair demand; fall, 486 530.

Provisions—Pork quiet at \$10,25. Lard in good demand at full prices; current make, \$6,97%; kettle, \$7,25@7.50. Bulk meats dull, and prices; a shade lower: snort ribs, \$5,821%; \$5,85 closing, \$5,80 asked, \$5,75 bil: clear ribs, \$6.00. Bacon quiet but steady; \$5,50, \$37%, and \$6,75.

Willisky—Seady but firm.
Lissen Oil.—51@53c.

LINSED OIL—50253c.

MILWATKER, July 15.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat arms or one of the higher: closed firm; No. 1 Milwalker, 50, 64; No. 2 Milwalker, 50, 64; No. 2 Milwalker, 50, 64; No. 2 Milwalker, 50, 65; August, Surge; september, 85; 60; No. 3 Milwalker, 836; 85c. Cora firm; No. 2 SNige, 0 ans firmer; No. 2, 244; c bid. Rye unchanged; No. 1, 50c. Barley unsettled and higer; No. 2 spring, 75c cash; August, 576; September, 85c.

Phovistons—Quiet but steady. Mess pork, 36, 37 casa and July. Frime steam lard, 57.00.

Prenontra—Wheat but steady. Mess pork, 36, 37 casa and July. Frime steam lard, 57.00.

FRENONTS—Wheat but steady. Mess pork, 36, 37 casa and July. Frime steam lard, 57.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

O., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 white wadman, 97c; amoer Michigan, 80c, no. 2 red whiter, spot, 81.00; do new, 80c; July, 97c saked, 86c bid; August, 82%,838c; No. 2 red whiter, spot, 81.00; do new, 80c; July, 984; August, 914; or No. 3 red, 50c; No. 2 July, 97c saked, 86c bid; August, 82%,838c; No. 2 red whiter, spot, 81.00; do new, 80c; July, 984; August, 914; or No. 3 red, 50c; No. 2 July, 97c saked, 86c bid; August, 92%,838c; No. 2 red whiter, spot, 81.00; do new, 80c; July, 97c saked, 86c bid; August, 92%,838c; No. 2 red whiter, spot, 81.00; do new, 80c; July, 98c; August, 914; or No. 3 red, 50c; No. 2 July, 97c saked, 86c bid; No. 2 spot, 68c, 60c; No. 2 byton & Michigan red, 88c, 60c; No. 2 byt

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 18,000 bu; cora, 1,000 bu; oats

Done.

LOUISVILLE.

68.10.

Grain—Corn quiet, but steady: mixed and yellow, the side of the side o

Indianapolis, July 13.—Flore-occasy and changed.
Grain—Wheat quiet: No. 2 red, 88c; July, 85c; Augus, 85c. Corn firmer; 886/688c. Oats firmer; 286/20c. Ryc, 48c.
Provisions—Firm: shoulders held at 54c; clear rib, 8c. Lard, 7c. Hams, 960-9c.
Oswroo, July 19.—Grain—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee club, 81.1291.1295; red state, \$1.13; white, \$1.20. Corn quiet: No. 2 Toledo, 449c; high mixed, 48c. Oats unchanged.
DETROIT.

DETROIT. DETROIT.
DETROIT. July 19.—FLOUR—Moderate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat lower: extra. \$1.12: July. \$1.09;
August, no sales; No. 1 white, \$1.10g1.11; amber, no

COTTON.

United States ports for the week, 8, 500; last year, 11, 000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3, 281,000; last year, 2, 978,000; stock at all United States ports, 128,000; last year, 200,000; stock at all United States ports, 128,000; last year, 15,000; stock at all interior towns, 8, 500; last year, 15,000; stock of American aflost for Great Britain, 45,000; last year 56,000. GALYSTON, July 19.—COPTON—Nominal; middling, 1094c; low middling, 1094c; good ordinary, 996c; net receipts, 18 bales; stock, 2,511; weekly not recipts, 290; sales, 630; exports coastwise, 725.

Nominz, July 19.—COPTON—Firm; middling, 1094c; low middling, 1094c; good ordinary, 99c; net receipts, 220; sales, 850; exports coastwise, 697.

CARLESTON, July 10,—COPTON—Firm; indifficulties to the complex of the complex

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. O.. July 19.—PETROLEUM—Market steady; standard white, 110 test, 8½c.

PITTSBUEG. Pa., July 19.—PETROLEUM—Crude steady at \$1.21½ at Parker's; refined, 10%610%c. Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY. Pa., July 19.—PETROLEUM—Market opendewak; sales at 98%c; advanced to \$1.02%; closing steady at \$1.00% bid; shipments, 48,000 bris, averaging 34,000; transactions, 400,000 bris.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Trade movement is checked by very warm weather; cotton goods steady, and low-grade bleached goods more firmly held; grain-bags and grade bleached goods frore trinly head; grain-dags and cotton fiannels in good demand; prints in fair request; Merrimae D. New York fancy prints, opened as 62; fian-nels in good demand, but blankets quiet; men's wear of woolens in moderate demand; Kentucky jeans fairly active.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, July 19.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

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Leave. | Arriva

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILE/AD.

epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-see
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., seutheast corner of
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Patmar dass PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAL

epot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Tickei 000 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific des Leave. Arriva BALTIMORE & OTIO.

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MRS. SWI

She Gets After F Ex-Secretary Treas

On Account of Some July Cele

litches into "Paternal vises Each Workingma Own Ca PRINCETON, July 14.— Fourth-of-July celebrat

ck, Conn.; and amo llugh McCuiloch, ex-S. States Treasury: His ums of the Independent, an of the general treatm attention to it. Except lavish expenditure and ravel, and a laudation risis of 1873, and the un and rottenness it has br War Secretary,

our great Civil War, nor con labor"; and yet he bottom should have fall

Santh, returned, all of visit to Mrs. Lincoln They had gone as the National Bee jeet was to check ture of American

In this he is all right; I speech is more than of that workingmen and w beciles to be talked about beciles to be talked about, ought to take care of the that they are a kind of er and hoed, and watered, it sauterkaut when frost co in cellars, to be kept safe In this respect he falls Trades-Union groove, an Ingmen must per se be in the nation, or some old taken care of as if they could not roll themselves

as if they were some k that must be made superior intelligence.

"The Socialistic Lab points laborers for we hours a day; scalls upo the dwellings of labore flour-sacks, and groces. lour-sacks, and gr their conditions; ment to place them 110 cents for it, with int taining their honor.

Like political economis stains, wondering wha "public confidence" wat ands to be all that is we

Congress to get work
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teiting it.
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as he thinks best, and respect the right of ever own bone and muscle kvery man for don the position of player, and must hones the business in which must, as a body, man contracts. They must

when they have this, attred.
They must break up which teach that tred duty to themselves. The into hostile band other; must stop enteriors to crush those waters, and good times to long as the streakeep it full, the suntherwinds distribute the

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itheir neighbors, and many of them have reputation for sounds as and honesty. I Alex. Frotisinghan & Co. Broken, New York, is entitled to absolute on y state that in investment of about 8 by returned over \$1,000 in less than 60 ds lar, from Asse York Probase. IES CLEANING.

nes! SHOES THEY ARE THE Dealer for them. LROAD TIME TABLE AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

hat of any producing cause of said wicked-ness, which seems, in the chaotic mind of the REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday reat War Secretary, to have "growd," like he says he does "not underrate the effects of ORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, our great Civil War, nor the effect of machinery no labor"; and yet he does not see why the Leave. Arrive tom should have fallen out of the highway of life, as it has done. He is pretty nearly cer tain that it would have been as solid as the Giant's Causeway if only Congress had permit-ted him, and his successors in office, to go on netwing \$3,000,000 a month of legal-tender notes. He says he told the people, in 1865, that

read runs Pullman or any other form of est of Chicago, corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDAD of Lake-st., in lians-by., and Sixteenth-st. and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Carri-

TEXPIESS 7:33 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Express 7:35 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Express 10:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m.
Express 10:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m.
Express 10:00 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Express 10:30 a.m are run between Chicago and Omanson

N & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

A DENVER SHORT LINES.
Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st. | Leave. | Arrive. **Denver Fast Ex * 12:30 p. fn. ** 3:33 s. a.

ringfield & Texas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 p. m.

9:00 a. m. * 3:35 p. m.

**Jan h R. ft. Ex. ** 8:00 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.

Van'ton Ex * 12:30 p. m. * 3:75 c. m.

200mmdar'n * 5:00 p. m. * 9:10 s. m.

WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY corner Mailson and Canal-sis. Tickes the Clark-st., opposite Sherman House Leave. | Arriva ### 7:55a m. 7:55p m. Memashs through 10:10a m. 4:00a m. Waus ha, Man-Minnenota Green 5:00p m. 10:45a m. 1

INOIR CENTRAL FAILEDAD.
of Lake-st. and foot of Tweaty-sees
office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

RICAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.
If Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Second of Clark-st., southeast sorner of Rand Pacific tions, and at Paimer douss.

FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices, Paimer House, and Grand Pacific ideas.

BALTICIORE & OHIO.
from Exposition Bulliling, foot of Monket Offices: 83 Clark-84., Palmer House,
and Depot (Exposition Bullding).
Leave. Arrive. HORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

G. CINCINNAT & ST. LOUIS E & enati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

Depart. Arrive. adianapolis, Lou-umous & East 8:40 a m. 8:10 p. m. t Express...... 8:40 a m. 7:30 a m.

the Omaha Express are served in dining

& EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD

"Danville Route."
17 Clark st., 1.5 Dearborn-st, and Dept.
omer Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. Arrive.

eFlorida Express 6 7:30 p. m. 4:20 p. m. 7:15 a. m.

So cents for their benefit, and insist upon paying 110 cents for it, with interest, by way of maintaining their honor.

Like political economists generally, he is startialis, wondering what has become of that "public confidence" which every one underwards to be all that is wanting to bring back our lost good times. While he gazes, and wonders, and thinks it was this act of Congress. Or that, which destroyed confidence, and teaches hoving men to dawdle around and wait for Congress to get work for them, he walks over the great cause of the trouble, and never seems In anspect it; or, if he knows it, his old political attact of begging votes by flattery prevents his kingth. Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.
Depart. Arrive. Depart. Arrive. Indianapolis ... 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. ight Express ... 9 8:00 p. m § 7:00 a. m. ork TSLAND & PACIFIC RAILRAND of Van Burea and Sherman siz. Places in Sciences, Sciences, Sherman House.

Leave Arrive.

1.755 a. m. 7.55 p. m. 10.20 a. m. 10.20

laboring men are their own oppressors, and alternate in the case to be slaveladers. They must learn to maintain, each man his own right to dispose of his own labor as thinks best, and must acknowledge and labor the right of every other man to use his each bone and muscle for his own benefit. It was a bone and muscle for his own benefit. It was a bone and muscle for his own benefit. It was a bone and muscle for his own benefit. It was a bone and muscle for his own benefit. It was a bone and muscle for his own benefit. It was a bone and must honestly seek the success of laboriness in which ne is enriched. They must as a body, maintain the sacredness of carticis. They must act like men, not like musclessing animals, before they can have continue in themselves and one another; and, what they have this, public confidence is restore.

locen care of as if they were pumpkins and sould not roll themselves in out of the cold, or as if they were some kind of domestic animal that must be made comfortable by some superior itselfectures.

that must be made comfortable by some superior intelligence.

"The Socialistic Labor party" proposes to points laborers for working more than eight hours day; scalls upon some one to inspect the dwellings of laborers, and look into their four-sacis, and grocer-bills, and all other of their conditions; watts the General Government to place them on an equality with contrabuds and Indians, by establishing a bureau to look after them, to see that they send their charren to school and do not put them to work to early. Into this groove falls the venerable Scretary, and wants to have workingmen taken tate of by professional financiers, who borrow with the property of their benefit, and insist upon paying lifecons for it, with interest, by way of main-

must break up all those organizations teach that treachery to employers is a dealt that treachery to employers is a car to themseives. They must cease to organize into hostile bands to make war on each other; must stop eating each other, in their clams to crush those who find them work and age; and good times will come as by magic. So long as the streams fun into the lake, and keep it full, the sun draws moisture from it, hawinds distribute this, and it falls in rain to refresh the earth and the streams; but, when they stop the supply, and send muskrats to Gran the lake, the rain stops, and the streams

Frim the lake, the rain stops, and the streams for up.

Capitalists are the lakes,—the natural reserrors in which surplus labor is collected and iterated, to be sent out in new enterprises the day of Act II. of the Constitution is hereby declared to be that persons once elected honorary members.

MRS. SWISSHELM. She Gets After Hugh McCulloch

Ex-Secretary of the

Treasury,

On Account of Something He Said at Henry C. Bowen's Fourth-of-

July Celebration:

Pitches into "Paternal Government;" and &c. rises Each Workingman to "Paddle His

Own Canoe."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
PRINCETON, July 14.—Henry W. Bowen had

Fourth-of-July celebration at his home, Wood-

steer. Coun.; and among the speakers was Hagh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the United

and Business." His address occupies nine col-ums of the Independent, and is so good a specimen

of the general treatment of the subject by

offse men of the East" that I beg space to call

diention to it. Except one sentence on the "especial of the last seventeen years," "upon hvish expenditure and wild speculation as in-

ans are taken up with a recommendation of trarel, and a laudation of the British Govern-

rottenness it has brought to light, but no

labor is the great source of national wealth,'

and that "the value of money depends upon the manuer in which it is used;" but they did not

mind him. He tells them now that the passage of the Silver bill was repudiation; and they do

por mind him a bit more than they did twelve years ago.

The reason of this last neglect may be, that he tells them, at the same time, that the only constitutional legal-tender is gold and silver, and quotes Daniel Webster to prove it. There are four columns in which these statements are mixed up with acts of Congress, Mr. Sherman's present and past position, and National Banks; but I cannot make out whether these should be suppressed or multiplied.

In the sixth column he gets along to labor-symm machinery, stire that up with Communications.

In the sixth column he gets along to labor-saving machinery, stirs that up with Communism, and—well—yes—not just exactly—but—ahem!—pretty nearly comes to the conclusion that the manufacture of mowing-machines is opposed to the public welfare. In column No. She lectures property-holders for not attending primary meetings, and "a distinguished cierry man" for saving, "We should not trouble ourselres when we see men suffering from hunger"; also about the boundfull crops and, the cause of the late War; informs us that the question of stac-rights was "but to rest upon the battle feld," and quotes in evidence the very distinguished consideration with which Northern people treat secessionists; savis that Southern agroes should be protected by the strong arm the Federal Government in the rights of freezes; says the true interests of the country demand that there shall be no solid south, and at the matter will take care of itself; asks perion for speaking so long, and bows himself west the end of the number of the late.

nat the matter will take care of freelf, asks proon for speaking so long, and bows himself gut the end of the ninth column. If common folk, after reading this harangue, heat understand all about finance and busi-less, it is not Mr. McCuiloen's fault; for ne, adoubt, did his best to enlighten them. But freminds me of the Scotchman's definition of metaphysics as "onything which na man and onderstan', and that the speaker did na' adderstan' himsel'."

ions of real prosperity," the first two col-

Then we have a short description of the rais of 1873, and the unexampled wickedness

Treasury: His subject was "Finance

Experience proves that, in an army of many

Experience proves that, in an army of many thousands, there is seldom more than one man fit to command, and the welfare of all depends on getting him at the head. Experience also proves that ten men are able to handle a pick and snovel for every one fit to superintend the repairs of one mile of railroad; and the interests of commerce and travel demand that that man direct the other ten. If he does not, they will be thrown out of work by the unfitness of the one who takes his place. Then human instituct teaches that that one man has a right to more wages than any one of the men who depend on him for work.

If workmen refuse to recognize and be governed by the laws of nature, which bind men together as opposites, the complements of each other, they must suffer the consequences. He is the workingman's true friend who says to each one, "Paddie vour own canoe." All this twaddle about taking care of them as if they were a flock of tame pigeons is an insult. It is bad enough to be a woman, and have men make spheres like toy balloous, and put one in to stay: but it must be worse to be a man and have to be taken care of like a little plaster-of-Paris Samuet saying his prayers. A human biped with a beard must feel nice to have political-economists discuss him as if he were one of a thousand bags of wheat which were to be disposed of to the best advantage. "Pears to me, if I were a man, with all the waste cabins and idle fields in this country before me. If should save Agitation Committees and ex-Secretaries the trouble of taking about me: for, if I did not raise my own pork and beans, it would be curious.

JANE GRAT SWISSHELM.

A SCOTCH DIVORCE CASE. Trouble Between Sir J. G. Tollemache havior of the Lady.

havior of the Lady.

Glasgow Times, June 29.

Yesterday Lord Currichill heard evidence action for divorce at the instance of Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, Member of Parliament for the County of Caithness, against his wife, Dame Emma Isabella Harrie Caur Standish or Sinclair. The ground of action is the alleged unfaithfulness of the wife, for whom defenses were lodged, but no appearance was made.
The first witness examined was Sir Tolle-

sache Sinclair, who deponed that he was married at Durham in November, 1853, and that down to January of this year he and his wife lived together as married persons; five children and been born of the marriage, four of whom are alive; eleven years ago he acquired the Chateau de la Bocca, at Cannes, in France, and rom time to time, when not attending to Parlia-nentary duties, he had lived there; in 1875 and 877 Lady Sinclair did not return to Scotland long with thim and his family, because, on ac-ount of her health, she had been recommended take the waters at Vich is the always re-ceived in France for a time after he was called. to take the waters at Vicha; she always remained in France for a time after he was called to London to Parliamentary duties. In January last he came to know of the matters on which this action is founded, and he then immediately separated from his wife, and had not lived with her since. He identified a locket as belonging to her ladysing, which contained portraits of his son George and a person named M. Audibert, who had been introduced to them, and who had visited them at Cannes. Audibert was a small lauded proprietor and commission agent at Toulon. He did not know there was such a person as Louis Lacroix until recently. There was no authority

acroix until recently. There was no authority

Lacroix until recently. There was no authority for such a person visiting at his house.

Mme. Dabagito, Zurich, said she had been engaged at Cannes by Lady Smelair, who said she wanted a person tre discrete, who would not reveal ses affaires. Subsequent to her engagement she went to live with the lamily, and Lady Sinclair had shown her a locket containing Audibert's photograph, which locket Lady Sinclair always wore underneath her dress, lady Sinclair always wore underneath her dress, lady Sinclair always wore underneath her dress. Sinclair always wore underficath her dress. Lady Sinclair also wore a ring with the inscription. "Souvenir, H. A." Witness liad been told by Lady Sinclair that the ring had been given to her by Henri Audibert. The witness then spoke to several meetings between Audibert and Lady Sinclair, at Toulon, London, Frejns. At this latter place Audibert and Lady Sinclair were left in one of the rooms of the Hotel du Nord for six hours. Lady Sinclair afterward told the witness that she had enjoyed the visit very much and qu'e'le acut eu camour mee in. In a hotel at Droguignau Lady Sinclair and Audibert passed under the names of si metaposies as "onything which na man said onderstan', and that the speaker did na' sadestan' himsel?"

By taking a dine from the first and one from the sinth column, i make out what seems to be treat, viz.; that lavish expenditure and a lag foreign debt are among the evils from the work of Gov. Chamberiain, and Mrs. Capt. Saith, returned, all discouraged, from their tie to Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. McCulloch. The pad gone as a Committee from the National Bee Society, whose object was to check extravagant expenditure of American women, and pledge them to the use of domestic dress-goods during the War. Both ladies were quite willing to give her influence to that object, but the nusbands at both denounced it as unpatriotic. The customs duries on foreign direction of the continuous distriction of the continuous at both denounced it as unpatriotic. The customs duries on foreign direction. According to the opinion of the great intancier, it was, during the War, a minister of the market of

to leave the witness-box.

Auguston Boujour, butler to Sir Tollemache, and George Logan, factor on the Thurso estates, were also examined, and ultimately the case was adjourned till next Thursday for further evidence.

WISCONSIN TEACHERS.

The Annual Association Meeting—Closing
Exercises at Geneva Lake—Conductors of
Teachers' Institutes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 19.—The Wisconsin State Teachers' Association has closed its twenty-sixth annual session, the most successfui in its history. The attendance has continued to be large and the deliberations very harmonious. The members form a splendid body of ladies and gentlemen, the representative brains

of the Badger State.

Brief reports on the condition of education in various localities of the State were made by Wood, Roby, Beach, Stewart, Kinney, Harvey, Reynolds, North, and Mrs. Clapp.

Mr. Wood, of Oshkosh, said that an attempt had been made to drop the classical and higher branches. This failed. The High School would

Mr. Roby, of La Crosse, remarked that a High School was being built at a cost of \$23,000. A

system of special promotions is being attempt-Mr. Beach, of Beloit, reported that the range of studies was being increased. Expect to have of studies was being introduct.

a class of girls studying Greek next term.

Mr. Kinney, of Darlington, said that the value of the school house is greater than that of all the churches. In hiring teachers, \$1 a month will sometimes decide the choice instead

of merit.
Miss Clapp, of St. Croix County, remarked

Miss Clapp, of St. Croix County, remarked that the people were becoming interested in school work.

Mr. Harvey, of Sheboyran, stated that the best work is done in the lower rooms. District largely German.

Mr. Revnouts, of New Lisbon, had been in the State twelve years, and the progress of education had been great. He has been in the neld for twenty years.

Upon motion, Mr. Cassaday, the Rev. Mr. Ladd, and Sergt. Rhode were asked for copies of their addresses.

It was decided to publish the proceedings of this session in the Journal of Education.

may become active members in any year thereafter by the payment of the prescribed fee.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Emery, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Regents of Normal Schools are hereby requested to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a kinder-garten in some one or more of the State Normal Schools.

Total

The conductors of Teachers' Institutes held a The conductors of Teachers' Institutes held a meeting, after the adjournment of the Association meeting, in the High-School room. The subject of Phonics and the Syllabus for 1878 was taken up, and Robert Graham explained the sounds of the letters and casied attention to the difference in prounciation among the teachers here present. All the members joined in a class, which was drilled by Mr. Graham. They were required to give the vocal elements, and they made a boor snowing.

Mr. Stewart asked questions in regard to the prounciation of the word cog. Questions were nisto asked by others.

Remarks were made by Salisbury, Reynolds, Thayer, Chamiler, Miler, and others.

Remarks were made by Salisdury, Reynolds, Thayer, Chandler, Moiler, and others.

D. McGregor, of Piatteville, made some interesting remarks upon Arithmetic. Too many figures were now used in general practice. He explained simple methods of treating tractions. After some further discussion the meeting adjuncted.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned.

The Exhibitory Department occupied the large rooms in the basement of the Opera fiouse, and attracted much attention during the week.

The display of Van Antwep, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati, was of great interest. The mechanical excution of their works is unsurpassed. Their geography, with Wisconsin supplement, is beautiful, and highly adapted to teachers' use. The cheapness and exceeding mer't of flurwey's Readers, and other works of this house, have secured large contracts.

The schools of many cities and large towns of the State were represented in specimens of the work of all classes, from the lowest to the highest. There were excessive collections of

est. There were extensive collections of anatomical and physiological charts, drawings, writing, composition, the kindergarten system, map-drawing, etc.
This fine exhibit and the enthusiasm and in

MARINE NEWS. THE WAR OF THE TUGS. The competitive warfare now being waged by the Association and Independent tugs goes on apace. The managers of the former assert that no further reduction than that announced—30 per cent off tariff prices where round-trip towing is done—has been made by them, but the others are acepting 50 per cent of the schedule rates, and, of course, masters and owners take advantage of the lower figures, and, as a natural sequence, obtain the largest proportionate share of the haroor towing. It is said by those interest to force a few wild tags that have been doing towing all along at less rates than either the Association or the Independent Line boats to do business at the established rates, and also to force all outside tuke to afterd vessels the same accommodation that the Association boats do, such as going down to Grosse Point, etc., and bringing vessels in when they are becaimed or kept back by any stress of weather. On the other hand, the Independent Line owners state that they afford vessels the same facilities that the others do, and not having so many tugs (there are 33 in the Associations and 12 in the Independent Line) they cannot lay out on the lake in such force waiting for tows, while the Association boats can keep tugs outside and at the piers. Besides, the Association managers made their compact to force vessel-owners to do all their towing with them without consulting the Independent Line, which was simply ignored in the transaction.

The result of the competition is being watched with great interest, and in the meantime vessel-owners are the gainers and the Association tugs the greatest losers by the warfare.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Buffalor

Buffal coal; George Worthington, 230 tons coal, De-

troit.
Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for twentyfour hours ending 6 p. m., 18th: Westward—
Props Lake Erie, Hamitton to Toledo; Dromedary,
Montreal to Toledo; barks Monticello, Fair Haven Montreal to Toledo; barks Monticello, Fair Haven to Chicago; Willie Keller, Charlotte to Milwankee; barze A. C. Keating, Charlotte to Chicago; schre M. F. Merrick, Charlotte to Chicago; schre M. F. Merrick, Charlotte to Chicago; ontario and Montreal, Port Colborne to Black Biver. Eastward-Props Scotia and Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, barks Huroh, Ashtabula to Hamilton; Pride of America, Marquette to Port Metcalf; Two Friends, Back River to Brockville; Canada. Sheboygan to Kingston; Sigo, Marquette to Kingston; Arabia, Chicago to Kingston; Schre J. E. Bailey, Black River to Prescoti; James Norris, Duncan City to Kingston; Flora Corvett, Fairport to Toronto; Hoboken and J. T. Mott, Black River to Brockville; Telegraph, Toledo to Sackett's Harbor.

VESSEL PROPERTY IN DETROIT DISTRICT.

The following is an abstract of vessel property in the District of Detroit, as returned by the customs officials to the Register of the Treasury, for

the quarter ending June 30, 1878:

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The schr Topsy arrived at Milwaukee Thursday, minus her horn, which she left outside somewaere. At Cleveland, Wednesday, work among the ore vessels and along the river bed was partially suspended, owing to the excessive heat. Two men were overcome on board the Frank Porew, and the men on the Wilson were taken off.

The Milwaukee Sentians of yesterday has the following: "The schr Fauline, immoer londed from Muskegon for Chicago, sprung a bad leak about noon on Wednesday, and would undoubtedly have waterlogged had not the schr G. L. Scavy, with which see fell in company, sent abourd two of her crew to assist at the pumps. After being reinforced the Pauline was headed for this port, arriving at midnight. She was immediately towad into shoal water opposite Messers. Wolf & Davidson's shryard and allowed to settle upon boftom. It had not been decided up to last evening whether to place a steam bump in position and proceed to Caftago, or make necessary repairs here."

PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Mich., July 19.—Down—Props Milwaukee, Portage, China, Oswego and barges; schr H. Moore.

Up—Props St. Joseph. Nyack, Colorado, Maysoftower and barges, Kate Williams and barges, Superior and consort; schrs Jane Raiston, Eigin. John R. Noyes, Regina, Arctic, Brooklyn, D. Wagstaff.

Wind—North, gentle; weather fine.
Port Huros, July 19—10 n. m.—Passed up—Props Montana, Lawrence, Ontario, D. M. Wilson

and consort. Oscar Townsend and consort; schra
A. Boody, Walter B. Allen.
Down-Huron City, Mayflower, Toledo, Forest
City, Wells, W. B. Ogden and consort, Henry
Howard and consort, N. Mills and barres, Salina
and barges, Glasgow and barges, Torreat and raft;
schra Salem, Neille Wilder, William Young, D. G.
Fort, James Wade, D. H. Keyes, New Hampshire.
Wind-Northeast, gentle; weather cloudy.

MILWAUKER. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—The schr Grangeleared to-day with 24,000 bu wheat to Buffalo. The schr Topsy is here mmus a jibboom, carrie

way in a squail.

C. J. Magill, of Chicago, is in the city on business with the late owners of the scow Milton, seeking an adjustment of the damages by collision with re schr Lotus.

The water-logged schr Pauline will be docked for repairs.
Receipts of wheat to-day, 83, 220 bn; shipped, 134, 243 bn; wheat in store, 475, 000 bu.
Arrivals -The Jesse Hoyt, with 985 tons of coal, and George W. Harrington, with 680 tons of coal, from Cleveland.
The lumber cargoes arrived to-day are 1, 050, 000 feet.

MARINERS. TAKE NOTICE. The Lighthouse Board issues the following Notice is hereby given that, on and after Aug. 10. 1878, a fixed red light will be shown from the lighthouse recently erected at Sand Point, L'Anse lighthouse recently erected at Sand Point, L'Anse Bay, Lake Michigan. The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric, of the fifth order, lighting 270 degrees of the horizon. The rocal plane is 32 feet above the groundland 39 feet above the mean low water. The structure is a 40wer, rising from a keeper's dwelling of red brick. The approximate position of the lighthouse, as taken from the lake-survey charts, is as follows: Latitude 46 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. most. Magnetic bearings and distance of prominent objects: "Fortage River main light, N. 13 % statute miles.

TORONTO'S LAKE COMMERCE. The following figures, from the Toronto Globe will show the movement of vessels in that harbot for the year ending June 39: Coasters arrived, 430; international trading vessels arrived, 1,012; total arrived, 1,442, embracing a tennage of 461. 282, and having 19,883 men. The coasters that sailed numbered 381, and international 825; total, 1,206; tonnage, 409,488; men, 17,134. One vessels, the Jessel Scarth, arrived from the sea. Of the vessels included in the above figures there were five american propellers, seventy-days choopers. tive American propellers, seventy-five schooners and seven barges; all the others were Canadia

Special Diward to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—Schr James O'Neil,
limestone, Kelley's Island to Milwaukee,
45c gross, free; sehr J. B. Merrill, same; schr C. I. Magill. cosl. Cleveland to Marquette. 30c, free, and ore back on D. L.; schr J. C. Harrison, cosl, leveland to Sault. 35c, free; echr Reed Case, oal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 40c, free.

MARQUETTE. MARQUETTE, Mich., July 19.—Arrived—Schr shpeining, James C. King. Cleared-Props W. L. Wetmore, Sparta, schr.

runette, Samatra, Genoa, Ishpeming.

Passed down-Props St. Louis, J. L. Hurd. ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Erie, Pa., July 10. - Arrivals-Schr Mary, Port borne: schr Emma, Port Dover. Departures-Simr India, Duluth; prop Conesto schr Thomas A. Scott is loading coal for

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights yesterday were quiet at 1%c for corn by sail and 6%c by the all-water route to New York. Charters were made for 228,000 bu corn on the prop Newburg to Buffilo, the prop Pridgeon to Sarnia. In the atterndon the Hurflut and North-erner, for corn to Buffalo at current rates.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT. July 19. - Arrivals - Monitor, Mor-ris, 6, 100 bu corn; Georgia, Utica, 6, 450 bu corn; prop Welcome, Henry, 4,900 bu corn. Creared—Gold Hauter, Lasalle, 68,302 ft lumber.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

There was a fair-sized first of vessels at the umber market yesterday morning.
The tag Crawford went into Miller Bros.' dryock yesterday to have her bottom calked.
"Lots of people" are going to Grand Haven "Lots of people" are going to Grand Haven and East Shore ports on the Goodrich steamers. The half-ourned steam orige Fayette is receiving repairs at Doolittie's ship-yard, but the cost thereof cannot be figured at present. It is understood that parties are in Buffalo having for their object the purchase of three first-class tugs, to be used in the harbor of New York and its immediate vicinity. Let them come to Chicago if they want to but tugs for money.

The local inspectors snould look after the excursion steamers closely at the present time, and see that none of them are overloaded with persons. It has been reported that one or two trips have been made with more dissengers than the Leense allows, but there is no proof to that effect. However, a timely warning is not amiss.

BLEWHERE.

effect. However, a timely warning is not amiss. BLSWHERE.

The steam barge Onkland is in the hands of the United States Marshal at Bufalo.

A lively gale blew on Saginaw Bay Wednesday, but did no particular diamace.

The new prop Nyack took eighty passengers on board at Saffaio for Lake Superier wednesday.

The keel of the new propulior for the Union Steamboat Company is to be laid at Bufalo nextmonth.

The keel of the new propositor for the Union Steamboat Company is to be laid at Buñalo next month.

Capit. Olson, of the schr Swallow, reports squality weather outside Wednesday might, with plenty of rain and lightning.

Milwaukee seamen consider themselves better than those at other ports, and refuse to reduce wages from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day.

Mr. I. J. Lewis, of Clevciand, has been awarded a Government contract for building thirteen lifesaving stations on the sea and lake coasts.

A cargo of Manitoos wheat, consigned to Glasgow via Collingwood, Toronio, and New York, was conveyed on the last down trip of the start City of Winnipeg from Duluth to Oswego in seven days. The new Columbia, on the Clyde, Scotland, rans at the rate of twenty-nine miles an hour. She does not bent the time of the new start City of Detroit, running between Detroit and Cleveland.

The Buñalo life-saving crew had a good drill Wednesday on the beach near the lighthouse, and performed very satisfactorily. It is to be hoped they will do as well in cases of necessity.

The Menominee theruid says an unheard-of event in the annals of history, on the Menominee, occurred last Monday evening. At that time the Bismarck proceeded up the river and unloaded freignt at F. Carney & Co. a dock. This is the drift time such a large steamer has ever been so far up the river, it having been thought impracticable.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Stmr Flora, St. Joe, excursion, Clark street.
Schr Gruham Bros. White Lake, stone, Ogden Canal.
Scow Gladiator. Manistee, Iunber, Lake street.
Schr J. F. Ward, Pierpori, Iunber, Opposite Market.
Scow D. R. Holt, Grand Hawen, Iumber, Market.
Gearr E. R. Biske, De Pere, Iumber, Idinois Central silp.

schr Eliza, Little Island, posts, Market.

Prop Newburg, Budmio, sundries, Kandolph street.

Prop Cuba, Budmio, sundries, Washington street.

scow Banner, Grand Haven, bark, Division street.

Prop Mesonger, Benton, sundries, State street.

schr

A. Richards, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Twelftreet.

Area description of the second Schr Carrier, Connell's Pier, lumber, Twenty-second tree. Anteiope, Eric, coal, North Branch.
Frop Anteiope, Eric, coal, North Branch.
Schr G. E. Johnson, White Lake, unneer, Market.
Schr A. B. Moore, Eric, coal, N. S. sas-House
Prop D. Baisentine, sric, coal, Chicago avenue.
Prop Leiand, Eik Kapida, Iron N. B. Koillag Mills.
Schr J. W. Brown, White Hall, Jumber, Market seSchr J. B. Wilbox, Cleveland, Coal, S. S. Liss
Schr Louise McDonald, Mantster, Uniber, Russ areet,
Schr Louise McDonald, Mantster, Uniber, Russ areet,
Schr Early Bird, Soath Havelt, Moule, Ogden's Canal.
Scar Christiana, Port Washington, stone, Ogden's
Annal.

Schr Early Bird. South Haven. Roue. Og. en Canal.

Schr Christian. Port Washington, atone, Canal.

Prop Starucca, Milwinger, to Dad.

Schr H. B. Burger, Green Bay, right.

Schr Iviver. Magistee, light.

Schr Jorden, Milwinger, light.

Schr Lovel Land. Milwinger.

Schr Lovel Land. Milwinger.

Schr Lovel Land. Milwinger.

Schr Lovel Sch. Markegon. light.

Schr Mariner. Manistee. light.

Prop I rader. Pentuwater, sundries.

Schr Lovel Grant. Maskegon. Agnt.

Schr Schr Lewinger.

Schr Land. Milwinger. Agnt.

Schr Land. Milwinger. Agnt.

Schr Land. Milwinger. Agnt.

Schr Land. Milwinger.

Schr Land.

Schr Land. Milwinger.

Schr Land.

Schr Margaret.

Schr Manistee. light.

Schr Margaret.

Schr Mans.

S

Prop Leve Grand Haven, high:
Prop Cavegatchie, Ordenaburg, sundries
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Messen Bradt, dend Haven, hight.
Schr Messen Bradt, dend Haven, hight.
Schr Mersen Bradt, Munksgon, light.
Prop Norman, Ludington, light.
To ARRIVE TO DAY,
Prop Messenger, prop F. W. Snock.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. Second-Lieut, Charles B. Schofield, Second Cav

Second Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, will report in person to Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, Commanding Department of West Point, N. Y. as aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. Frank Michlier, to be relieved.

The following officers of the Subsistence Department now on duty as Parchasing and Depot Commissaries of Subsistence are authorized to remain in the piaces designated opposite their respective names, and have offices and storehouses rented for their use, as was sone prior to July 1: Lieut. Col. Henry F. Clarke. Baltimore; Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith. St. Louis: Maj. Beskman Du Barry, New York City: Maj. M. P. Small. Chicago: Maj. T. C. Sullivan, New Orleans; Capt. S. T. Cushing, San Francisco; Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Yankton, Capt. Charles McClure, Boston; Capt. J. F. Weston, Helens.

The resignation of Capt. Alexander Moore, Third Cavalry, has been accepted, to take effect March 15, 1879, and that of First-Lieut. Edward Donovan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to take effect July 9, 1873.

Hospital-Steward Thomas J. Huma is relieved. 9, 1878.

Hospital-Steward Thomas J. Hume is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will proceed to New York City and report in person for duty at the General Resruiting Depot.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA. HEADQUARTERS, FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Acting-Assistant Surgeon C. C. Miller will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., and report to the commanding officer, to relieve Acting-Assistant Surgeon Charles

officer, to relieve Acting-Assistant Sargeon Charles

E. McChesney in the daties of post surgeon.
Upon being relieved, Surgeon McChesney will proceed to Fort Custer and report to First-Lieut. Edward Magaire, Chief Engineer of the Department, for duty with exploration parties.

First-Lieut. G. D. Wallace, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincola, in charge of five recruits for companies stationed at that post, and thence proceed by first opportunity to join his company in the neighborhood of Bear Butte, D. T.

The recruits now at Fort Snelling for the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Infantry, will be placed by the commanding officer of that post en route to their destinations as soon as gracticable. First-Lieut, F. M. H. Kendrick, Seventh Infantry, now at Fort Snelling, is placed on duty with the detachment, and will accompany it.

Under instructions, Sergt. John A. Poster, Company 6, Fifth infantry, now at Fort Snelling in charge of "Bloody Joe," 2 Nex Perce Indian prisoner, will proceed with his prisoner and guard of three privates to Fort Lieuteweworth, where he will report with his prisoner to the commanding General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas, -A General Court-Martial is constituted to meet at Camp Supply, I. T., July 25, for the trini of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Capts. W. J. Lyster, Nineteenth Infantry, W. C. Hemphill, Fourth Cavalry; First-Lieuts. O. W. Budd, Fourth Cavalry; and T. E. Wileox, Medical Department; Second-Lieut. M. Leeper, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, First-Lieut. Richard Vance, Nineteenth Infautry, Judge-Advocate. Maj. W. H. Johnston, Payunaster, will take station for office and quarters at Si. Louis Barrackis. On his return from his present pay tour, Maj. W.

On als return from his present pay tour, Maj. W. R. Gitson will proceed to St. Louis Barracks.
Second-Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, Third Artillery, will proceed to Fort Gairland. Col., and report to Col. Edward Hatch, commanding District of New Mexico, for duty in connection with the Ute Indian Commission, and for such explorations in the San Juan district as he may be able to make. The following broundtions have been made; Second-Lieut. Charles A. P. Hattleid, Fourth Cavalry, to be First-Lieutenant Company H; Second-Lieut. David J. Gibbon, Ninth Cavalry, to be First-Lieutenant Company H; Second-Lieut. G. K. Spencer, Nineteenth Intantry, to be First-Lieutenant Company H; Second-Lieut. G. K. Spencer, Nineteenth Intantry, to be First-Lieutenant Company H. Spencer, Nineteenia initiality, the company of the company of the company of the company of the companies C and S of that regiment, are relieved from further duty at Fort Learenworth, and will proceed without delay to Fort linys.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Headquarters, San Anyonto, Tex. A General
Court-Martial is convened at the Post of San Antonio, Tex. for the trial of such persons as may
be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Capt.

J. H. Panterson, Psychiath Infantry; First-Licut.
Barnet Wager. Second Artillery; Second-Licuts.

1 Cond. Twenty-dith Infantry; W. P. Edgerton

Barnet Wager, Second Artillery; Second-Lieuts, J. Cord, Twenty-fifth Infastry; W. P. Edgerton and V. H. Bridgman, Second Artillery; First-Lieut. G. S. Grimes, Second Artillery; Judge-Advocate.

A General Court-Martial will convene at Port Clark. Tex., for the trial of such persons as may be orosight before it. Detail for the Court: Capts. Wilbiam Fietcher, J. S. McNasght, John N. Cos. First-Lieuts. Alexander Wishart, Twentieth Infantry; Wilbiam Stephensson. Eighth Cavalry; Second-Lieuts. F. E. Paelps, Eighth Cavalry; F. L. Kinzie and G. L. Rousseau, Twentieth Infantry; John Guest, Eighth Cavalry. First-Lieut. O. B. Boyd, Eighth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate of the Court.

NOT RETIRING COLONELS. Col. De Trobriand, Thirteenth Infantry, has ap-plied to be retired, basing his application on his age. According to the interpretation of the Army Appropriation bill by the secretary of War, no officer can be promoted to the rank of Captain or above. For this reason it is understood that Gea. Sherman declines to recommend favorable action on Col. De Trobriand's application, as his retirement would not make a vicancy, whereas if the Committee appointed on reorganization should diminish the number of regiments in the service, such officers as Col. De Trobriand would be availsuch officere as Col. De Trobriand would be available then for retirement.

Gen. Banning, in a conversation recently in Cincinnati with an officer of the army, said: "We will certainly reduce the army next session, and I feel confident that an act will pass making lines! promotion in the army throughout the different corps of the line."

Maj. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, just returned from an extended tour in Europe, has been announced as Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Missouri, relieving Capt. G. J. Lydecker of those duties.

AN IMPORTANT TEST.

Special Dispatch to The Trionne.
OSHKOSH, Wis., July 19.—The steam road wagon from Green Bay arrived this morning. and one from Madison is due here to-night, having left Watertown by rait this morning. To-morrow forenoon these wagons will give trials of strength and speed, and in the afternoon proceed southward on their trip of 200 miles for a State bonus of \$10,000.

AMUSEMENTS. MCVICKER'S THEATRE. THE FAVORITES OF THE WORLD. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Famous, Gigantie Minstrels,

Composed of Twenty-seven Performers; Eight Unri-valed Comedians; TWO SETS OF END MEN: forming in all its departments, a Great Triple Complete Troupe, Only Matinee, Saturday, July 27.

Prices-Evening, 25, 50, and 75 cents. Matinee, 2 and 50 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. To-night and Saturday Night, last two performs
MISS CLARA MORRIS UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO.,

CONSCIENCE. Theatre perfectly cool and comfortable.
Saturday Matinee-PINK DOMINOS.
Monday Evening next. July 22-MISS MULTONwith Miss Morris in her greatest impersonation.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Afternoon and Evening (Saturday) New Stars,
New Acts, New Songs. An Entire Change
of Programme.
JOHN HART, A. C. MORELAND, JENNIE MORGAN, ALLEN SISTEMS, ETZELTIVE SISTEMS,
EATTIE LAWRENCE, MICE LAWRENCE, and a
host of others.
Prices of Admission—75, 36, and 25 ets.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION. This (Saturday) Evening, July 20, at 8 o'clock sharp,

GRAND CONCERT Weather permitting, by
GEO, LOESCH'S CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
Giving the Newest and Most Popular Musical
Scienting. Administração.

GALVANISM

ELECTRICITY CURATIVE POWERS.



one subtle mysterious elements.
Letters of Patent granud to R. P. HALL, of Namus, ew Hampshire, dated April 11, 1878, for intest and out valuable improvements in the handling of these sencies by means of plasters. The two metallic plates are connected by an insulated ire, and poduce a mild yet constant current of elective. ty.

They warranted to use theumatism (no matter how
year ranted to use theumatism (no matter how
e). Neuraliza. Sick Headache. Spinal, Brain,
r and Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, Dimness of
t, Colf Feet, Roaring to the Head Asthma, Lune
nacs. Dyspepsia. Heart Disease. Incontinence of
the Weathers of Gential Organs, and Fermale WeatTheir effects are like magic, truly wonderful.

Office of Angaican Expense Co., Contrago:
Gentlemen, Your Haifs Galvano Electric Plasters cured me of Rheumatism. I have since recommended them to others, and have yet to learn of a single lestance where they falled to effect a perfect cure in two or three days.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sent by mail, securely put up and postage paid, of eccept of price, 25 cents each, and two stamps to ostage. Ball, MANN & CO., Froption 163 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill. A. PHELPS MARTIN, Wanager.

EDUCATIONAL.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS, WILLIAM EVERETT. Ph. b., Master.

This Academy is intended to fit boys in the best manner for the best American Colleges. Its success in this design during the six years of its existence under the lace William It. Dimmock. has been gratifying. Its course is four years, and the tuition fee is \$150,00 annually. Thereext school year begins \$eq.\$18, and the examination for admission will take pince the day before. Tuesday, Sept. 17. All applications for admission, for catalogues and other information, to be addressed to the Master, or J. P. Worden, A. M., Quincy, Mass. Mr. Worden is in charge of the large Academy Boarding House, and will receive applications for rooms. The charge for room and board, including washing, is \$350 annually.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park (near Chicago).

Collegiate year begins on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878. For estalogues address G. THAYER, Pres.,
Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., Or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago. MORGAN PARK

MILITARY ACADEMY. Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW CHICAGO, ILL. Collegiate year, 38 weeks. Begins Sept. 11, 1878. Utilou, \$50 per year in advance. For catalogue, etc., ddress 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago, 11.

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Its aim thorough instruction combined with careful site of thorough instruction combined with careful site of the state of

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, South Williamstowa, Berkshire Co., Mass., Prepares Boys for Rusiness. Scientific School, for College. The leading private school in the East. Established by its present Principal in 1842. Expenses \$450 per year. Refers to W. H. Swift. Heary W. Bladop, and Geo. H. Laffin. For Catalogies address BENJ. P. Nilles, A. M., Principal.

Wells College for Young Ladies. AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, S. Y.
Full Collegiate. Special, and Academic Courses.
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Send for entalogue. REV. E. S. FRISBEE, President. MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY. Fourteenth year opens Sept. 9, for young ladies and hildren. Boarding and day school. Full corps of ethient and experienced teachers. Superior building, pparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Corditectifi and Pinests., St. Louis. For exalogue address Miss. EUGENIA CUTHBERT, Principal. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English. For particulars apoly to JEWELT WILCOX. Kan., at the office of the Trumont House, or to Col-THEO. HYATT, President.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering, at the Renseiser Polytechnic Institute, Trov. N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register fo 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past Syears, with their positions, also course of study, re-quirements for admission, expenses, etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer. COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE General Russell's School, New Haven, Ct. 44th year. Preparatory to College, Scientific Schools, or business, Thorough paysfeal training by military critiling, sym-nastics, &c. Full information sent of application.

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PICEON COVE HOUSE, Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann. Mass. Open June 1. This is one of the pleasantest houses on the New England Coast. MRS. E. S. ROBINSON & CO. SEWING MACHINES.

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Ask to see them, or address WEED S. M. CO. N. E. cor. State and Van Buren-sts., Chicago, Ill. MEDICAL. NERVOUS DEBILITY

WEAK NESS, etc., and alkdisorders brought on by adiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and servous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL. a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circuitar, Erice, S1 per Box; Six Boxes, S5, by mail, securely scaled, with full directions for use frepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists. 36 John St., New York. TAMAR INDIEN (Universally

acrises by in Femily 5-A. Laxative Herreshing to the Prail Leasage; for the numediac reine effectual cure of Constitution. Headaches. Bite. 7. Orthodos etc. Tamar jumilse pite and the saunt saires), is agreeable to take and never produces in tion. 2. GRILLON. 27 has Hambareau. Paris, by all chemists. ELEVATOR BUCKETS.

Programms of excursions for this weet, eating July 20. from Clark st. bridge:

Priday, July 20-Chartered to Temperance Society.

Strong, July 20-Chartered to Society.

Brown's Sarratoga Brass and String Bands on board.

Fare to St. Joseph and return, only \$1; all other round trips, 30 cents.

MAGNOLIA BALM. GENERAL WEFE.

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An Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Be-

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American élimate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexon.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he decovered that surprising article known in fashiomable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA

The Magnetta Batar is a sure device for creating pure and blooming complexion.
It conceals all natural Viennishes in the most sur-prising and effective manner.

citement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 33 or 40 flok not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balia resource all blemishes and conceils every drawback to beauty: and, while it is at harmless as water, it is a life-like in the closest observer common defect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using Haoaw's Maowotta Batas, and we know of no other way. It is the chespest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug

Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PAR-Trasses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, lastic Stockings, Crutches, instruments for deform-The proper adjustment of a True is itself an art re-ulting both science and skill, only acquired by ar Manuractory established in 1848. Offices established in Chicago twelve years.

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84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

General Transatiuntic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. E., foot of Mortons E.

ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez. Wednesday, July 24, 12 m. LABRADOR. Sanglier... Wednesday, July 31, 7 a. m. CANADA. Frangeul... Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 p. m. PHICE OP PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVEN-Pira Cabin, 5100; Second Cabin, 535; Third Cabin, 535. Steerage. \$25. including wine, bedding, and utensila. Steerage. \$25. including wine, bedding, and utensila. Steerage. **Perfere.** "Ville de Faria.** "St. Lauren, "Go not carry steerage passeuge?" a Couls De Balbian, Agent, 55 Broadway, Orw. P. Whitte, 67 Clarkest., Agent for Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE. PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
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STATE LINE NFW YORK TO GLASHOW, LIVERPUOL OUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERBY and the Faris Exposition STATE OF INDIANA. Thursday, July 25 STATE OF LOUISIANA. Thursday, July 25 STATE OF LOUISIANA. Thursday, Aug. 1 First cabus 600 and 673, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cable, 44. Beturn tickets at reduced rates. Second Cable, 44. Beturn tickets at reduced rate. Second Cable, 44. Beturn tickets at reduced rate. Steerage at owest rates. Apply to AUSTIN. BALDWIN & OCH. General Agents. 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

BOLIAIA. July 20, 9 a m. DEVONIA. Aug. 2, 9 a m. CIRCASSI A July 27, 2 mm in Avel-silla. Aug. 10, 3 pm in Victorial. July 21, 2 mm in Victorial. July 21, 7 a m. Cables 35 to 850. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second califus. 340. Sterrage, 5.8.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 36 Washington-SL.

National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK PROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$28. Drafts on Great Britan and freiand. For salings and further information apply to P. B. Lå ESON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Plot, foot of Third street, Hoboken, fates of passage. From New York to Southampton, London Have, and Bremen, first cablin, 1900; second cable, 1900; second cab INSECT POWDER.

BIRDS MOCKING-BIED FOOD, Gold Fall, and Aquaria, wholesale and retail at his Bird Store, 127 CLARK-ST.

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For Business Purposes, ours acted
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tee, Hackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. st. of Michiganar. Sundays excepted

About 9 o'clock Thursday evening George tetd, living at No. 3' Vincennes place, was killed thile coupling cars on Forty-third street, near The Hon. John H. Oberly, of Cairo. who

is mentioned as a possible nominee for the next Governor of Illinois, was at the Tremont House for a short time yesterday. Prof. William Harkness, of the United

tates Naval Observatory, and Prof. T. H. Safford, if Williams College, Massachusetts, passed brough this city yesterday on their way to the Vest, where they will observe the eclipse.

The Hon. H. H. Harris, of the Internal-Revenue Office at New Orleans, registered at the brand Pacific yesterday. He is paving a visit to in brother, the Hon. A. B. Harris, ex-United states Senator from Louisiana, who is a resident

on Theodore Saturski, six months old, who died cholern infantum at No. 39 Sioan street; Henry olz, No. 1220 Butterfield street, sunstroke; and unknown man found dead on Thirty-second ceet from the effect of a sunstroke.

At 7 o'clock last evening the body of a man was found floating in the lake near the North Avenue Pier. When taken ashore the remains proved to be those of Thomas Brennan, a young man who was drowned while bathing about a half-nile out in the lake several days ago.

At 7:30 last evening Peter Collins, 49 years of age, residing at the corner of Mason and Oak streets, while sitting on a rail on the approach to the Chicago avenue bridge, accidentally fell backwards into a lumber-yard, a distance of twenty feet, receiving quite a severe scalp wound.

The Lumbermon's Association met at the remont House club-rooms last night, laid aside heir coats, rolled up their shirt-sleeves, and talk-di-prices,"—seemingly the only thing for which he Association was formed. Nothing was made mown of their conclusions, if there were any, the neeting being a private one.

Mr. Albert G. Lane, the popular County imperintendent of Schools, and well known as a prominent worker in the Methodist Sunday-chools, was married day before yesterday at Waranaw, N. Y. to Miss Frances Smallwood. a well-nown and generally-esteemed teacher in the Central High-School of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Lane will return to "the summer resort" after a brief tonaymoon spent in the East.

What night have proven a very disistrous accident occurred yesterday in the North
Division. A horse attached to a buggy owned by
oseph Paul, hardware merchant at No. 97 North
Dark street, and counting his family, ran away,
and, dashing into Securic thrown to the paveaent. Clara aged 12, was bruised about the body;
ones, aged 7, had an ankle badly sprained; and
imma, aged 3, was severely injured about the
ert side. That the injuries were not of more
erious nature was exceedingly fortunate.

Uson the complaint of accounting

Upon the complaint of several citizens of the complaint of the co

otten fruit could hardly be equaled.

According to an Indianapolis letter to the discinnati Gasette there is a probability that the dev. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor of the Second resistor of Plymouth Congressional Chorch of thicago, will resign his pulpit on account of ill-resit, and that the Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, of he Park Street Church. Boston, will be recalled, if. Bartlett has several times received warning hat he is predisposed to apoplexy. It is further tated that he has been offered the President's hair in Hamilton College, of which he is an immored alumnus.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the ollowing: Lawrence Beattie, vagrancy, \$100 fine; B. McCarthy, charged with embezzing from J. McAilister, honey dealer, for whom he worked, 300 to the 23d; James Klein, larceny from Mulen, Ide & Co., \$400 to the 23d; John narroll and Robert Hickey, burglary of the ewish synagogue on Pacific avenue, 25 fine; John Dugan and Michael Benson, larceny rom John Tracey, \$300 each to the Criminal fourt; John H. Stuart and Mary B. Marchall, duitery, continued until to-day; R. B. Hill, of to. 781 State street, accused of abusing his chilren, \$5 fine. Justice Morrison fined James Drisoull and Frank Williams, first-class vagrants, \$100 ll and Frank Williams, first-class vagrants, \$100

it from the sun, but several laborers who were watching them, got it into their heads that the man was trying to strangle the child. One of them rushed up and struck the man in the face. A crowd soon congregated, and threatened to deal summarily with the countryman, when the wife, with the babe in her arms, rushed between the infuriated crowd and her husband and explained his actions, and the family were then allowed to proceed on their way.

ms actions, and the family were then allowed to proceed on their way.

The monthly meeting of the Social Science Association at the Tremont House yesterday was attended by the President, Mrs. Harbert, and Mrs. Velletz, Mrs. Babbett, Dr. Baker, Dr. Coiwell, Mrs. Fisdale, Mrs. Ailen, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Martin, and Miss Kimpson. Miss Perry was elected Secretary pro tem. Nineteen new members were admitted. Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Nutt were made a Committee on Entertainment for the October meeting, and Mrs. Handy, Mrs. Vailette, and Mrs. Van Ben Schoter were appointed a Finance Committee. Some discussion took place as to the advisability of appointing a committee who should arrange courses of free lectures on hygiene and the care of children and the sick to be delivered in the smaller towns through the State. Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Woolley, and Mrs. Candee were appointed a Committee on Nominations. The next meeting will be held at the industrial School at South Evanston.

Mr. Perry H. Smith was serenaded last night at his residence, corner of Huron and Pine streets, by the Chicago Orchestra, under the leadership of Johnny Hand. The orchestra performed several choice pieces of music, after which Mr. Smith appeared on the steps of his residence and thanked the orchestra for this unexpected compliment. He was the more surprised as only a short time ago he refused to their leader to subscribe towards having concerts in Lincoln Park Saturdays. But he expressed his willingness at that time to subscribe lioerally towards having concerts in the Park on Sundays, as more people could be made happy on that say than any other. The poor could engely the music Sundays only, and he thought for their benefit the concerts should be given. In Europe Sunday concerts were enjoyed by all classes, and he could see no reason why they should not become equally popular in this cosmopolitan city. The Puritan element must be liberalized, and he thought that the Saousth was a day of recreation as well as of prayer. The band was then invited in the house to partake of some ice-water. The ice-water was very strong, and was heartily enjoyed by the thirsty musicians.

very strong, and was heartily enjoyed by the thirsty musicians.

A hard sight was witnessed at the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets yesterday afternoon, by which the sympathy and indignation of all speciators were fully aroused. A man and a woman of the lower class, with two children, one perhaps 4 years of age and the other in arms, sat down in the shade of the Post-Office Building to rest. Both father and mother appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and the former was shamefully abusing the eldest child, which was evidently in a starving condition. The little one was crying becomes a starting condition. The little one was crying becomes and the hard-hearied fellow, instead of dividing the morset, boat his child severely. A policoman was sent for, and Officer Shepherd went in pursuit of the forlorn family, who started toward State street, and streeted the man and took him to the Central Station. He said he was on his way to Danville. The mother and children followed. The infant looked as though it was nearly dead. The wretched father had a large atone in his pocket, with which, it was stated by several citizens, he was beating the little fellow, who wanted a portion of his unnatural protector's peach, thus answering in the affirmative the question, "If a child ask for bread, will his father give him a stone!"

Mr. F. R. Welles, of the University of Chicago, was moved to disport himself in the waters of Lake Michiana Thursday evening, and soughtout a retired spot near Woodlawn for the purpose. Pleased with the grateful coolness of the water, Mr. Welles forgot the need of garments for landward wear, and neglected to keep his starboard eye upon nis clothes. It happened naturally enough, therefore, that the small boy of the country converted them to nis own use, and that Mr. Welles on emerging from his bath had not the wherewithal to be clothed. Being a student of the humanlities, it would naturally have occurred to Mr. Welles to emulate Ulysses, who, in like case, mounted a green branch and greeted the King's daughter composedly. But perpass he coulin't get a branch, and he may have had coubts about the respect which the average policeman would have paid to that protection,—anyway he didn't go to the University ciothed in green, but rather waited until; a student passed that way, when he set him off to make a levy. The messenger did as asked, and not long afterward a mild and unpretentions individual with linen duster and comparatively little else approached the University thinking over what he would do with that boy if he could eatch him. The next time Mr. Welles goes to bathe he will take along an iron safe to lock his garments in.

There having been some talk and rumors to the effect that efforts were being made to have the next international long-range rifle-shooting match shot over the Dearborn Club range in this vicinity, a reporter called last uight upon Gen. Strong, who is well known in connection with rifle-shooting in this citr, and asked him what he Mr. F. R. Welles, of the University of Chi-

nte as much as anybody toward it, but he would take no hand in it unless given ample aid in finance and labor.

There was large gathering of gentlemen and ladies yesterday forenoon at the Lake View Flower Garden, the occasion being the disposal at auction of the entire stock of plants, flowers, greenhouses, and apparatus of the veteran florist, Edgar Sanders. Most of the flowers went off at very low figures, and the swhole stock did not fetch anything approaching to its value. Mr. Sanders, however, was content to let it go for what it would bring. He has decided to give up the culture of flowers, and devote himself to his branch of the business in the city. It was this fact which induced a number of old friends to drive out and make the occasian a feast. Mr. Sanders provided a hearty, old-fashioned lunch for his guests, and so the business part of the affair was agreeably diversified with pleasure. 'Anld Lang Syne' might have been heard in one part of the grounds while the indefatigable Butters was plunging wildly through the gigantic names in the catalogue,—calling the Begonia Hydrocoillifolia, at a venture, Begone Hydrochobia, etc. Mr. Sanders has ocen engaged in the culture of plants in this city for twenty-one years, and is one of the oldest commercial gardeners in Chicago. He early established a reputation as a leading florist, bringing to bear upon the art profound knowledge and high scientific attainments. As the city overgrew his beautiful place at Lake View, he decided to forego the cultivation of plants, and at length letter from active participation in greenhouse work. During his active life in horticultural pursuits he has been noted for his geniality, and whole-heartedness, and square-dealing with the public. His friends took advantage of the opportunity to give "the old man" a good send-off.

The new boat-house of the Farragut Boat Club, at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, will be

whole-neartedness, and square caching with the public. His friends took advantage of the opportunity to give "the old man" a good send-off.

The new boat-house of the Farragut Boat Club, at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, will be formally opened this evening. This organization has built six boat-houses within as many years, but has at last secured one which is said to be a model of beauty and convenience, and one which, unlike the six referred to, is so situated as to be secure from the ravages of Lake Michigan and the stormy winds that hlow. It is a two-story brick building, guarded by two breakwaters, and is provided with a hip-roof, covered with slate. A small west wing and a north and east balcony relieve an otherwise monotonous exterior. The heavy barges are launched by means of cranes from a large dock on the north, while the shells are carried down a gangway on the north side to the water. The interior of the new boat-house is painted white, and is divided into a storage-room, dressing-rooms, the officers' room, ladies' reception room, and one large marlor opening upon the north verands. The haif-story overhead will in due time be fitted up with rowing-machines and other contrivances to induce muscular growth. The total cost of the building was \$4.000; and the Club now has a place which can not only be used as a boat-house, but as a very comfortable club-house. The growth of this Club from the ten members it had six years ago until the present ime, when it has fify active, twenty associate, and a large number of honorary members, is most encouraging; and now, with its new quarters, it promises to do something in the nautical line which will still farther attract public attention. Its present officers are: T. R. Jenkins, President; Tilghman Johnson, Vice-President; A. S. Porter, Secretary: G. W. Murisson, Treasurer; Ogden Downs, Captain; H. S. Penfield, Pirst-Lieutenant; and F. T. Haskell, Second Lieutenant.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION met in Greenebamm's Hall yesterday after noon, John Feldkamp in

THE SALOON-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
met in Greenebaum's Hall yesterday afternoon,
John Feldkamp in the chair. The special committee on the matter of liquor-selling to minors
reported the following card, which was adopted:
To any saloon-keeper in the City of Chicago: I
hereby consent to the selling or giving of intoxicating
liquors of any kind by you or any of your agents or
servants to bearer (a minor) at any time from and after
this date. Signed.
The Committee appointed to wait upon the editor.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung in reference to an article which appeared recently denouncing the salcon-keepers' picine, reported that that paper had retracted the charges. The report was accepted. It was moved and carried that the Association would sustain Peter Mueller, one of its members, who had been arrested for libel in the matter of the article in the Arbeiter Zeitung.

It was decided to take step towards regularly incorporating the Association. Messrs. Baum. Adolph Mueller, and Philip Mass were appointed Trustees under the new articles of incorporation.

The Hon. Lorenz Brentsno. Representative in incorporation.
The Hon. Lorenz Brentano, Representative in Congress, addressed the Association on Government licenses.

Tremont House—The Hon. John H. Oberly, Cairo; Tremont House—The Hon. John H. Oberly, Cairo; the Hon. Addison Bybee, indianapolis; the Hon. D. A. Ray, springfield; Col. D. Lathrop. New York; Dr. John B. Brownson. Massachusetts: A. Gray, Lowelk Mass.; Col. E. H. Wiermans St. Louis; C. O. Hale. Milwankee; W. N. Halbert, San Francisco; J. Farabaker, Cairo; J. U. Crawford, Marinettes; the Hon. Isaao Tucker, Springfield; B. Francisco, J. Farabaker, Cairo; J. U. Crawford, Marinettes; the Hon. Isaao Tucker, Springfield; B. Francisco, J. Farabaker, Cairo; J. U. Crawford, Marinettes; L. Conger, Akron. O.; T. N. Galt. Sterling; B. F. Cobb, Lincolu; Robert Glibon. New York; G. R. Kelney, West Haven; C. R. Snyder, Baltimore; C. E. Fuller, Belvidere; H. Meader, New Orleans; D. A. Sreller, St. Louis; Col. D. T. Leahy, New York; D. A. Breller, St. Louis; Col. D. T. Leahy, New York; D. Huer, House, G. Gotthell, D. D., New York; Robert Drummond, Ottawa, Canada; D. W. Flowery, Vicksburg; Dr. Hue, London; E. D. Thomas, U. S. A.; J. W. Wilshire, Cincinnatt; J. L. Appliegade, St. Louis; the Hon. Thomas Henry, Mobile; G. R. Gibson. San Francisco; A. V. Parwin, United States Consul at Padang; W. W. Solwin, St. Louis; C. G. Gidsone, E. E. England; Bardon, J. C. St. Grand Pace,—H. B. Merrell, Detroit; Lie Le, C. & Gidsone, E. E. England; Bardone, S. E. England; Bardone, S. E. England; Bardone, S. E. England; Bardone, Wankee; Gol. C. K. Peck, Keokuk; the Hon. P. L. Palmer, Milwaukee; S. S. Miller, Louisville; Wesley Jones, Burlington; G. C. Kimbal, Grand Rapids; E. N. Hulett, Fort Scott; W. G. Thomas, Albany; A. Belford, Toronto.

THE CITY-HALL.

License receipts, \$1,000. The Comptroller paid out \$1,100 in scrip

One case of small-pox was reported vesterday from No. 670 Michigan avenue. The total amount of license collections for April, May, and June, was \$51,966. There will be a meeting of the Committee

on Police at 3 o'clock this afternoon to consider the nomination of Capt. Seavey. A meeting of the Committee on Schools will be held Mouday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock to consider references—particularly the nominations of Emmanuel Frankenthal and A. L. Barttell for School Inspectors.

School Inspectors.

Treasurer's receipts: \$1,773 from the Water Office, \$2,907 from the Collector, and \$57 from the Comptroller. Disbursements: \$10,300 for the redemption of revenue warrants, and \$1,000 for miscellaneous expenses. The Committee on Fire and Water met in

the Fire Marshal's office yesterday afterment in the Fire Marshal's office yesterday aftermoon and decided to recommend the passaze of the ordinance allowing the Bell Telephone Company to erect its poles and run its lines in the city. The Committee also decided to report favorably on the general ordinance providing for a cheap telegraph line in the city—the rates to be 10 cents for every ten words.

Building permits were issued yesterday to Emmanuel Frankenthal for a three-story brownstone front dwelling and barn, Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street, to cost \$12,000; to Christian Jeffries, two stores, No. 459 North Wells street, to cost \$3,000; to Lawrence & Martin, proprietors of the new West Side driving park, to erect main entrance, grand stand, select stand, club-house, music pavilion, judges and time-krepers stand, sixty stables, 100 bugy sheds, and a fence ten feet high around the inclosure of eighty acres, the whole to cost \$45,000.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The trial of "Dutchy" Weiland, for murder, will commence Monday. The County Collector yesterday levied on

C. A. Gerald and D. J. Moore for personal properly taxes.

The collection books for the delinquent personal-property taxes of 1873-4 will be made out by the first of next month, when the Deputy Collector will proceed to collect or levy for them. Yesterday was the day for Sherwin & Co., of Bridgeport strik notoriety, to come forward and show why the nuisance they were creating should not be abated. The Court was busy, and they were not ready, and the time was extended until Wednesday.

and got the order, and took it over to Miller and sold it, and subsequently the real Stackes came forward and found that some one had stolen a march on him. The person getting the order signed himself "Stasks," but who he was no one knows. Miller wants to see him.

Carey, the murderer, was not so crazy yes-terday. He concluded that it was best to put on his clothes, and did so, and he talked quite freely to callers. On the insanity question, one of his attorneys says that he is either insane or an in-famous sconded but these with the control of the

It is a little late in the day to be getting It is a little late in the day to be getting news from Sherry and Connelly, but with the phonograph, and the rapid advances in journalism, surorises are to be expected, and the wise may well wonder. Yesterday it was given to the reporters by Sherry's attorney that before he died he confessed to having kicked McConville after he was stabbed, and to having been an equal partner with Connelly in the murder.

with Connelly in the murder.

The tax cases occupied the County Court again yesterday. One of the objections heard was in the Hyde Park school-tax for 1873, where it was insisted that the certificate was irregular, inasmuch as ir read "ensuing" year, instead of a specific year. Mr. Root appeared for the schools, and succeeded in having the motion overruled by dint of hard work. Another was in the case of the Bennett Medical Coilege, the objection being that the charter of the concern exempted it from taxation. There was quite a dispute over the question, and the Court took it under advisement.

The Committee on Public Ruidings and

The Committee on Public Buildings and

met the same fate, and the Committee adjourned until Monday morning.

The recent warm spell of weather renewed the complaint of the poor ventilation of the building. The complaint is a very just one, for many of the offices and the two court-rooms are at times almost uninhabitable. A reporter yesterday made some inquiries going back to the erection of the building, and found that the trouble was not so much with the design of the building as with the County Board and its agents who have it in charge. It appears that the county paid \$36,000 for the most approved ventilating apparatus, consisting of a massive fau and engine to drive it, and that both have for several years laid in the basement to rot away. Put in use, the flues through which the heat is supplied in winter to warm the building would be supplied in with pure, fresh air, and the trouble would be remedied. Somebody is to blame in the matter. The first year the building was occupied, the fan was run, and every room was supplied with fresh air, so the want of yentilation is not the fault of the apparatus, but the fault of those having the building in charge. It is to be hoped that the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts will see to it at once that the rust is rubbed off, and that the machinery is put in motton.

If figures and descriptions of property do

tee on Jail and Jail Accounts will see to it at once that the rust is rubbed off, and that the machinery is put in motion.

If figures and descriptions of property do not deceive, the Assessor in the town of Lemont has been very partial in his computations as shown by his books, which have just been returned. In fact, an examination of the books would lead one to suspect that he had allowed some of his friends belonged to the Keough and Walker families. Walker's land lying east of the canal, for instance, in Sec. 21, being 22% acres, is put down as worth \$290 per acre, whereas it is worth nothing, while the land lying west, where his quarries are located is valued at \$22, but is said to be worth not less than \$300. On the first tract Walker never pays any taxes, and it would, no doubt, be very convenient for him to forfeit it to the State, and also decidedly economical, in view of the second tract being assessed so low. In Norton's Subdivision one tract appears assessed at \$200 which large and valuable, and the property of a favorite, it is said, while a mere patch of contiguous property, without improvements, it valued at \$2.600. Then, again, Norton is assessed in one place \$1,070 on one lot that is in a tract, while Keonch, owning six adjoining lots, is only taxed \$475. On Keongh's lots the Assessor, it appears, originally added \$400 for improvements, bit suosequently changed his mind and erased the entry. On the whole, the assessment favorites, pronounce it oftrageous in the extreme.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The revenue receipts yesterday were \$16.389.30, of which \$10,962.90 were received

Msj. Bennett, of Ohio, and a warm personal friend of Secretary Sherman, reported here yesterday as Assistant to Revenue-Agent McLear. The Sub-Treasury yesterday received subscriptions for \$10,000 in new 4 per cents, disbursed \$20,000, paid out \$2,000 in silver, and redeemed \$13,000 in coupons.

It is understood that the proprietors of the

Phonix Distillery have leased the Lion still-house, formerly known as the Illinois, and will hereafter run both establishments to their fullest capacity. William Moran, a sailor on the schooner Adventurer, had a warrant issued resterday for the Mate. Thomas Wood, whom he charges with having assaulted him with a belaying pin. Tae Mate got wind of what was coming, and skipped

The average production of proof surits The average production of proof surfix per bashel of grain, during the month of Jane, was as follows: Shufeldt's distillery. 4.10; Phenix, 3.01; C. Wachsmuth, 4.02; West Chicago Alcohol Works, 3.97; Garden City, 3.96; United States, 3.87; Riverdale, 3.65.

3.87; Riverdale, 3.65.

Gen. McDowell, the new Superintendent of the Castom-House Building, farnished the required bond of \$20,000 yesterday. It was signed by A. B. Taylor and A. B. Chase as surettes. Collector Smith promptly approved it, and the General at once commenced official life by making an examination of the various contracts relative to the building. He will relieve Mr. Burling to-day.

relative to the building. He will relieve Mr. Burling to-day.

John Quinn, a dealer in notions and small wares at 61 Exchange Building, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon, charged with having passed a counterfeit half-dollar. The case is a mixed one. Quinn sold some cheap handkerchiefs to a street-peddler. Subsequently, as he claims, he discovered that the peddler had given him a bad half-dollar. He started out in pursuit, and, finding the hawker, gave him back the coin and took a dozen of the handkerchiefs. The peddler claims that the coin he paid was good, and that Quinn was putting up a job to beat him. Continued till to-morrow.

The contract for putting the slate roof on the new Custom-House was last September awarded on A. J. Knissly & Co., of this csy, who agreed to have the job finished in May last. It is now past the middle of July and not one half of the roof is completed. Two months age a supplemental contract was entered into by we lie the contractors were permitted to use "Solled" slate for the roof on the court side. This s spoiling "is a chipping away of the slate, but he Supervising Architect stated that it would do no damage to the roof, though it might spoils appearance. Collector Smith thinks there is something crooked in the contract, and has sub, "tited it to Assistant District-Attorney Thomson by legal investigation."

CRIMINAL.

Justice Foote yesterday held J. M. Howard. a "con" operator, to the Crimina, purt in bonds of \$5,000, and fined J. H. Wells, ward's pal, \$100 and costs for vagrancy.

Arrests: Ellen Garrity, larcent of a dress from Mary McHngh, of No. 739 Sta street; Daniel Ward, keeper of a railroad cigas fake" on State street; Jacob K. Groff, accesso, to the burglary of Hoiloway's saloon at the mer of State and Lake streets: Frank McGuirk, wanted for roboery by Officer Beaubien.

Detectives Murnane and Wiley y sterday arrested Charles Green, a boot-black who is charged with the burglary of Bruhn's dre store, at the corner of Clark and Harrison street. Some three or four boxes of cigars, which were taken, together with \$5 in casa, were recovered by the officers from a person to whom young Green had sold them. Arrests : Ellen Garrity, larcen

sold them.

"Big Ed" Byrne and three other men, named respectively Byrne, Bennett, and Yachto, who run what is known in about-town parlance as a "bom-hoat,"—a sort of nocturnal floating hospital for all the dead-beats, loafers, gamblers, and general disreputables of both seres,—were before Justice Foote posterday charged with selling liquor without license. They obtained a continuance till July 24 at 2 o'clock.

wednesday.

The North Side Assessor turned his books over to the County Clerk yesterday. The books show the total valuation to be \$15,348,480, against \$14,891,075 for 1877. The real-estate valuation is \$13,763,540, and the personal-property valuation, \$1,584,940.

In the Criminal Court yesterday an order for the release of the notorious Ruby Bell from the Bridewell was made. She was sent there some time ago on a three-months' entonce and a fine of \$50. She has served her time, it appears, and her inability to pay the fine led to her release.

"Bummel" Miller of late has been doing quite an extremive business shaving county orders. Yesterday he found himself imposed on in presenting some of the orders to be cashed to the County Treasurer. Among the orders he had was one for \$6 for services at the election last fall in the Seventh Precinct of the Sixth Ward, drawn in favor of James Stackes, which the Treasures had been notified not to pay. It appears that some one came to the Clerk of the Board personating Stackes.

of affairs Steinmesch ordered him to pay up his rent and leave, which he did. Thursday night he returned, claiming that he had been overcharged, and wanting a rebate. Steinmesch refused, where upon it is alleged Simpf held him up and searched his pockets. As it happened, however, nothing was found.

While Mr. A. O. Sexton

SPARKS.

TESTIMONY OF THE ACCUSED. THISTIMONY OF THE ACCUSED.

The case of Sparks, the murderer, was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, the juror, John Gay, who had been attacked with a spasm the day before being promptly on hand.

Several witnesses with unpronounceable names were called by the defense as to the reputation of Sparks. They testified of course to its being good for peace and quietude, and none had ever heard of his carrying a nistol. of his carrying a pistol.

The defendant, Joseph Sparks, was called. H

had fived in the city twelve or thirteen years, and at the time of the murder lived at No. 12 Fifteenth street. He was in the ice business, but had worked at railroading, and on the day preceding the murder he was at work. He had seen the revolver with which the murder was alleged to have been committed, and said it was his property. And been committed, and said it was his property, and he got it from an engineer. He paid \$7 for it two and a haif years ago, but never carried it around with him. He kept it in the house. Was not acquainted with Devitt, but had spoken with him at times. Met him May S, and had some talk about rent, etc., Sparks mother owning the house where Devitt ived. He owed four months' rent, and accused had gone with his mother to coilect the same, and upon one occasion was driven from the house. At the meeting, May S, Devitt said to him. "You Dutch with him, and bevitt said to him. "You Dutch with him, and Devitt shad a hatchet, and his wife had a stick. When they met Devit said, "You are a smart one, and I have got you." Witness went back into the house, and never had any further difficulty with Devitt until the 15th. Ou the 15th he came home at 70-clock, are his supper, and laid down, and was aroused by some one throwing stones against the house. He went downstairs, but saw no one, and returned. The witness then described the premises where he lived at the time. He again heard some one throwing stones, and went to the bureau and got his pistol. He went down-stairs again and fired three shots in the ground to frighten the man away. He did not see any one when he shot, and did not know who had been throwing the stones. Wineberger went out with him after the shotting and saw Devitt in the aliev and called to him. "Joe, he has got a hammer, look out." He becan to stee back when Devitt rushed on him and tried to strike him. He knocked off the blows and saw something in his hand looking like the "cotton-hook" which was shown him. He continued to retreat until he reached the edge of the sidewalk, when Devit tried to strike him, and he shot him. Devitt was close enough to him to strike him, and when he fired to strike him, and he shot him again. After this he went up-stairs and Devitt started after Wineberger, and, after getting twenty or thirty feet away, feil in the ditch. He staid on the porch until the officer ame, and he hold the officer that he had one the shooting and gave him the pistol. He denied the stories of the officers about the order of the shooting, and of Mrs. S

ments to the jury were commenced. Mr. Mills led for the prosecution, and Mr. Krause followed for the defendant, each presenting the law from his standpoint. Mr. Trude followed Krause, and was both lengthy and logical, and at 5:30 the Court adjourned until this morning. This morning Mr. Mills will close for the prosecution, occupying, berhaps, two hours, and the case will be given to the jury about noon. cution, and Mr. Krause

SHERRY AND CONNELLY.

THE MURDERERS' HOME.

There has been some doubt as to what became of Sherry and Conneily after they were hanged, but all uncertainty is now removed by the state-ments in the following communication printed in

the last number of the Religio-Philosophica Genze Sherry and Jeremiah Conneily, Morbrutally murdered Harn McConville on the 19th of January, expinted their crime—so far as this world is concerned—on the gallows.

The lifeless bodies were put into comins and each sent to his relatives to be buried. But it will interest us more to know what became of their souls. Even before the docides had been taken down from the gallows their spirits had separated from their physical bodies and been borne to the spirit world op those who have made such duties their own. By the power of higher spirits they were kept perfectly unconscious in a temporary spirit house, and after five days—June 20—they were removed to a pixel that will now be their permanent home, but still retained in that anconscious state—it. Thalla, that of them promitted their arrival in their nerview with them, upon which occasion they would be allowed to become conscious, and to be confronted with their victim, Hagh McConville.

The appointed hour having arrived, May sought Thalla, and both repaired to the prison house of the murderers. Standing, as it were—that is, in an upright position, such as they were in when hanging—were the two men, still unconscious, enveloped in a question that they had left the cartib, but believed themselves still in the County Jail, for Conneily, seeing May, asked: "Why, how tong we have sleet! When are we to be hung?" They did not yet reasize that they had left the cartib, but believed themselves still in the County Jail, for Conneily, seeing May, asked: "What are you in Jail fur?" May explained to them that they were no longer upon the earth, and gradity, no conneily, glancing around with fear and timidity, now beheld an apparition that startled him and brought a look of consternation to his countenance—thinking. "Surely, now our time for punishment has come."

It was the spirit of an old man, his victim, Hugh McConville—with the gapting wound in his body with a had been inflicted by the murderer's hand and chosed his death. But compassion and benevious of his position,

monlum.

May could no longer hear to be a witness to such
a scene and left, experiencing a schee of great re-lief when she had again reached the earth.

Dn. Woldbrick.

THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

THE PRIENDS OF CAPT. SEAVEY evening. Two or three prominent West Side Alder-men—notably Rawleigh and Thompsen—pro-fessed to know whereof they spoke, having, as they said, counted noses, and what they spoke was to the effect that Seavey would go through with a good majority. Even Aid. Ryan, as to whose position on the matter there have been doubts, made no secret of his intention to vote for Scavey, and accounted for the supposition that he had been said to hold contrary views by the fact of stating his preference for Hickey over Washburn when there was talk of the Mayor sending in the latter's name. It there were any Hickey Aldermen around the City-Hall, they said nothing that would positively identify them with the appar-ently waning chances of the Mayor's first choice, nor did they, on the other hand, say anything te-indicate how they would vote when the nomination of Capt. Seavey came up for confirmation. Two who are popularly supposed to favor Supt. Hickey admitted that they understood Capt. Seavey to be

agnothment they indees although they knew little or nothing about him personally, but neither of the two Aldermen came out with anything at all approaching flat-footedness on the question as to how they would yote.

While the confident and outspoken Aldermen while the confident and outspoken Aldermen above mentioned saw no reason why Capt, Seavey should not finally be confirmed, they admitted that a postponement was quite possible, since any two Aldermen might ask that the report of the Committee on Police be deferred. Still, the matter must come up for final settlement in a week from next Monday night at the latest, and, from their aforesid count of noses, they were certain that there would be more than barely enough votes to pull Seavev through. As for Superintendent Hickey himself, he went home yesterday rather early in the day, feeling somewhat under the weather. A reporter saw him, however, before he retired from the office to seek rest and quiet at his house, and from him received still further assurances that he considers himself out of the racu altogether. The Mayor had nothing to offer, except to remark that he had sent in Capt. Seavey's name in good faith, believed him to be a good officer, and hoped the Council would confirm him. During the day the reporter saw one of Superintendent Hickey's heretofore confident supportors, who virtually admitted that his friend's chances were all up, and that Capt. Seavey was the coming man. This gentleman also assured the reporter that the re was no trick in that his friend's chances were all up, and that Capt. Seavey was the coming man. This gentleman also assured the reporter that there was no trick in the Mayor's nomination of the Captain, as has been intimated in some unfriendly quarters, but that the Mayor acted in good faith all through, nominating Capt. Seavey when he saw there was no use in persisting to send in a name which had once been rejected by so large a vote. The reporter's informant also stated that the much-talked-of papers, purporting to be pledges du the part of certain Aldermen that they would support Hickey, were really gotten up before Capt. Seavey's name was sent in, and before it was known that it would be sent in. They had then thought that possibly the Mayor would again submit Hickey's name, and, in that case, would probably have voted for him. The Mayor having failed to do so, and the name of Capt. Seavey having been sent in, Supt. Hickey's name was no longer before the Council, he was practically and actanily ont of the race, the pledge was now no pledge at all, and they would vote for Capt. Seavey

MY LIFE SKETCH.

I left my home in England to cross the stormy sea, And landed in America, the birtiplace of the free; 'Mid new scenes and stranger faces my soul took great delight, Wiffle all thoughts of home and kindred I banished

I knew nought of pain or anguish, I cared less for sin or woe; Two paths I had before me, the right or wrong, to I was young and I was reckless, so I walked in pleasure's train. Forgetting that I had a home, a future name, to gain.

From little things to bigger. I soon became a thief,
And now with other criminals I cat my prison
beef;
Within the sad seclusion of my dark and narrow
cell
I suffer pangs of deep remorse that make my life a
heil.

You ask me what I'll do when I leave this p pen?
I'll seek the distant prairie, the haunts of bonest men;
For across the great Missouri, in Nebraska, I can and a farm in the future growing up for me. CRANKY BILL, Cell No. 8 County Jail.

THE WEST PARKS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

A meeting of the West Park Board was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, President Woodard in the chair, and present Commissioners Bennett, McCrea, and Branock. Mr. McChesney officiated

as Secretary.
On motion of Mr. McCrea the rules of the Board were suspended, in order to further consider the request of the Northwestern Railway Company that it should be permitted to extend its tracks down to
Madison street upon property belonging to the
parks. Mr. McCrea thought the Board would have
to hear from the Company in writing before any
answer could be given to the request. He called
upon Mr. Wheeler, representing the Company, to
state what the Railroad Company would do in the
premises. state what the Railroad Company would do in the premises.

Mr. Wheeler stated that the Company would ask at least a ten-years' right to the grounds, together with the right to bring cattle and stock-cars there to be cleaned. The benefits to the road would be slight at first, but if the Company could get a long enough right to the grounds, it might become quite an object in time to get the privilege. The proposition was simply to make this a dumping-ground.

Mr. McCrea asked what would be done providing the accumulation of offal should become greater than the parks could get away with.

Mr. Wheeler replied that there would be no objection to some one else carting it away. In answer to another question, he stated that his Company had no interest in common with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road regarding the dumping-grounds.

It was decided that the Board should wait for a written convention from the Railroad Company

Barlington & Quincy Road regarding the dumping-grounds.

It was decided that the Board should wait for a written proposition from the Railroad Company before taking any action.

Mr. Kerfoot, present in the interests of Lawrence & Martin, stated that J. Russell Jones, President of the West Side Street-Railway Company, had agreed to construct a track to Central Park, or beyond, to the new driving course which Lawrence & Martin propose to construct west of Central Park as soon as these persons could give a guarantee that the course should oe completed and become a permanent institution. Mr. Sextion, the course, and, he was to forfeit \$100 for each day after the 27th of August that the work should be incomplete. Mr. S. K. Dow and Mr. Parker, representatives of land in the vicinity of the park, also spoke in favor of having the track build.

The Chair said the owners of the broperty should have something to say about the matter. The advocates of the enterprise thought their consent could be easily procured. The matter was so left. After the transaction of some routine business of no particular interest, the Board adjourned to the first Friday in August.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

THE LAKE BLUFF MEETING.

The pleasant weather which has favored Lake
Bluff for the past few days continued yesterday, The pleasant weather which has favored Lake Blaff for the past few days continued yesterday, and, in consequence, there was quite an accession to the crowd aiready of the grounds. Every body was rudely awakened by the toiling of the campbell at the inhuman hour of 6 a.m., and, after breakfast had been disposed of, the children were gotten together for a meeting at 8:30 o'clock, addressed by J. H. Keese. At the same hour there was a conference of Sunday-school teachers, at which "'the Week-Day Work of the Sunday-School Teachers" was the subject of discussion. The regular morning Bible-reading, held in the grove, near the Clark Street Chapel, was lied by H. M. Paynter, who spoke briefly on the subject of "Children," holding that they could as well be converted at from 3 to 7 years of age as at a later period of their lives, and that there was no reason why such conversion should not be permanent. Shortly after the close of this meeting, a large an indexes by Dr. Wilman H. Blackburn on the subject of "Bible History," lie stated that the Bible was largely a historical document, fully one-half of its pages being devoted to the relation of events, and that the best way to fit these events on the mind was by use of a map, locating the piaces mentioned on it. He divided Bible history into four parts, and spoke at length on them.

In THE APTRINGON at 1:30 o'clock, the pimer tentioned on its lieute to an address on "Poundation Work," the talk being led by Mr. J. H. Keese. From 2:30 to 3 o'clock there was a song-service, after which a small saddence assembled in the Tabeander Winchell.

From 5 to 6 o'clock there was a meeting of the Normal Class, before which Dr. Blackburn oe-livered an address on "Bible Biography," and in large and address on "Bible Biography," and in the large and address on "Bible Biography," and in large and address on "Bible Biography," and in large and large and address on "Bible Biography," and in large and address on "Bible Biography," and in large and large and address on "Bible Biography," and i

dren's meeting, addressed by Miss M. A. Pheles, also, at the same time, a conference of Sanday-school teachers, to consider the subject of "Tact in Sunday-School Teaching." At 10 o'clock, Bible-reading by the Rev. Dr. B. P. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, Chicago. At 11 o'clock, the Normal Class, addressed by the Rev. Dr. Gibson, on the "Old Testament Prophecy." At 1:30 p. m., meeting of primary teachers, and address by Miss S. A. Phelps on "Discipline." At 3 o'clock, "The Unruly Boy," by M. C. Hazzard, Esq. At 5 o'clock, Normal Class, addressed by B. F. Jacobs, on "Bible Institutions." In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Hatfield will deliver an address on "The Bible and Some of the Social Problems of Our Times."

To-day and to-morrow the exercises will be enlivened by the presence of a first-class orchestra of eight pieces, which will furnish appropriate music at the same intervals.

UTILIZING POETRY. THE POETICAL EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE has just evolved a good idea. It is this: He reintend shall be published. But some of it—much indeed—is unfit to be used. It does well in manuscript when read by its author, but would look abominably in print. Hence it has to be thrown away. But it is bad to throw anything away in this utilitarian age. "How to utilize bad poetry" is a problem which he has solved. There are many young people who want to write rhymes, but absolutely cannot. The boys are called on to contribute verses for albums, birthday parties, etc., and a girl occasionally likes to send a few lines to speed on a reluctant lover—to grease the ways, so that his heart may glide smoothly down into the sea of her affections. It is customary to copy from scrapbooks and old magazines, but there is always a risk of detection, and "Honesty is the best policy" in poetry as well as trade, when there is a chance of being caucht.

So now for the scheme. The Tribunz will publish in a condensed form a number of rejected poems which it has on hand, giving length, style, subject, and residence of author. The latter is essential so that there need be no fear of detection. If anybody sees a poem the style of which pleases him, he can have it, it being understood that he is not to flaske any unlawful use of it, such as sending it to a country newspaper under his own name. Here is a sample:

Comic; lines to young lady with pug nose; good for album or picnic; residence unknown.—poem to be used with care.

CORRESPONDENCE. A PLEA FOR THE HOLY INNOCENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO July 19.—Union Park, like Jefferson small and in the midst of a dense population It is one of the lungs or breathing-places where thousands go every week for a pure air and healththousands go every week for a pure air and healthful recreation. It is especially the resort of mothers and nurses with their infantry in arms or carriages. But, small as it is, it is also a carriage drive, and its unwatered roads fill the air and cover the grass and shrubbery with dust, a liberal portion of which goes to the eyes and lungs of young and old. More than this, life and limb of children are endangered, and several mere escapes have occured when they ought to have been safe. Horses and carriages are excluded from Jefferson and Vernon Parks, and would it be unreasonable to demand the same exclusion for Union Park!

Any inconvenience which this would occasion would be balanced in a fourfold degree by the benefit to be gained. I know not who are the proper persons or authority to invoke in this matproper persons or authority to invoke in this mat-ter, but a habit in common with others of looking to your paper in every case of grievance or public want induces this communication. W.

SUBURBAN.

The Town Trustees met yesterday afternoon with ent in a remonstrance against the issue of licenses o sell liquor near the packing-houses, and asking hat licenses already granted be revoked. It was referred.

The Treasurer reported that he had paid interest on bonds to the amount of \$1,300.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna SPRINGFIELD, 111., July 19.-The Governo to-day has an earnest complaint from leading citizens of Farmington, Fulton County. There was an election for Police Magistrate there on the 15th inst. The eminent respectables took no interest in the same, so the bummers, for a joke, elected one Thompson Fountain, who is joke, elected one Thompson Fountain, who is just out of jail, by fifteen majority. Now these influential citizens, who didn't vote, ask the Governor if he will withhold the commission of a bummers' choice if a majority of the citizens of the town will address him a remonstrance. The Governor does not see how he can supply any relief which will take the place of the votes which the complainants ought to have cast for a decent candidate.

RESTFUL NIGHTS, DAYS FREE FROM TORTURE,

Await the rheumatic sufferer who resorts to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That this benignant cordial and depurent is a far more reliable remedy
than colchicum and other poisons used to expel the
rheumatic virus from the blood, is a fact that experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. It also
enjoys the advantage of being—unlike them—perfectly safe. With many persons a certain predisposition to rheumatism exists, which renders them
liable to its attacks after exposure in wet weather,
to currents of air, changes of temperature, or to
cold when the body is hot. Such persons should
take a winezlass or two of the Bitters as soon as
possible after incurring risk from the above causes,
as this superb protective effectually nullifies the
hurful influence. For the functional derangements which accompany rheumatism, such as colic,
spasms in the stomach, palpitation of the heart,
imperfect digestion, &c., the Bitters is also a most
useful remedy. It is only necessary in obstinate
cases to use it with persistency. RESTFUL NIGHTS, DAYS FREE FROM TOR-

HOTTER THAN INDIA!

An old English army officer stated recently that people do not feel the heat in India as much as they do in American cities. He ascribes this to the equable Indian climate, which ranges from 110 the equable indian chimate, which ranges from 110 to 120 degrees. Nor is this equality more apparent in India than on our Western coast, the healthiest climate in the world, nor (in a different way perhaps) than in the celebrated Mathushek piano, which, in its famous equalizing scale, bears the same relation to all competing instruments that the climate of California-bears to that of unfortunate St. Louis. The introduction of the equalizing scale into pinaos was left to a poor Ger-man, named Mathushek, who, after years of study and experiment, succeeded at last in so distribut-ing the tension as to make his piano perfect, and it ing the tension as to make his piano perfect, and it is recognized in the markets of the world as the only instrument which preserves its strength and purity of tone through heat and cold, and through years of use and exposure. In volume, the Mathushek is pronounced by critics to be unequaled, while in sweetness it has no peer among its competitors. Combining so many qualities that have never been grasped by any other instrument, the Mathushek takes its place at the head of musical manufactures. Pelton & Pomeroy, sole agents, 152 State street.

James Percy, youngest son of Benjamin F. and Lille De Long, aged il months and e days.

DILL-Ou July 12, 1878, of small-pox, at his red, dence, 706 Carroll-av., Alfred W. Dill.

ES Georgetown (Del.) papers please copy.

Samuel and White-cars. Funeral will take place at her late resid o'clock. l o'clock.

RKED—John W. Reed, aged 26 years.

Fuseral from No. 3 Vincennes place to Oaklar
tion at 12:50 p. m., thence to Oakwoods Comet rain. Friends and relatives are invited to acco the remains to cemetery.

EF Flitsburg (R.) papers please copy.

ADAMS—Drowned, while bathing in the South Evansion. Ill. Thursday atternoon. 18th Robert Irving, youngest son of John C. and M. Adams. aged 11 years and 18 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ETERUS THE WISE MAN IS DESIROUS opportunity to preach and prove the truth says. Where are you, preachers? I will 90, and prove you infidel. Railroad House. \$700, and prove you infidel. Railroad House.

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF THE SUPERIST
tendent of the Northwestern Railroad, the tickets
for the Geneva Lake excursion on the 24th have beextended for one week, instead of two days, as first advertised. Special train returns same day. Tickets isclude round trip, sail on the lake, and Venetian fets in
the evening. Hand's Orchestra and the Oriental Quatette will furnish some of their best selection.
Tangements have been made with the hotels to accommodate all those who do not choose to take their own
baskets and lunch in the park. Tickets, \$3.50.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AUCTION SALES. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Unclaimed Baggage,

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND CARPET BA For account of the St. Charles Hotel,

AT AUCTION,

surday Morning, July 20, at 11 o'clock at our sale
mis. 174 & 175 (sandoiph-st.

W. A. BUTTEISS, LONG & CO., Auctioneer.

ENTIRE FURNITURE & FURNISHINGS **CLUB HOUSE** AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, JULY 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., No. 71 Monroe-st.

We shall sell without reserve for cash, the entire Furniture, consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Mantie Glasses, M. Top Sideboards, Tables of various kinds, Chamber Sets complete, Lounges, Leather Covered Library Furniture, Lambrequins and Lace Curtains, Dining room Furniture, Crystal Chadeliers, Office Desix, Kitchen Furniture, 2 Fine Burgiar-Froof safes, with setel chesis and combinating locks. The whole combination of the best outsits in the city. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

JOHN C. WILMERDING, AUCTION NOTICE. BY WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO. 64 & 66 White-st., New York, TUESDAY, July 23, 1878, at 10 o'clock, on for months credit, bills to be dated September 1

PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE 6,000 CASES Blankets, Carriage Robes, Lap Robes, and Horse Blankets.

By order of Messas. WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO., the entire production to date of sale of the following milia:

CLIATON MILLS CO., NORWICH WOOLER CO.,

WAUNEBECK CO., WINTHROP MILLS CO.,

Sample packages will be ready for examination by catalogue at our store, 346 & 348 Broadway, as Friday. Saturday. and Monday. 19th. 39th. and

22d July. WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO. NEW YORK.

Large, Special, Peremptory **AUCTION SALE** OF

Blankets,

FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO.,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, At 11 o'clock. By D. D. STARKE & CO.

We shall sell at half-past 9 o'clock this morning, a full line of Parlor, Chamber. Dining-room, Hall. and Office Furniture. An immense stock of New and Second-hand CARPETS,

Crockery, Glass, Chine, and Plated Ware, and a large stock of General Merchandise.
At 12 o'clock precisely, we shall sell one Coan & Tea-Brosck Top-Sugry In good condition.
B. D. S. YARKE & CO., Auctioners. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

At our Regular Sale to-day at 10 o'clock, will be offered PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Rockers, Easy Chairs, Lounges. The cur-tents of a 10-room house. Country Dealers' attention is called to this sale. WM. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioners.

HAIR GOODS. My Pat. SARATOGA WAYE of natural curity hair impreves woman looks wonderfully. You will have some other after see lit. Sent. C. O. B. other after see Mills. THOMPSOS. Other waves, \$3. 210 Watasabay. PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
The best place in Chicago for Bar Goods, wholesale or retail, married morroe, or 270 W. Madhell, Chatalormer Chee. Mils. HATTEE M. HULL Wholesale and Retail. Send fot price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywher list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywher list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywher list. Good and warranted list. Send of the control of the list. Wigs made to order and warranted list. Send of the list. Send

BARHAM'S PILE CURE INFALLIBLE. 90 Madison-st., Chicag

PILE CURE.

TRUNK Our new State-Room Trust, No 6 uropean tourist can also to take an ocean trip witner to take an ocean trip witner it. Tourists' outfiles a specialist. CHAKLES T. WILT. 144 State-State No. 144 State-St LAWN MOWERS, \$9.00.

We are closing out a consignment of first-close to 14-inch Lawn Mowers. Best Bargain of the case Lawn Mowers repaired.
H. G. SAVAGE 4 CO., 77 State

FLOWERS Cut Flowers made in all designs in the color of t

LITER

Mr. J. B. Ho Economy i

New Theory cial C

A Valuable L son by L

Harrison's "Gree ward's Goet New

Mr. Ruskin and Richard Horman Lockyer's

HOWE'S POLIT Mr. J. B. Howe, an eal economy, has recen on the subject—" Politi of Money" and " Mone lacies." The first is a f ment of the writer's ume of nearly 600 p logue of 250 pages, same views in a more believes that his th quently of deposits is theories propounded in money in the shape of they are made is su by the material (cor made. (3) That written pr

chasing, and paying b imperfectly. (3) The purposes of such ext through the develo sons, and the average hands may be money, supplied and exhausted by of money come for units of labor an sentatively; and units exchange for units to be consumed, and be consumed, and in consumed. supply the loss created consumption, no great the supplying volume tions to the whole either by the incre material, or the iss be no overprodu

which render possible duction of the relative brings on an industria are the increase of de compared with deposits, mony of production with as possible, the most eve greatest accumulation of steady wages and profits bankruptcies be, on the run, desirable, then a me banks of any kind, with regulated, or with banks discount having a revenil discount having a revented in nearly as even rational of bank debt over bank, is desirable also

bank, is desirable also cedent.

These theories, it will are neither clear nor constated in the language observing hangs over the cobscurity hangs over the cobscurity hangs over the company of the comp

with Mr. Howe's qualification with Mr. Howe's qualification with the conventional value commodity used for value arising from the value arising from the by the usage of a whole mercial world, to mis of that commodity same time, he am silver furnish the steadable, and desires to has them because they are toosaessing value. He taining of a large met little as possible, and bust preventive of panic With these ideas it se unimportant whether metallic money converged. unimportant whether metallic money convolution whether he denies or of a commodity. The truth in what he says of metal-money; it do conditions, a value i of coining and metal. But these can be explained we

metal. But these cau be explained we money is not a commod culty would disappear reflect that metal-mon structible, and is not modities are. The use form of its consumptio out of the track when metal-money in France commodity, the says i commodity, there wou in France than in any the supply of it there it, he forgot to add, is elsewhere.

Mr. Howe's theory of important than he is not a consumer than the consume Mr. Howe's theory of important than he inot, as he states it, to the production in any ore production in any ore for any length of the never be general and the state of the state of the formula; a has done a good service the solute necessaries." In solute necessaries, in the solute necessaries, in the produced; relative ne average, be overprod ducers of the latter will producing at regular but he believes there is the solution of "relative necessaries not meaningless) in she

Reed, aged 26 years.

Reed, aged 26 years.

3 Vincennes-place to Oakland Stationary of the Company of the Compa

IOS AND ORGANS.

LAR SATURDAY SALE.

Elegant Pianos and Organs

and instruments Just received direct bought far under regular prices, now rediculously low prices. Spiened brand as \$440. and upward. Element of an element of the conjection of the conjection

IOLD FURNITURE.

ENERAL MERCHANDISE, July 20. at 9:90 o'clock a. m., 73 & 175 East Randolph-st. TTERS. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

med Baggage,
valises, and carpet Bags,
bount of the St. Charles Hotel,
T AUCTION,
July 20, at 11 o'clock at our sales-

ng, July 20, at 11 o'clock at our sale 5 fandolph-st. UTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

RNITURE & FURNISHINGS

BHOUSE

T AUCTION, JULY 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

71 Monroe-st.

C. WILMERDING.

White-st., New York.

OO CASES

, Carriage Robes, Lap

and Horse Blankets.

tire production to date of sale of the

LS CO., NOEWICH WOOLEN CO.,
CO., WISTEROP MILLS CO.,
NOEWAY PLAINS CO.
tages will be ready for examination
t our store, 346 & 348 Broadway, on
day, and Monday, 19th, 20th, and

ITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO.

Special, Peremptory

Blankets,

ORRIS, FENNER & CO.,

FURNITURE

er, Dining-room, Hall, and Office Fur-mense stock of New and Second-hand

s. Chine, and Plated Ware, and a large il Merchandise. précisely, we shall sell one Coan & Ten-gy in goof condition. D. D. SPARKE & CO., Auctioneers.

MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Sale to-day at 10 o'clock, will be offered.

AND CHAMBER SETS,

My Pat. SARATOGA WAYE of natural carly hair improves woman's looks wonderfully. You will have now other after seeing it. Sent G. O. D. other after seeing it. Sent G. O. D. Other waves, St. 210 Wabash-av.

PALMER HOUSE HAJE STORE.
The best place in Chicago for Hair
Goods, wholesale or retail, maroved
Goosamer waves aspect, Ostaloruel
free. Miss. HATTIE M. HULL.

Whotesaie and Rettail. Send for pricelist. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere.
Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM.
Wigs made to order and warranted.
E BURNEAM.
202 W. Madison St. [CHICAGO.

PILE CURE. BARHAM'S

hree-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, ora, Easy Chairs, Lounges. The con-om house.

ers' attention is called to this sale.

WM. MOOREHOUSE, Auctioneer.

HAIR COODS.

RPETS.

NESDAY, JULY 24, t 11 o'clock. D. STARKE & CO.,

CTION SALE

NEW YORK.

AUCTION NUTICE.

A Valuable Life of Dr. Johnson by Leslie Ste-HOUNCEMENTS. WISE MAN IS DESIROUS OF AN to preach and provethe truth of what are you, preachers? I will put up ou infidel. Ralinoad House. ou infidel. Rallroad House.

E KINDNESS OF THE SUPERINha Northwestern Railroad, the tickets
ake excursion on the 24th have been
week, instead of two days, as first adlitrail returns same day. Tickets inhall on the lake, and Venetian fete in
ad's Orchestra and the Oriental Quenh some of their best selections. Ane been made with the hotels to accoma who do not choose to take their own
h in the park. Tickets, \$3.50. Harrison's "Greek Vignettes," Hayward's Goether and Other

Mr. Ruskin and Fors Clavigera-Richard Proctor on Luck.

LITERATURE.

Economy in the Use of Money."

the Cause of Commer-

cial Crises.

phens.

New Books.

Borman Lockyer's View of the Composition of the Sun-Science-Notes.

LITERATURE. HOWE'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. yr. J. B. Howe, an unknown writer in politi cal economy, has recently published two books in the subject—" Political Economy in the Use of Money "and "Monetary and Industrial Fal-lacies." The first is a formal and didactic statement of the writer's opinions, making a vol-ume of nearly 600 pages; the second is a dialogue of 250 pages, intended to present the same views in a more popular way. Mr. Howe quently of deposits is entirely new. The new theories propounded in his book are: (1) That money in the shape of units of metal is not a commodity (although the material of which they are made is such) but a series of units of they are made is such out a series of units of valuing, purchasing, and paying power, limited by the material (commodity) of which they are made. (2) That units of bank and government written promises to pay metal are also units of valuing, pur-chasing, and paying power, because the metals are no more, and they are limited by the units of metal absolutely, approximately, or very imperfectly. (8) That the natural and ordinary use of circulation of money consists in its regular distribution, through commerce, with the commodities at exchanges; and for the

purposes of such exchanges it may be called a conventional commodity, because it succeeds through the development of society and com-merce to, and takes the place of, one of the merce to, and takes the place of, one of the two commodities exchanged through barter.

(4) That all the money in a country with all the commodities in it are distributed to persons, and the average money in every man's hands may be called his reserve of money, supplied by payments into it, and exhausted by payments out of it; units of money come into it in exchange for units of labor and commodities sold representatively; and units of labor and commodities murchased personally or representatively. dities exchanged through barter. RDING, HOGUET & CO., aly 23, 1878, at 10 o'clock, on four at, bills to be dated September 1. TORY TRADE SALE ed, personally or representatively. (5) That money, being circulated, or, in other word, distributed, in exchange for commodities

to be consumed, and only as fast as they can be consumed, and in exchange for the labor to supply the loss created in commodities by their consumption, no great addition can be made to consumption, no great addition can be made to the supplying volume of production by addi-tions to the whole volume of money units, either by the increased production of metallic material, or the issue of paper. (6) That the doctrine of J. B. Say, that there can be no overproduction, is absolutely true, but relatively false. (7) That the conditions

which render possible the excess or overproduction of the relative necessaries of life, which brings on an industrial and commercial crisis, are the increase of deposits as compared with the reserve, or the decrease of the reserve as compared with deposits. And (8) that if harmony of production with as little loss of energy as possible, the most even distribution and the greatest accumulation of wealth possible, with steady wages and profits, and a minimum of bankruptices be, on the whole and in the long run, desirable, then a metallic currency without banks of any kind, with banks of issue welt regulated, or with banks of issue, deposit, and discount having a revenue artificially maintained in nearly as even ratio as possible with the total of bank debt over bank credit, in every bank, is desirable also as the condition precedent.

bank, is desirable also as the condition preedent.

These theories, it will probably be admitted,
are neither clear nor concise. They have been
stated in the language of the author, and if any
obscurity hangs over them the fault is his.
They show, as they stand, the radical defects of
his two books—diffusiveness and obscurity. As
much might be expected of an author who, in
his introduction, where the most careful writing
might reasonably be expected, can use such
language as this: "The subject of production
and exchange is not simple, but vastly complex.
It enbraces the principal business of civilized
man from the cradle to the grave in two grand
helds: that which furnishes the absolute necessaries of nie, and that which furnishes those
which are quite as necessary to maintain civilmation."

series of afe, and that which furnishes those which are quite as necessary to maintain civilisation."

But, in spite of its vagueness, Mr. Howe's political economy has some high merits. His three main propositions are that money is not a commodity, that there can be overproduction of everything except the necessaries of life, and that banks do not deal in credit, but in surplus deposits. The statement that money is not a commodity is, without explanation, a dangerous one, because it is apt to confuse people, but with Mr. Howe's qualifications it is innocent, if not uninportant. He says that metal-money has a conventional value, and adds: "I call the conventional value of any metal or other-commodity used for the purpose of money a value arising from the convention-established by the usage of a whole or a part of the commercial world, to make use of the units of that commodity in money." At the same time, he affirms that gold and aliver furnish the steadiest circulation conceivable, and desires to have all currency based on hem because they are as metal's commoditues. Some sailue as possible, and at short intervals, as the best preventive of panies and commercial crises. With these ideas it seems to us comparatively unimportant whether he calls the value of metal-money; it does possess, under certain conditions, a value in addition to the cost of colning and the worth of the metal. But these slight fluctuations can be can be commodity. There is the foundation of truth in what he says of the conventional value of metal-money; it does possess, under certain conditions, a value in addition to the cost of colning and the worth of the metal. But these slight fluctuations can be explained without supposing that money is not a commodity. The author's difficulty would disappear in large part if he would relect that metal-money is comparatively indestrible, and is not consumed as other commodity, there would be less demand for it a france than in any other country, because the supply of it there is larger. But the use of

E CURE. the lorgot to add, is also larger there than thewhere.

Mr. Howe's theory of overproduction is less apportant than he imagines. Say's theory is also as the states it, that there can never be exproduction in any department of industry, of for any length of time; but that there can make the general and permanent overproduction. This is as simple and as plain a statement as that two and two make four. But litre is a lurking fallacy in the wider application of the formula; and Mr. Howe, we think, as done a good service in pointing it out. "Absolute necessaries," he says, "cannot be overgroduced; relative necessaries cannot, on the strang, be overproduced, because the producers of the latter will starve unless they stop reducing at regular or irregular intervals." at he believes there may be an overproduction "relative necessaries" (the phrase is ugly, if at meaningless) in short periods.

In the discussion of bank credits, Mr. Howe apparently at home. He maintains that loans at he measure, not of the production, but of INFALLIBLE.

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the consumption of a country; that deposits over and above reserves constitute the total of bank loans; and that this total is the amount which has been paid to labor, plus the profits of the capital which has employed labor to produce it. The proper function of gold in banking reserves, he affirms, is one of limitation. It is not there to meet any direct and immediate demand, but to prevent an expansion of credit and production which will make such a demand probable. The arguments of Mr. Howe on all these heads are inyenious and acute. We only wish he had stated them more clearly and compactly. The two books bear the imprint of Messrs. Houghton, Osgood & Co., but the publication is probably a private venture on the part of Mr. Howe. Jahsen, McClurg & Co. have them for sale. Mr. J. B. Howe's "Political A New Theory of Banking, and

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The first of the series of "English Men of Letters" promised by English publishers and reprinted in this country by the Harpers, has made its appearance. Samuel Johnson is the subject, and Leslie Stephens the writer, of this volume. If succeeding editions do as well, or nearly as well, the series will be a valuable contribution to our literature, for we know no other place in which so much has been well and concisely said of Dr. Johnson as in this volume. Boswell will of course never be superseded; but Boswell is no longer sufficient, because he has become a part of the subject. There must be an objective as well as a subjective view of the companionship of the famous lexicographer and his disciples. Nor will Macaulay serve the purpose. His literary pyrotechnics dazzle and bewilder, but do not illuminate the subject. bewilder, but do not illuminate the subject. They tell us, indeed, much more of the blunders of the unfortunate Cocker than they do of the subject of his biography. Mrs. Thrale-Piozzl's inemoirs are open to the objection of being too narrow and personal. Leslie Stephens' monograph has all the merits of the several narratives that can be transferred, and the advantage of continuous and complète statement. The editor has shown judicious skill in choosing his material; his style is condeused and agreeable, and his appreciation of the character of Johnson ample. "The names of many great writers," says Mr. Steobens, "are inscribed upon the walls of Westminster Abbey; but scarcely any one lies there whose heart was more acutely responsive during life to the deepest and tenderest of human emotions. In visiting that strange gathering of departed heroes, and statesmen, and philanthropists, and poets, there are many whose words and deeds have a far greater influence upon our imaginations; but there are very few whom, when all has been said, we can love so heartily as Samuel Johnson." This is not, we think, extravarant language; at any rate, it is the sober and sincer utterance of one who has studied Johnson's character and writings carefully, and it will accord with the feelings of most who are equally competent to judge and speak of them. The book is prettily bound in black covers, and sold for the low price of 75 cents. (Jansen, McClurg & Co.) They tell us, indeed, much more of

FOREIGN CLASSICS. The publishers of the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" have begun to print a series of Foreign Classics. Mrs. Oliphant is the editor, and the work, as far as agreed upon has been divided thus: "Voltaire," by Col. E. B. Hawley; "Pascal," by Principal Tulloch; Reeve; "Cervantes," by Mrs. Oliphant, the editor; and "Montaigne," by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, A. M. The volume on Goethe is now before us. It is a biography and something more, containing, besides a good sketch of the poet's life, a criticism of his writings. The critic seems to know what he is writing about. In his review of Wilhelm Meister, for instance an us review or witness Meister, for instance, he agrees neither with the praise of Carlyle nor the unqualified censure of Lewes, but believes the story has excellent passages, marred by a bad construction, a bad niot, and irregularity of action. It is well known that Goethe dangered a lot of merchants. larity of action. It is well known that Goethe dunped a lot of miscellaneous matter into the second part of Withelm Meister, regardless of the necessities of the story; it is hard to understand Carlyle's reasons for praising a book written on such a plan. The critic shows also that he is capable of appreciating the best work of Goethe. He has high praise for Hermann and Dorothea and Faust, though he does not do full justice to the inner lights of the latter great poem. The present volume has too much about Goethe's loves. His life cannot be told without some description of them, but it was hardly necessary to make them the most important part of the book. We like to think of Goethe, not as overcome by his passions, but as the master of a high and pure style of literary work.

longhton, Osgood & Co. Where or how they first saw the light we do not know; perhaps not always in periodicals of the first class; and yet they were entitled to a good place. It is unfortunate that Bret Harte's business misunder-standings and his chronic irregularities as writer have brought him into disfavor with so might be seen more frequently on the covers of the leading magazines, and much to their bene-fit, it must be admitted. The first story in the present collection is not the best. "The Man on the Beach" is an odd fellow who has had an intrigue with a ballet-dancer had an intrigue with a ballet-dancer in San Francisco. She deserts him. He goes into exile near the seashore in some wild territory. While living there, a cradle, with a child in it, is washed against his door. The child afterwards proves to be his. He marries a woman in the neighborhood to give his child a stepmother. The idyl is not beautiful. "The Hoodlum Band," a condensed novel, is written as a parody of that class of fiction which Prof. Summer so elequently denounced in Seribury's as a parody of that class of action which Frof. Summer so eloquently denounced in Scribber's Monthly not long since. "My Friend, the Tramp," is perhaps the best story of the volume. It suggests the taking off by accident of a poor, harmless vagrant and humorous liar, whose ingenuity as a beggar deserved perhaps a better fate.

Marshall M. Kirkman has written, and the New York Railroad Gazette has published, a manual of "Kailway Service," intended chiefly for the guidance of railway officials. It describes the signals in use in this and other countries, the several methods of dispatching rains, and the best rules and regulations to insure safety, speed, and economy in the transaction of a company's business. The author notices in particular the want of uniformity in the danger resulting therefrom. "Upon one great line the carrying of two green lights in front of an engine is a notice to the trains it meets that the track is clear; no trains are following; go ahead. Upon another great line two green lights carried upon an engine indicate that a train is following, and that all other trains must keep out that all other trains must keep out of the way. These signals mean two directly opposite things, and a conductor and envineer, acting upon the signals of the first company while in the employ of the second, would inevitably bring his train into collision with another, if no fortuitous circumstances intervened to prevent it. Differences like this are pregnant with ideas of danger. The book has an excellent chapter on the English, and another on the Austrian, service. It shows, indeed, a wide knowledge of the subject on the part of the author. Cameron, Amberg & Co., of Chicago, have it for sale.

HARVARD AND SURROUNDINGS. "Harvard and Its Surroundings" is the title of a neat pamphlet, published by Moses King, of Cambridge, in paper covers, and sold for \$1. It gives in brief compass the history of the University and the various buildings connected with it, and will serve as an excellent guidewith it, and will serve as an excellent guide-book for the tourist or the old graduate, who, returned in these days to the scene of als early adventures, will find much that is new to him. The records of the athletic organizations of the College in this book are full and interesting. Each has been compiled by an expert in his own department, and generally by one who has special reason to be interested in the subject as one of the participants in the contests celethe participants in the contests cel

MANUAL AND DIGEST. The Government Printing-Office has issued a new edition of the Constitution, Manual and Digest, including the joint rules in force at the close of the Forty-third Congress. The book is invaluable to every person who occupies, or is invaluable to every person who occupies, or is likely to occupy, a position of parliamentary trust. The compiler—Henry H. Smith, Journal Cierk of the House—says in his preface: "The completion of the work of compiling all the questions of order decided in the House, in which the compiler bereof is now engaged, he believes will enable him to present in the next edition a volume of more interest and value, not only to the members of the House of Representatives, but to the general

public." The present volume retains so much of Jefferson's Mannai as under the rules governs the House. Under the act of 1837, it is well to remember, this Manual still governs the House in all cases not otherwise provided for. It is thus established curiously enough as the most enduring monument of the illustrious author, who wrote it chiefly as a recreation during the term of his incumbency of the office of Vice-President. There could not be a better testimonial of his untiring industry and his painstaking habits than it affords to this diff. The volume is provided with separate indice for the Manual and the Rules and Digest.

AN ATHEISTICAL BOOK Ope of the most offensive books that have issued from the "Liberal" press for a long time is called "Interrogatories to Jenovah," and is composed of articles printed in the atheistical newspaper, the Truth-Seiter. If the purpose of the writer is not solely to give offense, but to persuade and convince, he could not have adopted a worse method than that which he has chosen. By addressing the Deity in coarse and familiar language, quoting those parts of the Bible which are least fitted to instruct or im-Bible which are least fitted to instruct or improve the young, and suggesting various gross contradictions between different parts of it, the author endeavors to bring his argument down to the common understanding. But he overlooks, or disregards, two important facts. First, that there are targe-classes of persons who, having no close connection with existing religious denominations, still respect the feelings of those who do belong to them, and estimate them as great moral forces; and, secondly, that the wast majority of irreligious people are not atheists. They believe in the existence of some Supreme Being, and, whatever that Being is, it is above man. We have always been at a loss to understand why any-body should be anxious to propagate belief in the non-existence of God. It is at the best an attent to prove a negative, and at the worst the non-existence of God. It is at the worst at attempt to prove a negative, and at the worst it is an unsettling of the happiness of others. As the present author cannot move God, or not God, by insuits, he might have the grace to respect the feelings of men.

BRIEF NOTICES. Fox, Cole & Co., of Chicago, send us "Life in Other Worlds," by Adam Miller, M. D., with an appendix of three sermons by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, a homeopathic physician of Chicago, has published in pamphlet form the second part of his work on "Diseases of Infants and Children, with Their Homeopathic Treat-ment." The book is likely to find a place in many dispensaries and households.

"Texts from the Buddhist Canon Commonly "Texts from the Buddhist Canon Commonly Known as Dhammapada, with Accompanying Narratives, Translated from the Chinese by Samuel Beal, Professor of Chinese at University College, London," is the last addition to Houghton, Osgood & Co.'s Philosophical Library. For sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.50.

Houghton, Osgood & Co.'s Philosophical Library. For sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.50.

The Spectator Company, of New York and Chicago, have issued "The Insurance Year-Book for 1878." It contains the only complete lists of home and foreign companies, with the capital, par value of stocks, dividends, etc., of each; various calendars, tables, and quotations; and much other information pertaining to life and fire insurance. The book should be useful to insurance men, and for reference in libraries and newspaper offices.

"How to Take Care of Our Eyes," is the title of a short treatise by Dr. Henry C. Angell, of Boston, published by Roberts Brothers, and for sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co., for 50 cents. Fart of the book was published originally in the Atantic Monthly. It has much sound instruction, reproof, and caution for nearly all persons accustomed to use their eves largely. But warning saves few people, and the most valuable part of the book is likely to be that which gives directions for the selection of glasses and the testing of defective vision.

Charles Dudley Warner's papers in the Atlantic and reprinted in book form by Houghton, Osgood & Co., and the book is for sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co. It is perhaps a proper objection to any effort of this description that the Adirondacks have almost ceased to be a wilderness—to the readers of magazines and books; but, as a makeweight, we remember that Mr. Warner has not yet become one. Whatever he writes ought to be thankfully received; and the Addrondacks have some advantages in strangeness and grandeur of scenery over his back-gargen.

"A Practical and Historical Grammar of the French Language," by Charles Heron Wall, late

great poem. The present volume has too much about Goethe's loves. His life cannot be told without some description of them, but it was hardly necessary to make them the most important part of the book. We like to think of Goethe, not as overcome by his passions, but as the master of a high and pure style of literary work.

DRIFT FROM TWO SHORES.

A number of Bret Harte's stories have been collected under this title and published by Houghton, Osgood & Co. Where or how they anced student, but can hardly fill the place for which it was designed, as a text-book for schools and colleges. (New York: Harper & Brothers Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

"A Year of American Travel," printed in the Half-Hour Series, is a republication of a series of sketches which appeared in Happer's Magazine some time since. The author is Jessie Benton Fremont, the wife of Gen. Fremont. She writes of a trip to California by the Pansmaroute. Mrs. Fremont went to meet her husband, who was then forcing his way overland. The discovery of gold was made at the time of this trip, and the book is interesting from this fact. The fault of the book is its lack of any definite order. The author diverges widely at times from the subject, and gives descriptions of life in Washington, Kentucky, and Kansas almost on the same page. (New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Prof. James A. Harrison, of Lexington, Va.,

& Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Prof. James A. Harrison, of Lexington, Va., has published a charming secord of his travels in Greece, under the title of "Greek Vignettes." The unassuming style, the wide observation, and pleasant humor of the volume recommend it to cultivated people. The object of Prof. Harrison's journey was, we understand, to obtain a knowledge of modern Greek; and, if he was half as successful in his mission as he was in writing well about it, he has double reason to be grateful. An interesting quotation from the chapter on Athens will be found elsewhere on this page. (Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Robert Clarke & Co. of Christonti and me

good & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, send us a translation of the Electra from the Greek of Sophocles by Nicholas Longworth, A. M. The English verse is smooth and flowing, and the sense is admirably preserved. We have been unable to compare Mr. Longworth's translation with other versions, to see in what degree he is indebted to them: but if the work is all, or mainly, his own, it is one of which he has the right to be proud. The Electra is the ancient forerunner of Hamlet, and its loftv and sustained measures tax the skill of the translator severely. Sophocles is, to be sure, the easiest of the dramatists to comprehend; but, perhaps on account of his classic simplicity of style, the hardest to translate. As a specimen of Mr. Longworth's work we present the following: But may dishoner gather round my head,
May the last hope I cling to prove still worse Than falseness, may my soul ne'er ind recose, if e'er I cease with heart and tongue to curse That murderous pair, the authors of my woes. And if my sire shall lie, a thing of maght, In earth, and there be left in peace benind, And no atonement for their crime de sought.

May shame and honer vanish from mankind.

"A Primer of German Literature," by Helen S. Constitution of the Literature.

And no atonement for their crime as sought.

May shane and honor vanish from mankind.

A Primer of German Literature, "by Helen S. Conant, is the latest addition to the Literature Primers of the Half-Hour Series. The author modestly claims to give no more than an outline of the growth of German literature, but, while only an outline, the Primer is valuable for reference. The author deals with the subject with an enthusiastic zeal which does not at all forbid a critical discussion of German literature. The history of German poetry is traced from Charlemagne and the troubadour period to the present time. The chapters on Goethe and Schiller are especially full and well written, as they should be, and several bits of translation are given which add to the attractiveness of the book. Almost the only fault of the book is that too little prominence is given to the prose writers of the country. This is, perhaps, unavoidable in such a small work, and is almost fully compensated for by the comprehensive view of German poetry which the author seems fully qualified to give. The style in which the book is written is one of its best qualities, and is devoid of all dullhess. (New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Mrs. Mulock-Craik has made a most delightnul book out of the literary reading of a former.

Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Mrs. Mulock-Craik has made a most delightful book out of the literary remains of a former protege of her own, Mr. John Martin, School-master of Great Easton, near Dunmow in Essex. He was born in the lowest ranks of society—it is not quite certain whether in a work-house or not. By the exercise of great self-denial, patience, and industry he managed to educate himself, and became a regularly certificated schoolmaster. He thought he had a vocation as a poet, and was introduced to Mrs. Craik with a view to the advancement of his prospects, but she found in the specimens of his poetry nothing unusual. He accepted her advice and agreed to wait. Struggling against poverty, ill-health, and want of appreciation, he still wrote on, and filled with his solitary thoughts a number of note-books. He seems never to have despaired altogether; but before his hopes were in a way to be realized he siekened and died. Dying, he bequesthed his literary productions to Mrs. Craik. She

found his prose to be much superior to his poetry; and she has now published it with such explanations as were necessary. The story as she has told it is full of sad interest. It is the story of a struggling, sensitive, ambitious nature; of a genius conscious of his possessions, and still unable to realize upon them, doomed at last to disappointment and death. (New York: Harper & Hos. Chicago; Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

LITERARY NOTES.

During the autumn a London house will publish a tragedy on the subject of Martin Luther.

It will be the joint work of George Moore and M. Bernard Lopez.

Maclehose, the Glasgow publisher, has recently issued a semi-satirical story in verse, called "Hilds Among the Broken Gods." by

called "Hilda Among the Broken Gods." by
the author of "Oirig Grange." The Scotch
idiom in the story is strong. It is dedicated, in
verse described as "excellent doggerel," to
Theodore Martin.

Messrs. Rivington, of London, are about to
issue a "Short History of England for Schools,"
by F. York Powell. M. A. This book is intended
for the use of scholars in the middle and upper
forms of schools, who, while they have outgrown the stage at which primers are useful, are
not yet able to cope with larger and more complete histories.

The London Academy has the following rather
acrid criticism: "A College Breakfast Party,"
by George Ellot, in Macmidan's Magazine, is a
philosophical symposium of the kind that of
late has made us rather weary. It is written
in rhetorical, as distinguished from poetical,
blank verse; an instrument which the writter
knows how to use, although in this case she
has not succeeded in employing it without
occasional obscurity. Osric is a carcature
which we have had recently elsewhere more
satisfactorily rendered in prose. There is little
that is new or of great interest in the opinions
offered; and in the way of disposing of them
and making them party each other, there is
something at this time of day a little trite. It
would have been better if the 'College Breakfast Party' had been published four years ago,
when it was written. As it is, it is painful to
have to own that we have risen from two readings of a work of George Ellot's neither touched nor instructed."

The Snectator, after praising highly Mr. Lexite

ings of a work of George Eliot's neither touched nor instructed."

The Spectator, after praising highly Mr. Leslie Stephens' "Life of Johnson," says:

We cannot, however, agree with the author when he says that "the Dictionary, whatever its merits, could be a book only in the material sense of the word, and was of course destined to be soon superseded." As we read the passage we involuntarily turned to our old edition in two volumes quarto which stands ever ready to our hand. Macaulay here was far nearer the truth when he says: "The gefinitions show so much acuteness of thought and command of ianguage, and the passages quoted from poets, divines, and philosophers are so skilifully selected, that a leisure hour may always be very agreeably spent in turning over the pages." In fact, the Dictionary was much more than "a book in the material sense of the word." It may in one way be compared to Euclid. The knowledge of geometry has been greatly advanced in the course of more than twenty centuries, but, by reason of his admirable method, the ancient writer of the Elements, if no longer unsurbassed, still easily holds his ground. In some points—in derivations, for instance—Johnson has become altogether worthless. But in definition he maintains the highest place. It is not too much to say that by his Dictionary he has done far more than any other writer to give clearness and precision not only to our language, but also to our thoughts.

thoughts.

A hitherto-unpublished poem by Goethe has lately appeared in Italy through the means of the Mardese Guerrieri-Gonzaga, who was the translator also of "Faust" and "Hermann and Dorothea" into Italian. The lines were given to Dr. Emil du Bois Reymond in 1838 by a grandson of Goethe's sister Cornella, and he did not know till recently that they had not been published. They are now translated as follows by the New York World:

"The Balls."

when meet the thoughtful and clear of sight.
Then only true wisdom is brought to light.
Of old was given by Sheba's Queen
A test of the delicate sense I mean;

When unto Solomon, the King, She brought a golden offering; A vase high carven, with fish, and bird, And beast; with ornaments unheard, Undreamed of, cunning; on either hand Jachin and Bozz set to stand.

If a clumsy variet careless touch
The wondrous vase, an instant smutch
Mars that tracery fine and high:
"Tis restored in a fash. But the joy of the eye
And the rapture of beauty are gone for aye!

Then spake the King: "Tis even so!
Alas! that a foul and loutish blow
Can lay our loftiest treasures low!
The spirits of evil man that bate
No perfect thing can tolerate. ART NOTES.

"The intelligent foreigner" of to-day is ap-parently not a whit behind hand the most brill-

ant of his predecessors in the extent and va-riety of his misinformation. A Frenchart crisic at the Paris Exhibition says of the terra-cotts statue of Carlyle in the English department that "it is the best specimen of the work of M. Thomas Carlyle," and adds that he does not "know what is the position of M. Carlyle in England, but in France he would very soon be placed in the first rank as a sculptor." As for the gentlemen who made the arrangements for the International Literary Congress in Paris, their thorough acquaintance with the world of letters outside of France is demonstrated in the fact that they sent invitations to England ad-dressed to "Monsieur William Makepeace Thackeray" and "Monsieur Douglass Jerrold."

dressed to "Monsieur William Makepeace Thackeray" and "Monsieur Douglass Jerroid."

A curious hypothesis is started in a German periodical, by Prof. Moritz Thausing, concerning three of Titian's colebrated female portraits in the Florentine galleries and another in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna, which, not being so well known, has been etched by Unger as a frontispiece to the article. All these four portraits, usually designated by the names of the Bella di Tiziano." "Venus," "Portrait of the Duchess of Urbino," and the example at Vienna simply as a "semi-nude figure of a young girl," are considered by Prof. Thausing to represent one and the same person, who is no other than the beautiful Eleanora Gonzaga. Duchess of Urbino, the daughter of Isabel d'Este and Francesco Gonzaga. Titian, it is known, painted portraits of this lady and her brave husband, Francesco Maria della Rovere, in their middle life,—magnificent portraits, that now hang in the Uffizi.—and it may possibly be that "La Bella" of the Pitti Palace, who is evidently a noble lady and no mistress of fittan or any man, represents the Duchess in the fullness of her charms; but it is difficult to believe, even making due allowance for the lax notions of the age, that her husband, who was one of the few Italian Princes who led a tolerably moral life, allowed his young wife to be painted for him in the voluptuous attitude of the Venus of the Uffizi.

moral life, allowed his young wife to be painted for him in the voluptuous attitude of the Venus of the Uffizi.

The critic of the Academy, speaking of Mr. Ruskin's drawings which he lent for exhibition to the Fine-Art Society in Bond street, says: "It will probably be the general verdict that Mr. Ruskin had not at any time within him the making of a great practical artist, if to be a great artist is necessary, not only to see and reproduce, but to combine and compose. These powers, and the power to express imagination in design instead of in the art of writing, are, it would appear, and always have been, lacking to Mr. Ruskin. But the facuties of seeing keenly, and of reproducing with accurate and sensitive hand, it is clear that the great critic has abundantly possessed, and it is clear, moreover, that he possesses them still. At all events, a drawing of the Ducal Palace and some of those architectural ornaments of Venice that surround it—the columns and the library, and the Gothic palace on the side nearer the Riva del Schiavoni—shows that as lately as the vear 1874 Mr. Ruskin had lost nothing of exquisite sensitiveness and exquisite delicacy. We take occasion to say this only because some passages in the recently added notes to his Catalogue appear to imply his own belief in his having lost something. But it seems to us that in this little drawing of the Ducal Palace of the year 1874 he not only has lost nothing in accuracy, but has come nearest of all to the resilization of those other virtues of an artist which he never appears to have wholly possessed."

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY-August (Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston). Contents: "One Too Many," by E. W. Oiney; "Moonshine: A Barletta in One Act," Thomas Baniey Addrich; 'The Europeans,' IV.-VI., by Henry James, Jr. 'The Stage in Germany,' by Nylvesier Barter: "Lancelot," by W. W. Young; "The Now! Republic, and Other Novels;" 'After-Lifte," by C., ratopher P. Cranch; "The Mooli of the Prophet." by Charies Warren Stoddard; "Growth of Conscience in the Decorative Arts," by Henry Van Brunt; "Resifoot Lake," by N. S. Salier; "Fessenden's Garden," by Elizabeth Akers Allen: "John Bull," by Richard Grant White; "New-England Women, "by M. E. W. S; "Coutent," by Catherine J. Schiller: "The Contributors' Club;" "Rebent Literature."
NORM ANERICAN REVIEW—July-August. Contents; "The Failure of Universal Suffrage," by Francis Parkman: "International Obigations of the United States," by William Beach Lawrence, Ll. D.; "An Advertisement for a New Religion," by an Evolutionist, 'A Senator's Fidelity Vindicated," by Edward L. Pierce:

At a recent sale in London five pieces of has been publishing for the last seven years.

Beauvais tapestry were knocked down to an The title is, as he thoughtfully explains to his meaning a phrase heavily freighted with mean-

special recipe for hurrying up the milennium. Doubtless, if they had "known everything down in Judea," Elijah would have published his denunciation in a periodical much resembling this. The same intolerance of what is false and bad that characterizes Mr. Ruskin the art-critic is manifest in Mr. Ruskin the reformer. Probably he has felt the need of moral elbow-room, and has been as seriously inconvenienced by the false opinions and bad actions of his neighbors as he claims to have been "by their destroying the fields I needed to think in, and the light I needed to work by."

Fors Clavigera is the forerunner of an organization called St. George's Company, of which there is a very full description in the last Atlantic Monthly. Of this company Mr. Ruskin is to be master. Three things, he declares, are essential to life,—pure air, water, and earth. And to redeem the land from the curse of towns and cities, which are laboratories of disease, to "make some small piece of English ground beautiful, peaceful, and fruitful," he offers to give, beside his thought, and time, and work, one-tenth of his property.

This, briefly, is the plan that is to secure the material prosperity of St. George's Company: Land is to be bought, and unlimited manual labor is to be put on it till every foot of soil blooms into its ownsappropriate flowers or fruit, the people who do this work are to be pale

material prosperity of St. George's Company: Land is to be bought, and unlimited manual labor is to be put on it till every foot of soil blooms into its own appropriate flowers or fruit the people who do this work are to be paid sufficient, unchanging wages; there are to be no steam-engines upon it, nor any railroads; burdens are to be carried on the backs of men or beasts; there will be more of grass and flowers and less of bricks and mortar; it is an escape from our complex civilization and a return to the simpler conditions of life. In like manner Mr. Ruskin provides for the souls of St. George's Company. The laws are to be, with some modification, those of Florence in the fourteenth century. There is to be no idleness, but well-directed and well-performed labor; no liberty, but instant, unquestioning obedience; no equality, but "recognition of every betterness that we can find, and reprobation of every worseness"; they are to have some music and poetry, and some art, but these things are not to be forced, they are only to be the natural result of such culture as may arise; the children are to be compulsorily educated at agricultural and naval schools; first of all, they are to be taught instant and accurate obedience, to speak truth with rigid care, to be conteous to each other, and gentle to all brute creatures; when it comes to books, they are to learn Latin and the history of five cities, Athens, Rome, Venice, Florence, and London. They are to be taught reverence for heroism and for humanity, and to elebrate in songs the birthdays and deathdays of heroes and heroines. St. George's Company is to have a master; members, styled retainers. It is to have a library (already begun) and a museum, and—no newspapers whatever!

Mr. Ruskin evidently bestows upon the modern newspaper the same disapprobation which he bestows upon the steam-engine,—although he adds that he hopes in time "to get a journal published containing notice of any reality important matters taking place in this or other countries in the closely-

ways that Paul can defend himself with the eloquence, and truth, and soberness that we find in Pors Clasigera. Calista Halset.

Richard H. Proctor, the astronomer, writes of "Luck" in a late number of the London Echo. In Forster's Life of Dickens called a "wonderful, a paralyzing coincidence," experienced on the Doncaster race-course. On the St. Leger day, in 1857. Dickens bought a card of the races; facetiously wrote down three names for the winner of the three chief races (never in his life having heard or chought of any of the horses, except that the winner of the Derby, who proved to be nowhere, but does mentioned to him; and, "if you can believe it without your hair standing on end, those three races were won, one after another, by those three horses!!" (The notes of exciamation are his own.) Such cases as these seem to many to afford absolutely convincing evidence of the reality of what is commonly called lack—that is, the occurrence of events such as pure chance cannot account for. I suppose ninety-nine men in a hundred believe in luck of this sort. Some men are lucky, others unlucky; or else on some occasions a man is lucky, or his luck is in the ascendant, while on others he is unlacky. Men who ought to know most about such matters—that is, men who very often try their luck—have the full-est falth in these ideas. In Steinmetz's treatise on "The Gaming Table" we have the axioms of a professional gambler (and black-leg, but that is a detail); and among them we find the doctrine of good and bad luck, of lucky and aniucky seasons, set down as a sort of first principle, which none doubt or question. "A prudent player," he says, "before undertaking anything, should but himself to the test to discover if he is 'in veril, or in luck: in all doubt he should abstain." There are several persons, "he says again, "who are constantly pursued by bad luck: to such I say, "Never play." Let any one cast a die sixty times, keeping a record of the result (or it will serve equally well to cast a pair of dies thirty times, and he is certain to find that every face—ace, dence, trey, quart, quint, and ire-even in the says again, "who are constantly or

gressive, and contrary to the process of lin-cuistic growth. The language of the news-papers is no doubt very different from the language of the markets, the streets, the cafes, and the theatre. It is, I think, almost impossible at this late date to arrest the analytic ten lency of modern Greek,-a tendency universal in language, and which bears immediately or the rejection or expulsion of in-versions, synthetic, verbal, and de-clensional forms, gramatical gender, and the whole paraphernalis of antique in-

flected speech. Already the accusative is almost universally used by the modern Greek, as it is by all the Romance languages as the case fitted above all others for general use. Why the accusative should have been selected, ex-cept on the principle of its frequent use, is a

the accusative should have been controlled in the principle of its frequent use, is a question.

What tiny sheets these Athenian newspapers are. Two columns of the Tribune would fill some of them entirely. They sell for almost nothing, a penny or ma'penny, and are written with a greater or less spice of pedantry. The dative and genitive cases, which the popular dialect regularly ignores, reappear in them with classic precision; the vanishing nominative takes the place of the more popular accusative as subject; the n in the accusative singular of masculine and feminien nouns which is dropped by the people suddiously reappears, and the lots which the people and in the accusative plural to certain nouns is carefully expunged. The people are getting accustomed to a classic standard; the ancient Greek, as the old English with Tennyson and Morris, is the great source of neologisms, and antique phrases are gradually, almost steathfully, reintroduced from the pages of the poets and philosophers.—Liarrison's Greek Vignatics.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Disraeli Government has conceived a plan for the improvement of intermediate education in Ireland, the advantages of which are so obvious that all parties have agreed to it, and it has gone through practically without opposi-tion. The London Times says of it:

tion. The London Times says of it:

The plan of the Government for resuscitating intermediate education in Ireland is simplicity itself.

Annual examinations will be held throughout the island, much like those local examinations which have been instituted in England by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and exhibitions will be given to the best in the competition. First-year students—i. e., lads under 18—will be eligible to receive exhibitions of £30 a year for three years, second-year students to receive exhibitions of £30 a year for three years, as third-year sindents prizes of £30, subject as to first and second-year lads to the condition that they come up annually and pass good examinations as long as they hold exhibitions. Besties this, the managers of schools are to obtain for all lads who, having kept 100 attendances in the preceding year, pass the examinations in two or more subjects result fees varying from £1 to £10; so that if a school-master can send fifty boys creditably through the examination, he may get £200 to £300 a year as the reamination, he may get £200 to £300 a year as the reamination of the passing. No one can doubt that this will stimulate a great competition for

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

COMPOSITION OF THE SUN.
In the last number of the Niasteenth Centur
Prof. J. Norman Lockyer, the eminent author ty on the use of the spectroscope, examines Dr. Draper's theory of the composition of the sun. He denies that "oxygen discloses theelf by bright lines or bands in the solar spectrum," as Dr. Draper said was the case. Dr. Draper wrote

Dr. Draper said was the case. Dr. Draper wrote in this connection:

From purely theoretical considerations derived from interestrial chemistry and the nebular hypothesis, the presence of oxygen in the sun might have been strongly suspected, for this element is carrently stated to form eight-nintus of the water of the globe, one-tinte of the cust of the earth, and one-fifth of the cart, and should, therefore, probably be a large constituent of every member of the solar system. On the other hand, the discovery of oxygen, and probably other non-metals, in the san, gives increased strength to the nebular nypothesis, because to many persons the absence of this important group has presented a considerable difficulty.

To this Prof. Lockyer replies:

The existence of oxygen in the sun has hithertobeen negatived, because there was no correspondence between its bright lines and the dark ones on the solar spectram. Dr. Draper not only turus the tables upon us, but suggests that there is one law of absorption for metais, another for metailoids. In the case of most of the molecular stages of the metailoids this certainly is not true, for the absorption phenomens of todine, chlorine, sulphur, etc., are among the most beautiful in the whole range of spectrum analysis.

It is unfortunate, too, that Dr. Draper has never read, or has forgotten, what has been long written on the most probable position of the metailoids in the solar economy,—that is, abore (outside) the metais, exactly where, as I have already shown, carbon in all probability has been found.

not hold it to be established. Dr. Draper must produce a better photograph and must prove his point for the visible spectrum before his discovery can be accepted.

The true composition of the sun will never be ascertained till the metalloids have been brought to the test as the metals have been. The reason I have considered Dr. Draper's view at such length is that this is the first serious and prolonged attempt of the kind. There is little doubt that the question I have thought it my duty to raise will be soon settled; and, whatever the result, our knowledge of what the sun is made of is certain to gain by the process.

And the state of t

rior implements supersede the inferier by the slow results of trade, or were they discovered by the lake dwellers themselves?

SCIENCE NOTES.

M. Mouchez, Captain in the army, succeeds M. Leverrier as Director of the Paris Observatory, but with purely administrative functions, the adentific direction being intrusted to M. Tisserand, a young astronomer of grear promise, hitherto at the Toulouse Observatory, It cesults from the studies of M. Favre on color-blindness at the Academic des Sciences that 3,600,000 persons in France are inflicted with inability to distinguish colors (Daltonism). The number of women so affected, as compared with the number of men, is in the preportion of one to ten. Nine cases of Daltonism out of ten may easily be cured in young subjects. The best means of treatment consists in methodical exercise upon colored objects.—British Medical Journal.

A correspondent of the St. Paul Dispatch, describing a recent journey through the Black Hills, says: "To the north of the Little Missouri, a fine stream, there are ragged ranges of bluifs which stand each alone and form striking objects in the fandscape. The country between the Little Missouri and the Belle Fourche is poor, the soil being alkalescent. Here we found many hunge fossil remains. Some of them were ten to fifteen feet across. They appear to be of a globular form, and the petrifactions are so perfect that the hide and meat of the monsters are plainly distinguishable." On this the New York Tribuse remarks: "Either this correspondent has a very lively imagination or the region must be a perfect paradise for enthusiastic antiquarians."

The London Lancet says: "The question whether horses should or should not be shod is again under discussion. The proposition will crop up at intervals until a rational view of the subject comes to be taken. As a matter of physiological fitness nothing more indefensible than the use of shoes can be imagined. Not only is the mode of staching them by nails injurious to the hoof, it is the probable, if not the

It cannot be too often repeated at this session of the year, when thunder-storms are so frequent, that one of the most danaerous places in which to seek shelter is under a large tree. Of all the persons and animals killed by lightning probably eight-tenths have been destroyed under or near trees. Oak trees more frequently

than others draw lightning from the clouds, partly, perhaps, because the close grain of the oak increases its conducting power, and partly-because the sap of the oak contains a large quantity of iron in solution, which, by impregnating the wood and bark, has the same effect. But no tree in this coupiry enjoys the exemption of the lindian banyan, which, at least as the Hindoos believe, is never touched by lightning. The Pittsburg Commercial takes the recent diasaster at a picnic near that city as a text from which to give its readers some good advice about avoiding trees in thunder-storms, and makes the bractical suggestion that the proprietors of groves frequently rented for picnics and such entertainments in the summer should provide one or more substantial sheds for the accommodation of parties in case of a sudden storm.—New York Tribunc.

Edward Greenhow, of Cardiff, writes to

stantial sheds for the accommodation of parties in case of a sudden storm.—New York Tribuses.

Edward Greenhow, of Cardiff, writes to Nature: "I was much interested in the account which your last number contained of the presumably new lunar crater discovered by Dr. Kiein in the Mare Vaporum. Is it really necessary to ascribe the formation of such a crater to present volcante action! It seems to me that this singular phenomenon of the birth of a new crater may be more likely owing to such action having, in long-past ages, left (as in all probability it would leave) extensive caverns beneath the visible surface of our satellite. Such caverns might, in consequence of the gradual changes which the action of the sun's rays, alternating with intense cold, must produce on the lunar rocks, occasionally give way. A crater-like cayity would then be caused on the moon's surface by this subsidence, such as are not unfrequently seen in mining districts where old workings have failen in. The fact that the new crater is elliptical, and not round, seems to add to the probability of its having been caused by some such 'settling' process. If the crater were produced by active volcanic agency, it would surely be circular, or nearly so. I do not find this mode of quasi-crater formation suggested in Nasnyth's book, nor, so far as I can remember, in any other. Is it not, however, a possible cause of change on the surface of our satellitie!"

Rousseau and Voltaire.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Paris, July 1.-Like Voltaire, Jean Jacque eau is to have his centennial celebration ctor Huge was the moving spirit in the on ince. In the other, it is his friend and ow-worker, Louis Blane. To-morrow it wil be just 100 years since poor, self-deluded, onderful Jean Jacques died. It is a curious ney, this celebrating death-anniversaries; but ose the departed geniuses so honored vill put a charitable interpretation upon it, i eir spiritual state permits them to be conscious of such earthly trifles. The Rousseau Centennial, however, is not likely to have so much importance attached to it in Paris as that of his contemporary. Yet I protest Jean Jacques was the more deserving, whether you judge him as a man or a reformer, as a thinker or a writer. Voltaine could destroy, but he was powerless to rebuild. Rousseau, while he hasted wrong no less, was able to-conceive a substitute. He it is who of all men had perhaps most to do with the change wrought out, for good or evil, by the principles of the French Revolution. And he was poor all his life, while Voltaine lorded it over the people he loathed and despised, though he threw it, an occasional bone of pity. The grand settneur of Fetney is surely a less edifying subject for initiation or contemplation than poor Jean Jacques, living on what his noust-copying brought him in, deliterately rejecting the favors of rulers and Princes, holding stubbornly to his chosen faith, or only leaving it in fits of weakness at the smile of a woman. No one would set up scious of such earthly trifles. The Roussent faith, or only leaving it in his of weakness at the smile of a woman. No one would set up Rousseau as a model of virtue. His sentiment too often was false, his ideas sickly and hollow. But let us remember what he was. Born of the people, alling and weak from his youth upward, almost without the commonest education till he was 25, and at 25 sitting down deliberately, ill and fearful of imminent death, to study,—learning to be a Latin scholar, a musician, a critic, a philosopher, a moraliss, and—if such things can be learnt—a poet! Doing all this and dying as he had lived, poor. Is most his worthy of our admiration? Aye, far more worthy than the works of the man who wrots "Candide," and sullied the fair fame of the ourest heroine in that infamous play of the "Puccile." But lew French people take this wiew of the mater, and it is therefore probable that the Rousseau Centennial will attract comparatively speaking little and very distracted attention.

A LITTLE OF THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE SIEGE OF TROY.

Inclinate translation of fared fallar.

Relen and Paris cating breakfast satile talking unto her of this and that:

Illow livefor on the day refore had thrown a huge stone through the air, which swift had flow straight into the Greek camp; and killed a score of cowall Greeks, and wounded many more;

And other things about the day's proceedings, which are not down in modern people's readings. All this did Helen hear, but raught did pay Attention to; and then did Paris asy:

"Hath happened aught to make my Helen sad? Why is it that my lelen is not gian?"

To which did Helen make reily: "My dear, it has been now well night anto a year since I a stitch of anything have seen within any chambers fit to deck a Queen. Last eve, when I waiked up l'ifth avenue, Dressed in that odious walking-suit of bline, Andromache passed by, and did deride, In a low voice, to one who by her side. Was walking, looking back the while: Side she, 'Now did you ever see such style?' The truth is, Paris, that my mind is set, And I'll not rest till some new clothes I get. Shall I, who once did reign as Sparta's Queen, Walk on the streets of Troy but to be seen, And, being seen, derided by the jades Of this small burg, and laurited at oy their maids? Now I have waited, and have kent the peace. And worn my old ciothes that I brought from Greece.

Full long enough; and now I sak that you Furnish the means to buy me something new. If you have manght to give, I know I can—'Yes, can, and will—go back to my old man." Then answered Paris, who nowise did lack For words to answer his fair lifelin back; "The cureed Greeks, whom/many the gods destroy, Have trenched themselves around the walls of Troy.

And Menclaus still is threatining me with direful things i have not told to thee:

Have trenched themselves around the walls of Troy,
And Slenelaus still is threatening me
With direful things I have not told to thee:
He swears he'll put a bullet through my souse,
And hoote, and yells, and throws clubs at our
hoose.
Till I with great fear am so hedged around
That I would fain be planted under ground.
Added to this, thou askest me to snell
My ducats out; and yet thou knowest quite well
The last week's butcher-billdoth unpaid stand,

My ducate out; and yet thou knowest quite woll The last week a butcher bill doth unpaid stand, And not a dollar have I at countend.

Yet connets and fine raiment ask et thou such—
Now, by the Goods, it e en doth beat the Duich.
That thou wits such things dost oppress me sofe, white the flerce Greek is timinelering at the door!
But not with thee 'tis always thus: dress—dress—llasping on gewgaws and like foolishness!
Of all such things I'm wearj—yes, I'm sick!
Mind hide is full of wo as it can stick.
In such dire times as these, it is most meet
That women gad not round about the street.
Well do! know that here in I'roy are those
Who'd gladig take thy place, clothes or no clothes, And think in Paris they had gained a prize—"
Then itelen rose, fire flashing from her eyes:
"Base weetch! thou villain! get thee from my sight.

"Base wretch! thou villain! get thee from my sight.
No more with thee shall Helen take delight!
No more with thee shall lead a different course—
I'll to the courts, and see for a divorce—
"Divorce! ha, na! thou dat better first be wed Before thou gett'st such neithous in tay head—And now, since I so well have learned thy wishes, Go thou thy way—there's more seas in the fanes."
[Perhaps a mistake in the text.]
Then Helen ran up stairs and shut the door,
And wept as she nad never wept before;
And Paris went down town, and soon had sunk
Domestic cares by getting heastly drank.
That night o'er Troy's great walls the Greeks did
clima in.

And made a sight of work for Doctor Schilemann

And made a sight of work for Doctor Schliemann.

Baccarat.

The fashlonable game at the Paris clubs is baccarat, which seems to exercise an extraordinary fascination upon many Frenchmen who have not hitherto shown any propensity to gambling. Letter-writers say that gambling has grown to be quite a manis in the French capital, owing partity to the example set by a number of young soblemen of the highest rank, and partity to the national love of excitement. The baccarat tables are now crowded nightly, and the game is often kept up until 10 or 11 o'clock the following morning. Many grades of life are represented there—venerable merchants and bankers are seen side by side with dissolinte young men of rank, journalists, and litterateurs with distinguished savants, actors with speculators on the Bourse, theatrical managers with army officers, manufacturers with landed proprietors, advocates with scientists, abbes with physicians, Deputics with poets. Baccarat is a sort of French fare, and is entirely simple. It somewhat resembles lasqueuet, having no other interest than is derived from the stakes. At the head of a long table, divided into two parts by a line drawn lengthwise, sits the banker, with several packs of cards in his hand, while the betters stand around him. He draws cards from the pack, putting one for the betters on the right, another for himself on the left, and the party wing whose card or cards bring nine points or the number nearest to nine; each party having the privilege of calling for supplementary cards to improve his number. Some nights sinple players have won or lost 50,000 or 60,000 francs, which is a great deal for France.

THE HOME.

THE LOVER'S CHOICE. Of course I love flowers, my darling— When I have my choosing, you know. May I gather the ones I think ewectest Of all the sweet flowers that grow?

Some think that the rosebude are fairest; But I love the one that's half-blown,
and it blooms, with crimson-hued freshness,
On lips I would press to my own.

And there are the beautiful pansies, They're found in the eyes of my darling. With love-glances smiling all through.

I'll take, too, the sweetest white lilies That bleesom in all the wide lands, And look, with their pure, graceful petals, Like my darling's fair, dainty hands

O yes, dear, you said I might gather With roses, and pansies, and lilies, I never would care for the rest.
Columbus, Wis. Lydia F. Hinnan.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. Last week a letter was printed from Lorle, ta which the writer opered to actuance certain music. This week it will be noticed that other contributors have offered exchanges of books, etc. To facilitate these exchanges, which seem to be generally desired, and at the same time to save space. the management have arranged a plan by which every person who cesires can have a limited space to name her or his wants. The necessary space will be set apart for "Exchanges," and each perwill be set apart for "Exchanges," and each person wishing to make known a want must write that fact in the briefest possible way, so that each will appear something like the following, which is written just to give the idea:

WILL EXCHANGE COPY OF "TAM G'SHAN-ter" for Beautiful Dreamer." Also, have some of Ouida's works to exchange for other works of fiction, Address C. C., P. O. Box -, Smithville, lil.

Every member of The Home who wishes a potce in this column must bear in mind these rules: Be brief; write plantly; give your Post-Office box or

brief; write plainly; give your Post-Office box or else street and number; use a separate piece of paper for exchanges. Articles to be exchanged must not be sent through The Home, but must be sent direct. Real names are not necessary, but no notice will be printed unless street and number or Post-Office box is named.

In The Home of June 25 Peggotty, of Milwancouplet:

couplet:

Happy is the bride the sun shines on,
Blessed is the corpse the rain rains on.

The ingenious printer proceeded to mangle the econd line by making it:

The lady who asked whether there was a training-school for kindergartens in Chicago is in-formed that there is. All needed information concerning it may be gained by addressing Mrs. A. H. Putnam, Room 3 Hershey Hall, Chicago.

Me -It is the theory that when persons send letare in care of The Home they send stamps to for ward them so that the receiver has no charge t pay. It is a good enough theory, and sometimes works and sometimes it does not work.

-, A. B. -There isn't the shadow of a reason for printing your most extraordinary document in those columns. If you want to bandy theology with the young lady, why don't you write to her, not to The Home?

EDITH. -Your letter is in the hands of the Astronomer, and he will prepare an explanation and answer to be printed with it as soon as conven-

Brownie suggests to the compositor, and to the lady addressed, that her request for a song lass week was to Bris. Let Buss. ... Mencepes.-The letter was duly forwarded

Why you received no answer does not seem to lie with this department. Business. -Letters written on both sides of the

aper will not be used. Yours has been throw paper will not be away for that reason. It is not necessary for contributors to send their

names and addresses with their noms de plume more than once.

R. B.-It was not your postal-card that was con

THE LETTER-BOX. There are letters in this office for the following named contributors. Those intended for person

living out of the city will be forwarded by mai Patricia.
M. M. D.
Mrs. M. Thorp:
Aidyl,
Garry,
D. H. B.
Joan of Arc,
Cupid,
Mrs. Rgg.
Virguila. of Buffa*,

Bluebell, Eva, Calumet, Contributors sending for favors marked with star (*) must inclose postage-stamp. They are

CONTENT. FROM CHAT, DECATUR.—" Be content and you will be happy," says the philosopher to the world. But the world will never be happy upon that condition, for it would be as impossible for content to sit singing in the human heart as for the genius of

Shakspeare, Michael Angelo, or Edison to con ceive and never execute, or for the sun to remain forever beneath the horizon. Could Shakspeare do aught but write the beautiful thoughts that flashed and crowded through his brain, even as the stars sparkle and glow in the boundless spaces above and around us? As well expect that the hand of Michael Angelo would lie toying idly with his orush, instead of imprisoning on the canvas
the visions that filled his soul, or the thoughts that
banished sleep from the eyes of Edison while one
invention after another was perfected in his unrivaled workshop would be allowed to drift dreamily, carelessly back and forth through his mind,
even as the seaweed drifts helplessly to said
fro on the moving waters, as to expect the
heart of man to rest content. As well believe the
melody that sways the world, as the breeze sways
the willow, would lie forever hished and unuttered
in the hearts of Patti or Keilogg.

In the Garden of Eden the man and woman wandered all day long, amid fruits and flowers, and
by "the river that went out of Eden to water the
garden," and still they were not content, for Eve
looked at the forbidden tree and wished to be
"wise" and "be as gods, knowing good and evil."
It is the way of the world to look at other people
and sigh: "If we were in their place we should
be content," or "They have nothing to make them
sad, they have all of the good things of life." And
so we look back adown the highway of Time, at
whose further end lies Eden, and we wonder why
she was not satisfied. In our humble opinion, she
ought to have been. She never had any washing,
ironing, sewing, or mending, to do. Adam never
got up of a Sunday morsing and swore and scoided because the buttons were missing from his
shirt. She never went to dreas the children for
Sunday-school and found half the buttons off
Johnny's shoes, Mary's garters lost, and a hole in
Lizzie s best stockings, and the church-beil ringing. She never wandered around at lo'clock on a
freezing night with a screaming baby in her arms
in search of the canhor, castor oil, or soothingsirup, and heard Adam crying from the warm bed,
"Eve, what the deuce is the matter with that
young "un anyhow?" Adam never had the worry
about the style of his stockpipe hat, the fit of his
broadcioth, or the size of his cane. She never
asked him for a new bonnet when he didn't have a
cent in his pocket, or expec his brush, instead of imprisoning on the canvas the visions that filled his soul, or the thoughts that banished sleep from the eyes of Edison while on

license and a minister, and then they will both want a home, and be'll ask for a larger salary, and they will want to send their sons to college and their daughters to boarding-school, and they'll want their "girls all chasts and fair, the boys all wass and orave," and the river of their wants will roll its endless waters forever on, until death ents the thread of life. And then their friends will want a big funeral, with a fashionable casiet, plenty of flowers, a desirable spot in the cematery, and a big monument. And the exton will wish the grass would not grow so tast on their graves, and that the flowers and vines would save trimmed and trained. Speaking about the wants of humanity brings me around to Mr. Shattuck.

All fieth is grass, the people say. All flesh is grass, the people say, But Mr. Shuttuck is a load of hay, -

or as large as one, I should think, by the amount of space he occupies in The Home. I think I, or any sensible woman, could take Mr. S. * \$30 per week and live happily and comfortably on it—with

of space he occupies in The Home. I think I, or any sensible woman, could take Mr. S. \$ \$30 per week and live happly and comfortably on it—with some other man.

The hard, duil, prosaic, money side of marriage has been well discussed, and the bright, rosy, radiant love side somewhat neglected. I know it is entirely out of date, bu'l am old-fashioned enough to believe in love. I think we find cases of real, genuine true love even in these fast, money-making day, just as now and then we hear of a case of the genuine old small-pox. It would doubtless be more popular to sneer at, laugh at, ridcule it; ut I can't do it, became I believe the poet was right when he sang:

Love rules the camp, the court, the grove,
Ans men below, and gods above:

For Love is Heaven, and Heaven is Love.

The proverb says: 'When poverty comes in the door, love flues out of the window. 'It ought to read this way: When love flies out of the window then poverty comes in the door. Just as long as a man and woman love each other devotedly, just so long will they be happy. The salary will be large enough, no matter how small: the sun will always shine, even in the forcest storm, and for them the flowers will bloom forever. They may wish, and wait, and work for more of the good things of life, but they will be happy without them, having love, But as soon as one or the other ceases to love, then the income will shrink sway into insignificance, the wants increase and the harp of their love gets unstrang. I have perfect faith in love, -yet I must, admit that in most cases matrimony is 'flat, stale, and unprofitable.'

Puzzled by this, I have tried to solve the mystery, and this is my solution: The unhappiness we find among married people, in a great majority of cases, is not on account of woman's helplessness, ignorance, or extravagance, but oecause of man's neglect and indifference.

It may be a wrong and unjust, but it is at least an honest opinion. 'Once let a man marry, and all his tenderness drops from him as easily as the rain falls, and he l

Women would always remain sweethearts, but men won't stay lovers!

After marriage they become carsiess and indif-ferent, and what can be more galling to a wife than her husband's indifference? It is more cruel to ber than anger, jediousy, or hate! There are two kinds of strength; one the strength of the river There are two kinds of strength; one the strength of the river
That continents pushes its pathway forever. To fing its found heart in the sea: if it lose this, The aim of its life, it is lost to its use; It goes mad, is diffused into deluge, and dies. The other the strength of the sea, which supplies Its deep life from my attendes sources, and draws The river's life into its own life by law with the heads not. The difference in each case is this: The river is lost if the ocean it miss. The river is lost if the ocean it miss. The river is lost if the ocean it miss. The seaf satisfication of the seaf is the sea still forever? Its deep heart will be self-sufficing; unconscious of loss, as of yere list sources are infinite; still to the shore. With no diminuation of pride it will say. "I am here! I, the sea. Stand saded, and make way!"

Woman's love is like the strength of the river, and man's love (too often) like the strength of the sea.

It has been said-(To be continued in our next.)

CONCERNING THE WEATHER. FROM FERN-LEAF, OTTAWA. — "Oh dear! how can re live through another such a day!" we hear al-nost momentarily during the heated term through which we are now passing. The weather is very warm, it is true, but finding fault with it makes it no cooler, and rather gives one the idea that we are objecting to the dispensation of Providence the good of the crops, and therefore for our country, and it is only for a short season at most, and ess we notice. When we call on a friend who as less we notice. When we call on a friend who is sery ill, is it proper to dwell on the subject of the disease from which they are suffering! or do you encies to fear their attention from the aches and pains, which are almost unbearable, to some pleasant theme which will divert the mind and send a "God bless you" to follow you long after you have left the silent, darkened room! If one persists in talking of the extreme hear refer them to H. M. Staniey and his perilous adventures mid Afric's blazing heat, where he was surrounded by tribes of savages, and the reptiles too possohous as in numerous to imagine, and there, mid danger Arrice shaking near, where he was aurounded by tribes of savages, and the rebtiles too poisonous and inners, the prisued his course up and down the River Congo, recking with minama, and passed through perils which would have daunted our bravest and beat men. To them heat was almost intolerable, but did not compare with the peril which each step farther carried them into. Then we have Dr. Kane, who delighted in the Arctic's cold and ice-clad region. Read or converse on this, and: methinks, you will say, Give me my own land rather than one of perpetual ice and snow; for we do at times have most delightful and enjoyable weather, and the variety is spiced by occasionally a trifle too much heat or cold; but, after all, I guess it is about the best land to live in. "A centented mind is a continual feast." Did you ever realize that you feast forever if you only will it so? Look around and about you, and witness the actual suffering which warm weather brings, and when you see others so much more in need of sympathy than yourself, does it not dause you to

ever realize that you feast lorever if you only will it so? Look around and floout you, and witness the actual suffering which warm weather brings, and when you see others so much more in need of sympathy than yourself, dees it not dause you to be truly grateful for the manifold blessings which you ought to be enjoying, rather than murmuring because you have no more? Did you ever venture into the tenement-lined alleys of New York, and beheld on such hot days as we have been having the little sickly children which swarm the close, suffocating passages? If you have not, you could not, if repeated to you many times, conceive of the suffering and misery here endured. Two years ago, while passing through one of these dens of torture. I beheld the honest poor, the worthless tramp, and the poor mother tried varily to quiet her sick and starving babe, while larger children cried for water, suffering, as they were, from the intense beat which seemed pent in the high walls on either side. Being sundown, many little ones had been hushed to sleep, and laid not in their little beds, or even in piles of straw and tags, as we so often read of, but on the dusty, dirty, sidewalk or curbstone. Vainly the police tried to drive them in their miserable quarters, but they were ineffectual, for the airs outside we though but enough but within was stifling, and glad were we to turn from this heartrending scene and leave behind us the sights which are indelibly stamped on our memory, and endeavor to forget the cries and shrieks, the odor of whisky and garlie, and all that was so unpleasant, even to the little boyles forms which clung to our carriage, begging to go where they could breathe, and awy from the dead baby at home. Yes, many of these tenements were occupied only by the dead, and then for only a brief time; and one old lady insisted that if they could only remain long enough, they would live again: "for," said the poor crazed creatine, "it's too hot in there to stay cold long; they'li be gittin' warmirght quick if the police "

In her sorrowful face that—

To me the meanest flower that blows can give

Thoughts that do often its too deep for tears.

And when she asked if I were a Flower Missionary, I was obliged to answer in the negative, but
I wished I were, and, when I consider the great
good accomplished by the Flower Mission. I would
rejoice to be an assistant; and, if any ene will
communicate with me on the subject, I shall be
only too happy to render what assistance I can to
them. Although having many flowers myself, I
remember how graiffed I was a few years ago on
receiving a bouquet from a friend, sent me with
words of kind remembrance, and hoping to hear of
my speedy recovery to health. Daily I watched
them till all were faded and removed, and now the
remembrance is so pleasant, that I would like to
do for some invaid what was once done for me.
Surely the ladies in Chicago who are engaged in
this good work are much to be envised for being instrumental in chusine so many hearts to leap for
joy, and I am sure many of your suourona sisters
would be only too mach pleased to aid you. Flowers are so pleatly thus season, and let us make the
best possivile use of them. If we can make some
boor or sick person mappy by their beauty and perfunce, who amont us—even the most idle—would
not walk a few blocks to beg them, if they do not
possess theur! Let us rest, I hear some say,
through this oppressive season. We must eat if
we would live, —then some one is obliged to work,
and is one any better than another?

A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.

Although our path is full of briars, we will hew
down what we may, and replace them with roses,
even though the thorns of envy, malice, gossip,
and evil communication spring up to drive us back.

While there is labor to be performed let us not be
classed with the lazy drones in this busy vineyard,
for the day comes only too quickly when our
Great Harvester will call. His laborers home, and
assign to them the mansion prepared for thom.

Are we prepared to preside over ours is the ques

and fear not. Distressed Mother, I have not forgotten you, and hope to write very soon. Altenathanks; yes, the geranium will resume its beauty when older; have patience and you will soon behold its new beauties. To the lady on Dearborn avenue I can only say I wish we could ald you in your charity, and will if we can; we are obliged to first aid the most needy. Any of the indies connected with The Home who can, will assist you, as your communication will be into before them. If more of the ladies who send us such applicants for aid would come forward and assist us, we could do much more. Give and it shall be given unto you. Come, therefore, and give us a helping hand and encouraging word.

A RUSTIC REVERY. A RUSTIC REVERY.

FROM AMBER, AT GROTON, N. Y.—I wish, dent friends, that I were a magnet to draw you all to me to-day. "Here in the heart of the hills" it is so easy to forget the monotonies of life, —the level sweep of city streets, and the chatter of their ceaseless din. A dairy farm in Central New York means much of purely earthly content that you dwellers in and about Chicago know little of. The harvest fields dropped between shady hills like rippling lakes of gold; the quaint rail fence festooned with starry clematis, dainty enough for the rippling lakes of gold; the quaint rail fence festooned with starry clematis, dainty enough for the
tirars of a bride, or rich with berry bushes, whereon grow twice ten thousand biackcaps free for
the picking; the mili-ponds starred with yellow
lilles, and the brooks that glance into their quiet
depths from woody uplands, where the music
rings like a chime of golden bells,—
what do you know of all these delights, pray tell
me! You do not even comprehent the excellence
of a draught of genuine milk, drinking, as you too
often do, the fluid drawn from wretched cows who
quench their thirst in mud-puddles, and fees on quench their thirst in mud-puddles, and feed on

weeds, refuse, and orevery abominations. "Our" cows, in this land of plenty, are turned loose in clover-felds where living springs flow for their delectation. They are never allowed to run riot through the country either, a disgrace to their keepers and a terror to young entidren, for the Eastern farmer does not feed his stock on public tolerance or out of the abundance of his neighbor. Neither does he use his fences for firewood, or chop down shade-trees for winter fuel. His affairs are all under the control of thrift, and he is so imbued with public spirit that, not only for his own credit's sake, but for the honor of his township, he keeps things neat and shapely all about him. Pig-pens are not contingous to the parlor, nor hen-roots to be found under the front door-steps. I think when the average Western settler shall learn to combine order, good taste, and some regard for other people's feelings with his native strength and stalwart muscle, lilinous shall bloom even as New England, and the waste places of indians riva her comeliness and beauty. Looking out this pleasant shall had not to think of leaving it all, even for Heaves. I wonder if any other world could be fairer than this, or the "City of Gold" more beautiful than those turrets of flame that shine in the Western six.

Out of twenty of us who should write to-night a synopsis of our own ideal heaven, would any two be remotely alike. I wonder? The tried housewife would condense her ideal, I am sure, in the one word,—set; the contented "Martha" would shout for new achievements in practical labor,—the martyr io infelong iliness would love to think of, coolling waters of he, of halm-breathing dowers that never fade, and roses that bear no hidden thorns,—the sentimentalist would weave her fabric of dreamy oliss, and the Christian saint rejoice in the soronised companionship of her Lord,—but as forme, sween this old earth clean of sorrow, sin, and death, and I ask no sweeter heaven. I magnine yourself endowed with an angelic, all-cemprehending eye, rejoic

All disciplines that are not not an unhappy wancement of character rebound in an unhappy way upon the child's disposition. Crossings of will—denials of pleasure—withholdings of sympathy, with the idea that such a course will make the child stoical, and drave, and calm, are dark and troubed, without our forcing such into the little life. As well carry umbrellas in bright June weather, because November has to come, as to be forever preparing a child for the chastening of sorrow. And because I think so much of after peace depends upon the memorles we carry with us of early life and early influences, I believe in striving lo make each day golden and Synday the fairest of the seven. Not because of the observance of mere ontward forms, although such observance of mere ontward forms, although such observance is desirable and profitable; not because of any Scriptural lessons, or Scriptural songs, but because of the opportunities that day offered more than on any other for the cultivation of our better natures and a growth toward Heaven. Let the day be Gold day, because it is Love's day. In it let no bickering occur, no unnecessary labor, no dissensions or discords. As steamboats stop at certain points to wood up and take on inel for the voyage, let Sunday be our day of "wooding up" for the tempestuous voyage of the week—stocking ourselves in satience, love, and long-suffering of each other's faults-and frailties. Go to church if practicable, but not so the fulfillment of the day's duty. Lock up the books of jingle and noneense, and read to the little ones things to awaken their understanding to sweet and herole things. Let the day be a holiday thatshall shed its peace upon all the dars that follow in the circlet of the week. Because Sunday was so worthily spent, let Monday grow easier of burdens, and all the way till Saturday evening glow in the lustre of its peace.

TEMPERANCE. FROM ORLENA, CHICAGO. - "Married!" said the victim of a habitual grunkard, "that young gir so handy with the needle, so dexterous in the manipulation of laces and millinery, so well prepared by her trade to fight the battle of life alone married! and that to a man who has been addicted to the foul habit of indulging in intoxicatin drink! Why had she not sense enough to sa 'No,' instead of binding herself to such a life?'

"No, 'instead of binding herself to such a life?"

"But he has promised to not drink any more, —
sworn off entirely, they say."

"Promised long enough to get her devoted heart
within his clutches," she said, sadly. 'Fromised; but what is a drunkard's promise? A weath
that is taken up by the wind and wafted into the
vortex of oblivion."

"But men have reformed, have they not?"

"The cases are few and far between. Years
ago, when poor erring John came into my motner's household and pleaded so biteously for the love
of her first born, poor mother reasoned and expostulated until she won his promise to reform.
For a year there was no more exemplary man in
the world than was poor John, and we were married. His friends mingled wine with their congratulations, and in one week from the time the
step was irretrievably taken, he was brought to
my bedside a bloated, drunken object. I know the
strength of a man's promise!"

"But why did you not have sense enough to say
no?"

"Because I thought his great love for me would
make him a sober man. Because we are all so
stupborn as to be determined to need no one else

sa isfed by the sad experience merged into our own lives."

But men have been known to reform. Take John B. Gough, for instance."

"Yes, now and then one. But find one if you can who has not first worn out the life of some fair creature that trusted aer all of happiness to him; made a life of torture what should have been the abiding-place of love, hope, and happiness. Oh. I tell you a wornan who trusts ner life to the tender mercles of an habitual drankard, at least until one or two lives have been sacrificed on, the altar of misplaced confidence, maps out for herself a terrible, terrible doom."

"Faith, an' so sile does, yer Honor," said the kind-hearted washerwoman coming on the scene at that moment. "Troth, an is struct for yees.

"Fatth, an' so sie does, yet Honor," said the kind-hearted washerwoman coming on the seen at that moment. "Troth, an' its thrue for yees thun, it is indade, yet Honor, the more's the pity, thin, shure. But finlade, it's mestif as has gone manutary intricty wid the beratin' as me own Jim my (rest his sow), thin) was afther givin' the like of me whin in the dirink, shure."

"Which was in the dirink, you or Jim?"

"Howly Moses, woman, an' do yees think me silf ever tastes a dirip o' it he crater, yet Honor Niver a bit, mum, it disagrees intirely wid m sattomach, sire. The more's the pity, thin, for Jimmy allus keeps if fornent me eye, sire, but it' meetif as never teches a dirina at all at all. But a I was saying—Och, out that's the misthressa-calin', becomy. The top o' the mornin' to yees, and iddy."

I was saying—Och, out that's the misthress a-calin', begorry. The top o' the mornin' to yees, an hiddy."

Is it really the case that one or more lives must be sacrificed before a man can be brought from the degradation of a drunkard up the steep cliff over whose saids the descent was easy, but the ascent is one of watchfulness and toil? I at inclined to think it is; for where will you find a man who has renounce the use of liquor, but can point to a lowly moon in the churchyard and say. "There lies a marry to the demon alcohol." And knowing this fact knowing what utter relighness and brutailty indulgence in its use engencers, it is a wonder that me cannot be persuaded to ignore it as a fiend to deadly to be tampered with. And ver men will

brain has commenced, there is no complete cassation until the race is run. How are we ever to rid the world of the pain, and woe, and horror ensendered by the thousands of saloons that curso our cities and debauch our villages, unless some power beside that of man steps in and clips the wings of the terrible, treacherous vampyre? The woman's crusade has falled, for there was no law on their side. It seems that prayer, even with works, is not always potent. All that has been told in song and story has failed to arrest the march of the saloons, and from vert to year the number is increasing, and our streets being filled with reeling, bestited creatures. Can the law-makers sit idly by and watch the onward march of intemperance, and ease their consciences by winning from the keepers their petty licenes fees? Something must, and will, stop this wholesale slaughter of the human mind: it may be away in the future, but it is sure to come, and woman, who in the dim past who commanded to keep ellent and ask her husoand for information, and who, later, was denied admission to the hails of learning, may become the guiding star of the temperance reform.

FROM DASH. - Rend asks: "Can some one inform me what is good for a disordered liver?" Certain me what is good for a disordered liver?" Certanly! I can; and thousands of others can, too; but
her question and statement are not sufficiently explicit to indicate the particular treatment required
in her case. The liver is the great depurative
organ of the system, —straining the impurities from
the blood, and at the same time secreting bite, —a
still heavylar assential to area the process of dices. the blood, and the same time secretary of the process of digestion; and, when those functions are not properly performed, the blood naturally becomes loaded with imparities, the digestive organs and general system weakened, and nervous derangement, jaundice, emactation, etc., follow. Arain, the liver, depending as it does for a healthful stimulus and support from the stomach, the blood, nerves, etc.—as, indeed, all the organs of the body depend one upon the other, and when one falls in its duty the others have to take upon themselves increased action, and thus by excessive and depleting efforts become weakened and diseased.—it is easy to see that when those are in a diseased conditions the liver naturally becomes disordered, and vice versa, and that when one is removed the other is removed at the same time, often. Hence much attention should be given to the general health, to building up the system by all hygienic means, as indispensable prerequisites to a cure—the cure itself, often; and to this end strict haoits of diet, etc., should be well observed (too good a "liver" generally has a bad liver), avoiding all rich, greasy, highly-seasoned food and attinulating drinks, and all other things shigh impair digestion and weaken the system. The skin, too, should be kent irra clean, active. fuld highly essential to even the process of diges food and stimulating drinks, and all other things subth impair digestion and weaken the system. The skin, too, should be kept firs clean, active condition by proper bathing (and here I will say that there is as much depending on the scientific manner of giving baths as on the proper administration of medicine), light friction, etc., and, in short, all the natural means should be called into requisition, and, if medicine is then needed,—as it often is,—use something that will assist Nature,—not burden and poison the system. And while at this point I will say that while physicians, as a class, are intelligent and feducated, too many of them are governed by "filthy lucre," and work on the ignorance and creduity of their patients to further their own selfish purposes. Yet patients, in general, are largely to blame for this. They should be better informed in regard to themselves, should understand the laws which govern their occanization. largely to blame for this. They should be better informed in regard to themselves, should understand the laws which govern their organization, and obey them more fully: but instead, when, by an ignorant and often wilfful violation of physicals was, they become weakened and diseased, the desire and expect a physician to "brings the chasm." to restore them to health and vigor by some occult remedy, without any particular effor or sacriface on their part (a would-be miracle), and if the physician has the sense and honesty to tei them that more depends on themselves, on correct habits of living, etc., than on medicine, and gives simple and undisguised remedies, they "loss faith" in him, and will not employ him further. No wonder, then, that physicians (with them human nature and propensity like the rest of us who have to, or do, depend for their living notice much on the misfortunes as on the ignorance and human nature and propensity like the rest of us) who have to, or do, depend for their living notice much on the misfortunes as on the ignorance and sin of others, often yield to the temptation to obtain their "bread and butter" in the easier and more sure, though anmanis, way, by pandering somewhat to the tastes and inclinations of their patients, and that load-mouthed quacks especially flourish. The only dorrecture is in a better education of the masses in this respect. But to the medicine. Now, the following will invariably relieve and generally cure a "disordered liver," if the above suggestions in regard to cite; etc., are observed: Take of fluid extract of maadrake, leptandrin, golden seal, and prickly ash bark one onnee each: fid., ext. boneset, dandelion, and buchu, two ounces each. Put into one quart good old cider (not vinegar), and take one or two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day. Or the same articles and same quantities in crude form, ground to coarse powder, may be digested in one quart production, but the coarse powder, may be digested in one quart production, the filtered or strained, and taken as above. It is also a good tomb and general corrective of the system.

FROM PRACTICAL WOMAN, CHICAGO, -I alway read the supplement of THE TRIBUNE, and occa-sionally see in The Home department an inquire those of more experience, and would say to Reno, of Ottawa, that I used a liver-pad for a disordered or octawa, that I used a liver-pag not a disordered liver with great success. I use one-half teaspon-full of cologne in a glass half filled with water for tooth-wash, and find it bleasant and agreeable. Strong sage tea will prevent one's hair from com-ing out, unless there is some disease of the scalp. I would like to thank Evanstene for her littles.

ongents' column I see a note from Lucinda. Wit consin, asking for a cure for hay-fever and catarrh. Having been a sufferer for a great many years with catarrh and three years with hay-fever, I was in-duced to try cotton root. It cured me of catarrh, and I have missed the hay-fever two years. Just previous to an expected attack of hay-fever I commence taking the remedy three times a day, avoiding the use of coffee. The following is the formula: One ounce of pulverized cotton root, four ounces of sugar of milk, one-half drachm indoform; use as smull three times a day. The cotton root can be had of any drug house South, or I will let a few have some of mine to try until they can set some.

FROM AUNT CARRIE. MONROE. Mo. -The treat ment of catarrh spoken of by Aunt Carrie is Blis & Kean's Fluid Extract of Cundurango, —one des sert spoonful four times daily; injection by douch or syringe, two and a half drachms carbolic acid, half drachm chloride of zeine, eight ounces of mair dracomic chorace of zeine, eight sources of water. Rinse the nostrise first, then use the wash three or four times a day. Use exercise in the open air: sleep in a room through which a current of air constantly passes; take abundance of nutritious diet—cream and brown bread, tender, fresh meat, chocolate, etc., and koumiss, if possible; add half ounce of lodide of potassium to six bottles of cundurango; divide it equally.

FROM AUNT HARRIST, CANTON, ILL. -To Hay Fever Sufferer I would say, try wearing amber beads around the neck. I have suffered for over beads around the neck. I have suffered for over twenty years with this "mixture of sunfiles, and sneezes, and groams," and tried all known reme-dies, found no relief but in change of climate. Last year I tried wearing the amber beads, and although I passed through the three stages of the disease, they were so light that had I not feared the worst I should hardly have noticed them. Put the beads on immediately and wear until October. some recommend wearing them constantly. You can procure them of druggiets in Chicago. If any one is pencified, please report.

FROM H. B., CHICAGO. - Did Joan of Are ever use as a remedy for the warts which so annoy her, soda, each as is used in cooking? A sure cure is o irritate the warts until they bleed, and then rub them well with soda. Persevere in this treathent faithfully, and they will surely disappear. When warts first make their appearance, there is no heed to irritate them; only rub them with soda every day, and they will depart as if by magic. I speak

FROM DAIR. CHICAGO -Dolly, if you will sine the ends of your hair about once a month, and afterward wash your head in clear, cold rain-water the "cream care for catarrh

From Choritta. Chicago. I would like a canary bird—one that sings—and a cage with it, for which I will give instructions in wax flowers, or a few lessons in landscape-drawing to one who has a

I have patterns of polonaise, —one with "Breton" front, one double breasted with basque back and very prettily and oddly draped, one with three diagonal folds in front and —also a plain Princess dress and "curras" basque, which I would like to exchange for slips of house-plants. I have some slips of white-centred fuchsia, which I will exchange for oleander slips. I will also send copy of Longfellow's poems "The Reaper and the Flowers." "The Stave in the Dismai Swange," or Mrs. Hemans. "Landing of the Pilgrim Pathers in New England," in exchange for slips.

I have just begun to raise house-plants, and would like those that are hardiest.

Will send regipe for jelly-cake: One cup of flour, one of start, two teaspoonfuls of batting powder, three eggs, and sweet milk to make a thin batter. Bake in four layers.

Reno, Ottawa, what can I give you for one of your birds?

FROM QUESTIONS, OTTUNNA, IA. -Thanks, Bure Burr Oak, Wis. I shall be so pleased to obtain cranberry vines: please send your address sha I will forward stamps. Can you teil me also how to grow them? Aust Fanny, I received your kind letter; many thanks for favors; will prize them more than ever. How I should love to see your flowers and ask you, ah! so many questions, some

quite strong and had been transplanted some time. I almost feel ready to say I cannot succeed. If I should sow seed outdoors now would they bloom next spring? I am so fond of them. My smilax is growing now; would you cut it back soon? Fhannie Maple, where are you? I hope not sick. I fear you undertook more than your strength justified. I will send your amarilis this fall, and also dink oxalis, and anything else I have you wish for; it is a pleasure to share our plants with others. The black parky died, so please save me some seed, and of the others too if you can. I want to try a bed this fall arain. Can some one save me some California morning-glory this fall? I should like some and cypress seed, both red and white.

To the lady who did not wish to make fire for tea! would say prepare some dishes when getting dinner, such as pressed chicken or boiled ham, roast meats; serve with nice dish of cabbage salad or spiced pickles and the smoked halibut, herring, and dried beef, with nice bread and butter, cake, fresh fruit, and some of the many "creams." floats. Charlotte Russe custards, and plain steamed rice, sailed to taste (eat when cold with felly and cream), also biant mange, are any of them ince dishes for tea prepared and placed on ice, served in a neat manner, with iced tea, is all sufficient, we think. If the men are hard workers I cuppose a neartier meal would be necessary, but have your dining-room cool as bossible and free of flies, and I think it seems refreshing to have a cold tea during this extreme heat. One can prepare as great a variety as they please; a little thought and care will soon make it so little care, and it is a great relief to know your tea is ready when you do not have sufficient help and wish to be free in the afternoon.

please to send me shadow-picture of head of Christ? Would also be very glad to have directions

Ambor's letter of the 13th was a surprise to me Ambor's letter of the 13th was a surprise to me, but that did not prevent me from enjoying it hugely. Did I not think that Foreigner and Don Carlos had silenced, if not convinced, Mavourneen, would be tempted to add my mite.

I am very desirous of becoming well-read, but can fix upon no course of rending. I am quite sure that a regular course would be much more beneficial than a selection from different authors; according to the inclination of the reader. If some one, who has tried reading by course, will give me the list of works used I will be much indebted to him.

the list of works used I will be much indebted to him.

If some of the able writers of The Home would discuss the question, "What Can We Find for Our Girls to Do!" and find a way out of the labyrinths into which the discussion would lead them, the many girls, readers of The Home, would be undergreat obligations to them. Of course there are many whom necessity does not force to action, but their number is small compared to the army of girls ready and willing to work hard, who can find nothing to do, and of necessity must be a burden to their parents in these distressing times.

In regard to newspaper correspondence, or, rather, that brugght about by the "personals" seen in some papers, there can be no doubt that true gentlemen and ladies leave such advertisements entirely alone. Perhaos some of the notices look attractive, but, be assured, it is only seeming, not being.

FROM FRITZ, JACKSON, MICH.-Have been reader of The Home nearly two years, and find it nice to have about the house. Have been very much interested and instructed by the letters of Amber and many others,—can't take time to name all now. Hy wife wishes to thank Mattie No. 1 for the nice Madeira vines that are growing from bulbs received from her. Polly Pringle, please send that "sure cure for warts" to me or The Home. We have a 6-year-old boy whose hands are badly disfigured with warts. Have tried many things without seeing the desired absence.

warts. Have tried many things without seeing the desired absence.

Can any one send me the words of a ballad called "The Viliage Bell," I think! The refrain of each verse is, "And the years rolled on, rolled on, rolled on." Or say through The Home where I can get it, and the price.

I have the words of a song that is a kind of parody on "Way down upon the Swanee Ricer," becinning with "Away on the banks of Life's bright river." Have seen it in print only once, some yearsago. I like it much better than the other song, and, if any of The Home family would like a copy well enough to send me two three-cent stamps, I will be glad to copy and send as many as may be desired,—not to speculate, but to accommodate. Can send both songs, if desired.

Can any one send me a copy of a parody on "The Star Spanged Banner" entitled, "The Bar Strangied Banner"? It was published in 1861, either in the True Flag or the American Union, I think.

Frace Alox Exice. Springfield, Lit.—Cupid,

I am Aloe, and want to tell you that three ounces of powdered Aleppe galls, one ounce of powdered olympod, and ditte gum arable, with one quart white wine, makes beautifd ink. It is Dr. Somebody's recipe. I have many other recipes for different colors of ink, but have not tested them.

I would like the recipe for camphor-ice spoken of July 13 by Mamie Montague.

Callgula, prepare your cream in a tin bucket, which is put inside a wooden oucket large enough to have a space of about four inches all round. The space is filled with ice. Now grasp the handle of the tin pail, and turn briskly. Occasionally the lid shouls be removed, and the frozen cream cut with a knife from the sides of the bucket. Salt added to the ice aids the freezing. am Aloe, and want to tell you that three ounce

needed. Annie M. R. Barrette, do you think that with a good plano, an abundance of will and energy combined with patience, I could make fair progress in music without a teacher? "A System for Beginers in the Art of Playing apon the Pianoforte, "by William Mason and E. S. Hoadley, is the book I had thought of purchasing. Everything stems so well explained. But if any knows of a better system, please let me know.

FROM MRS. F. L. P., FOX LAKE, WIS .- I have as "Lorle" has anticipated me in part in las week's Home I will speak of books only. Let it be understood from the first that the reading matter of all books offered shall be intact, no matter how shelf-worn the covering may be, and if very shaoby the fact should be mentioned. A few of the books I offer in exchange for others are: "Old. town Folks," by Miss. Stowe; "Hannah Thurston," by Bayard Taylor: "Ruby's Husband," by Marion Harland; "Richard Vandermarck," by author of "Rutledge," "Peculiar," by Effic Sargand (the latter book quite shabby, though in good reading condition). A book I wish for is "Charice Anchester," a musical novel; have forgotten the author's name. I would like also "Harry and Lucy," by Maria Edgeworth. I have some music I would like to exchange; will send list on application. Would any one like to procure a fig tree eight years old, bearing two crops a year? week's Home I will speak of books only. Let it

FROM HULDAN MAPLE, CHICAGO, -Lorle, I wa much pleased with your new idea, and second it heartily, and follow suit at once. If I name anything you'd like will you exchange it for the "Steeple-Chase Duet"?
I would like, if any one is willing to exchange,

I would like, if any one is willing to exchange,
"The Wrecker's Daughter" and variations. It
is a very old piece which I have tried in vain for at
the stores here. Also Yoss' "Then You'll Remember Me," with variations: "Gen, Siegel's
Grand March"; "Lorena"; "Paul Vane" (the
last two songs); and "Rain on the Calm Lake."
And am willing to exchange any of the following,
which are in good shape, viz.; "Silvery Spray";
"Mountain Streams"; "Grand Prussian Victory
March"; "Strinz of Pearls"; "Moonlight
Shadows"; and these songs: "The Farewell
Letter"; "Tender and True"; "Away on the
Prairle Alone"; and a trio, "Come Sing with
Me."
Lore, have you anything to exchange for Howe's
Ecicetic School for the Violin' It is as good as new.
Write me if you have.

two boys aged 9 and 11 years; they are fond of reading. I have read a great deal to them, —many of Miss Alcott's stories and some of Mrs. Whitof Miss Alcott's stories and some of Mrs. Whitney's. They enjoy their St. Nichelas very much, but they are old enough now to be interested in something boside stories. Will some good mother teil me what her boys read? Can she give me the name of a history that is written in a picasant, entertaining style?

Will some one who is successful with pansies tell me how to have a nice pansy bed? I thought I was going to have one this year; they were handsome for a while, but now, though they bloom prof usely, the blooms are very small, not larger than the common violet.

FRON WATER, WATERLOO, IA. -W. O. E., I am glad that your husband is as good as he is, and that you have an inoffensive disposition; and are so desirous to make home happy, but your experience desirons to make home happy, but your experietre is "neither exceptional nor uncommon." Truly, as Calla Lily says, "If we take away the great sorrow of Calvary, how dark and unbearable a mystery does all sorrow become." It is written, "This is not your rest." Hear and heed His voice, who said, "Come unto me and I will give your rest," and when the trial comes you cannot beat, you will find rest, independent of circumstances. Try it. If any one will send me a copy of the poem "No Sect in Heaven," I will willingly send a stamp or stamps.

FROM X. S. L., JANESVILLE. -E. H. H., I ser FROM A. S. L. JANSSVILLE.—B. H. H. I. Sent you the baby sacque and a letter five weeks ago, care conductor. but have never heard from you or received promised match-safes in exchange.

To the indices who offered plants and fancy work in exchange for baby sacques, I would say that I do not care very much for either, and have so little time for anything of the kind that I prefer to exchange for scroll saw work, and until I hear from the sacques already sent, shall not care to try again.

FROM SUBSCRIBER, OTTAWA .- Reno. I see you much like the

address. You can then call and see if I have anything you wish to exchange for. When you call I will tell you how to renew oid silk lace and make it look like new.

H. M., Chicago, I sympathine with you. I am afflicted in the same way with tried nearly everything that is recommended in it faithfully, but have received but little benel. Some remedies that I have used I know have cared others, but I derived no beneft from them will cure one won't help another. "If at farsy you don't succeed, try try again." For the last three months I have been using a sail-water doubte; it seems to help me more than anything else. I saw gardle my throat with sail water. Perhaps Candurango would care you. I know of a very had case cured by its use, but it did not help me. If you have never used it, I would advise you to give

FROM ANITA, CHICAGO. -Will some of the ladies From Anita, Chicago.—Will some of the ladies of The Home be kind enough to send me some patterns for daining on net? In return I will send stamps of some pretty patterns for performed board; they are entirely new and sure to please. I think the much-abu-sed Mr. Shattuck must be model man. I wish I was a certain young lady, how soon I would jump at the chance of marriaghim! Almost any one would find it pleasanter at ting at a desk than standing over a hot cook-store this warm weather. As for me, I shall try and find a second Mr. S., and stick to my desk, or get a husoand that can afford to keep plenty of help.

FROM BEGINNER, NEW YORK.—Will somebody tell me which is the best way to conduct the wash-ing for a small family? Which is the easiest way? ing for a small family? Which is the easiest way?
Am anxious to know at the start. Can't it be done
without boiling, which necessitates getting outs
big tin wash-boiler and using the whole range,
'leaving no place to cook dibner. Am not very
strong, and have always been used to servant,
etc., but want to see if I cannot do away with
that nuisance, and also get along without the must
and fires of an old-fashioned "washing-day."

FROM LENO, ROCKFORD. -I wish some who are rank Leno, Rockford, —I wish some who are talking about \$30 per week being a small pittanes could see how comfortably families live on less than half that amount. If you doubt it, come and make me a visit. I will show you some of them. them. Cudjo. of Galesburg. I can send you the words of "The golden bowl is broken"; the masic I only have at my fingers ends. and could not well copy it. Like Lorle, I have music I would like to exchange, and think it a good pian.

FROM FLORY VAN ANDEN, MACONB, ILL.-WID some kind Homer send me the words to a little Scotch song? I do not know the name of it, but one of the verses begins in this way:

Jamie came over the meadow.

Up to the pice where I stood,
Bringing me flowers from the wildwood;
Jamie is always as good.

If they will be so kind, I will do anything in my power to oblige them, or send stamps in return.

FROM JEFFERSON, GALESBURG. -- If Lucinda, Wisconsin, will send me her address and stamps I will send her a few slips.

D. T. P., I found I had rooted slips of the plants you wanted and sent them.

I would like a rex begonia and Lady Washington geranium; have a variety of plants I could exchange.

FROM VICTOR, BLACKBERRY. -Janthe H., I ess send you directions for making an air-castle of bristles if you desire. Friends, is there no remedy for gossip? Opinions wanted. I would like Jerusha's address, —letter dated Mattoon, Marci 8, 1877.

FROM B. R. D., DAVENFORT, IA.—Will the lady having the wax plants send to the editor of 'The Home for my address if she will spare moone! If Reno, Ottawa, will try deep-blue water and hot tron for black lace she will like it.

FLOWERS. FLOWERS.

FROM RENNIE, WATERFORD MILLS, IND.—Sereral correspondents desire to know how to destroy
green fly sud mealy bug. The most effectual
remedy for the former is fumigation with tobacco.
Some wooded plants,—auch as hellotropes, salviss,
etc.,—will not bear fumigation without injury is etc.,—will not bear fumigation without injury is the leaves, and for these a weak solution of tobacco is quite as effectual. Steep some tobacco in water and sprinkle the plant with the solution, and afterwards syrings with clear water.

A little turpentine diluted with water (one past to sixteen) will destroy the mealy bag. Alcohe applied with a camel's hair brush will kill any insect it touches. Plants treated with these remedies must be syringed with clear water immediately thereafter. White hell-bore (to be obtained at the drug store) is infallable. It can be put in water and applied through a watering not or put is two or three tnicknesses of guase, and shake the hell-bore under and over the plants while they are wet.

To kill white worms in flower pots taxe commenting, and your the liquid on the soil. It does not injure the plants at all.

Dolly, the plants I offer for three stames are rooted, and include, among basket plants English. German, and Kenliworth ivies, veronics, sedum, peristrophe, and tradeceants. In beeding plants I have to send asters, antiritinnum, taelis, pinks of several kinds, petunias, portulacis, lobelias, and many other varieties. There are striplants of Guas (rubber) to spate. First couseful served, for three stamps each. Casti on said

served, for three stamps each. Cacti on susterms.

Bue, begonias will thirtye nicely outdoors. A good way is to plunge the pots up to the visels the garden. They can be easily taken up in life fail and have this advantage, that in lifting them there is no check to the plants, as is always its case when we take them up and repot.

If a few more like Yiddie would come forward and show their colors I am sure we can start up such a temperance movement as has not been before. fore.
This is the best season of the year to strike captures of geraniums for winter blooming. Choose good, ripe slips, take them off and let them will a day, then put in sand, and water them. Esop them shaded and moist, not wet, and they will see

them enaded and moist, not wet, and they will see in a week. I can furnish the words of "The Swanes River."

FROM MATER STANISLAUS, LAWNDALE,-MR. Egg, tell how to roll your jelly-roll or no one will try it; any one who knows how to roll it, as a rule, try it; any one who knows how to roll it, as a rule, has already a recipe. I turn mine out on a clean towel, and, having spread on the jelly, roll it from me by taking hold of the edge of the towel nearest to me, and so continuing until all is rolled up. Uncle Tobius, Altona, can you spare another root of dark pink mose-rose in the fall! If a please state what you would like in excange. Phyllis Carest Paris, I can send young calls but (2 years old) and small pink amaryllis, and perhap a red one too; best to send in September; well like sweet violets and fuchsia slips in exchange. Jennie H., presume gold ands will do as well if you can succeed in keeping your ears infanted. I can send you a number of prescriptions of grawath, and tell where it can be obtained if you would like. Address me through The Home at don't fail to send your own address.

Holle Hawk, is there such a thing as pixt mignonette?

mignonette?
Keno, Ottawa, I so much want a good male sister; but is there not a great deal of risk in sending a bird so far during hot weather? Address we make the forme, and state what you would like in exchange. HOUSEKEEPER'S OWN. PROM MYRTLE No. 1, DUNDER, ILL. -I can seed the seed of a most "beautiful" variety of hollythe seed of a most "beautiful" variety of a hock to Jumping Joan if she will send her sidir R. D., of Freedom, calls for a steamed be pudding. Here is a good one, with or will fruit: One cup sugar, three eggs, one teach sweet milk, one heaping tenspoonful of his powder, a little sait, flour enough to make the powder, a little sait, flour enough to make the batter a little thicker than for panoakea; steam (weathy minutes. Sance for the same: One cup sugar mixed with a taolespoon of flour, butter, named lemon essence, and a tailespoon of vinceur added. Pour un boiling water, and dook well. One-third of this recipe is enough for three or four persons. Can any momber of The House inform me want to do with a new feather-bed that persists in arring forth sweet (?) edors! I have used every stray breeze that has come this way in airing first have been supported by the same would as similar than the odor. What can i distinish the odor. What can i distinish the odor. What can i distinish the called a moment of the same the would ask for money, but as a wife never. Nother looks meaner to us than to see a wife keep to pocket-book, and the husband ooliged to ask for energy that is to be the saids one when the wrife is forced to be the saids over the saids and the saids of the saids o ien cents when he wants it. It looss it one when the write is forced to be party. This quession of money is a mone between husband and write tann think. If a man is a day laborer, whe are paid he should bring the surplus is where it is as much at his wife's disown. If he be engaged in some bat capital is required, then a sufficient am be placed at her disposal, at regular! capital is required, then a sufficient an be piaced at her disposal, at regular heard a wealthy lady playfully remark. "O; I can't have that now, for I've allowance." She can have just wha hus prefers to make her wants come w lowance. How rich the enjoyment woman, when she can make a present band from money carned, because save dispositing to a spirited goman to assist the property of the present that the present statement of the present stat

FROM HOT WEATHER, MANIFOWSC. respond to Mrs. Henry's suggestion, and he many others will do likewise. Mrs. H. will fail many others will do likewise. Mrs. R. will spiced loaf very good, and "handy to have in the house." Prepare as follows: Three and a lift pounds of finely-chopped lean beef, three well-beaten eggs, six soda crackers, rolled fine, casal a half tablespoons of self. one teasoon ground pepper, four tablespoons cream or milk, butter he size of an egg, nutmeg if you like it. I professione; mix thoroughly; pack into a two-quark has and steam or bake one and a half hours. If hake it will require watching constantly, rolling good warm, better cold; will keep a week in many weather. weather.
Potted Fish: Take a fish about twelve not long, cut in quarters, rub the end of each twith sait, put into an earthern jar, cover with egar, add a little unground pepper, elman and mace, cover with a paper tied closely and then an earthern cover, set in a melarable.

for two of three you will like them if you have plenty of manges are very nice, a the wrappers of the "ks good as any. A Gr any other mush, only a of meal, poured into cu out with cold water, the being turned into eas variety. Eat with creas. And here let me say, daily and don't save to much more healthful gream.

much more healthful cream.

Dud't forget the cooling that as "Dutch chee it upon every taole. To scaid the milk until the is scaided too long it the curd in a bag two or three hours. Puppper and sait, or sugamix with cream or mil wish but anyway have beaten fine, and you a and rejoice. I suppospreparing iced-tes and or other readers of The to make any of our free Have fruit every meal that the county is the county milk. have not nearly exhibit for cold victuals. We pers but cold dinners as I will be very thankful preparation of other col

I want to thank Expensions of July 13, and i FROM WORTHINGTON has suggested the them consideration. Surely spropos, and it is quastion in its home be. Housekeepers have, it the less powerful, an amperance. I refer to Housekeepers have, it the less powerful, an temperance. I refer to an innocent appetite is mant one aroused, by the disease and wines in sauce have had many recipes ocessitated the use of ling an otherwise good recit gill of wine as one of time that we had a victum to the same of the cooking department? In the disease of a padding co to him; his dormant aroused, and months ela off his old enemy. The man lay at the door of such cases there are in also "We are our orest frank G., although I ter nor a backelor broth recipe for "cream parend out; One and on thirds of a cup of the sold the thirty midutes in a following: One pint of two-thirds of a cup of four, and sucar togethe when boiling. When I tenno. Make inciston this cream.

FROM CRAYON, NEW pounds sugar, one pint mixed, and tied up it keep like other fruit. I loosen the pits, and pit I will not hurt if a few of the united piums an boil down to thick jam. take the thin first juic plums, sirain, add one pound of the juice, boil well, and you will have igula, take a common with the control of the piums, sirain, add one pound in kettle, freezer. It takes a litt just the same. Chili matoes, four green peps chopoed fine, with plens vinegar, cloves, mice, all use plenty, pounded u and boil, and boil; about in making jelly the whit and stirred in gathers a using a bit of fine wire into the glasses your jel well, as clear as good je verandah a box of rich covered with a frame of strips, in which all kind trouble, even in this holue glasses. Floriers, if I would send the conduction of the covered with a frame of lung glass? Floriers, if I would send the conduction of the covered with a frame of the keep like other frui oleander, tube rose, M.

1.7, and so on, but spender Rex Begonia leaved circetion, and have one both ends of the stem.

not know that ther a cocoanut, and mix with whipped cres called coccanut sno pare the coccanut the as sliced and sweetened pin rice till soft in new mil loaf sugar, and pile it or of currant jelly, beat tall froth, with a little slower water or vanilla stiff about a tablespoon it over the rice; this is c. Fork cheese: Chop ne lean perk and one poun three tenspoonful saif, a half-tenspoonful of m sage, all pounded fine; shallow tin, and oake go slice cold. It is very m fat is too much, it can trial. pare the cocoanut the

Veal cake: Bone a Veal cake: Bone al silices; cut slices of ha ergs hard; butter a dee in layers, slicing the epoper and chopfed in anchovy or other highlighther whole and bake four he when cold turn out.

Lucinda, send me vo will send you some slip have a few of your sain.

— morning glories!

my recipe for spiced c gar, one-half ounce mon, allspice, one-h lemon; tie spice in a slowly one hour, juice one hour lon Mrs. Henry, I lik Mrs. Henry. I like by giving recipe for liave ready three to tablespromful sugar. Intile cold milk. At ave minutes, surrimerzs, beaten; then open futo dish (if you in the morning, pour dipped in cold water toathme. Also the your tea is ready, the small saucers. Beat to with vanilla; add one beat well. Then drop of storch, and drop a in dehetons.

Lorie, Dexier, I will glass care-casket, and if you will. Riass caro casket, a
if you will give
"Mocking Bird,"
leen Mavourneen."
Helis of Scotland."
Curdelia, Rantoul,
Many thanks. I w
weeks. Will write
photo. I should like
wite such nice letters
I can send beautiful
webanse for musse o.

for "cream cakes, suc heard by an old-maid answer that que far preferable to the on After Frank gives at a please test of the successing, stir in one earned to the control of the successing, stir in one large control of the successing stir in one large control of the succession of the s

n then call and see if I have any.
exchange for. When you call I
to renew old stik lace and make Leympathise with you. I am same way with catarrh. I have with you and have withing that a recommended for have received but little benefit at I have used I know have cared yed no benefit from them. What it help another. "If at first you y try again." For the last three en using a sair water douche; it more than anytaing clee. I show it with sait water. Perhaps Cunure you. I know of a very bad use, but it did not help me. If sed it, I would advise you to give

micago. — Will some of the Indies kind enough to send me some pating on net? In return I will send a pretty patterns for perforated nitirely new and sure to please the abused Mr. Shattuck must be a lish I was a certain young lady, i jamp at the chance of marrying yobe would find it pleasanter sittin standing over a hot cook stove of. As for me, I shall try and find ... and stickto my desk, or get a afford to keep plenty of help.

esburg. I can send you the words a bowl is broken'; the music I sengers ends, and could not well corle, I have husic I would like to hink it a good plan.

VAN ANDEN, MACONE, ILL. - Will her send me the words to a little do not know the name of it, but

so how know the name of it, our so begins in this way:
ne over the meadow, pifee where I stood, me flowers from the wildwood; least so good, e so kind, I will do anything in my them, or send stamps in return.

mson, Galasburg.—If Lucinda, send me her address and stamps a few silps.

ound I had rooted slips of the plants sent them.

rex begonia and Lady Washington a variety of plants I could ex-

BLACKBEREY.—Janthe H., I can tions for making an air-castle of lesire. Friends, is there no remedy opinions wanted. I would like ress,—letter dated Mattoon, March

D., DAVENDORT, IA.—Will the wax plants send to the editor of my address if she will spare me Ottawa, will try deep-blue water black lace she will like it.

FLOWERS.

E. WATERFORD MILLS, IND.—Sevalents desire to know how to destroy mealy bug. The most effectnal former is fumigation with tobaccolants,—such as helictropes, salvias, bear fumigation without injury to for these a weak solution of tobaceffectual. Steep some tobacco in inkle the plant with the solution, syringe with clear water. The plant with the solution syringe with clear water one particed strong the mealy bag. Alcohel came's hair orush will kill may solve the helichore (to be obtained e) is infallable. It can be put in teknosses of guaze, and shake the rand over the plants while they are

worms in flower pots take comments, and bour the liquid on the soil, are the plants at all, lants 1 offer for three stamps are clude, among basket plants, Rn-and Keniworth Fries, veronics, ophe, and tradescents. In beeding been deters; antribunnum, cacella, cal kieds, petiniha, portulaces, sany other varieties. There are as a comment of the period of

as will thrive nicely outdoors. A

plings the pots up to the vine in a her can be easily taken up in the his advantage, that in lifting them ck to the plants, as is always the ske them up and report.

a like Yiddle would come forward colors I am sure we can start up nee movement as has not been be-

est senson of the wear to strike cut-ums for winter blooming. Choose s, take these off and let them will to send, and water them. Keep all moist, not wet, and they will root

the words of "The Swanee River."

o roil your jelly-roll or no one will who knows how to roll it, as a rule, scipe. I turn mine out on a clean ring spread en the jelly, roll it from old of the edge of the towel nearest continuing until sil its rolled up.

A ligona, can you spare another ink mose rose in the fall? If so, at you would like in excanage.

Paris, I can send young calls but be small pink auser this, and periaps best to send in September: would its and fuchisis aligs in exchange. The summer of prescriptions of eye-where it can be obtained if you wour own address.

I so much want a good male sing.

n, I so much want a good male sing-not a great deal of risk in sending tring hot weather? Address me in me, and state what you would like

SEREPER'S OWN.

No. 1. Dunder, ILL.—I can seed out 'beantiful's variety of helly goan if she will send her address, reedom, calis for a steamed batter is a good one, with or without p suzar, three eggs, one teacup of he heaping teaspoonful of baking realt, flour enough to make the batter than for pancakes; steam twentance for the same. One cup sugar ablespoon of flour, butter, natineg, and a tablespoon of flour, butter, natineg, and a tablespoon of realty of the or four persons, and a tablespoon of realty of the same. One cup sugar ablespoon of flour, butter, natineg, water, and cook well. One-third enough for three or four persons, and a tablespoon of realty way in airing perfect hurricane would not odor. What can I down the same of the same of the four woney? Well, I am not odor. What can I down to see a wife keep the find the hustland obliged to ask for the wants it. It looks just as mean of the wants it. It looks just as mean in is a day laborer, when his debt and wife is forced to be the asking nestion of thoney is a more delicate natural and wife is forced to be the asking nestion of thoney is a more delicate natural and wife it forced in the than most mean in is a day laborer, when his debt will be forced in some business where red, then a sufficient amount should bring the surrhis home, put it much at his wife's disposal as his energed in some business where red, then a sufficient amount should be red isonal at regular intervals. It was the can make a present to har hashey carned, the enjoyment of such a she can make a present to har hashey carned, the enjoyment of such a she can make a present to har hashey earned, the enjoyment of such a she can make a present to har hashey earned, the enjoyment of such a she can make a present to har hashey earned, the enjoyment of such a she can make a present to har hashey earned, the enjoyment of such a she can make a present to har hashey earned, the enjoyment of such a she can make a present to har hashey earned, the enjoyment of such a she can make a present of

WEATHEN, MANITOWOC.—I desire to a. Henry's suggestion, and hope ill do likewise. Mrs. H. will find a ty good, and "handy to have in the are as follows: Three and a half sly-chopped lean beef, three well-tx sous crackers, rolled fine, one and one of sait, one temporar ground thiespoons eream or milk. butter the nutmer if you like it. I prefer roughly; pack into a two-quart basin bake one and a half hours. If you squire watching constantly. This is the condition of the said and a half hours. If you squire watching constantly. This is the condition of the said and a half hours. If you squire watching constantly. This is the condition of the said a half hours.

FLOWERS.

for two of three hours. If you like fish you will like them prepared in this way. If you have plenty of milk, custards and blame on he wrappers of the "Kingsford Corn Starch" are segoed as any. A Graham much prepared like any other much, only using Graham flour instead of meal, poared into cups which have been rinsed out with cold water, then allowed to cool before being torned into sancers, makes an agreeable variety. Est with cream if you have it.

And here let me say, if you have cream use, it daily and don't save to make into butter. It is much more healthful and economical used as cream.

Dua't forget the cooling effect of curds. Homely dish as "Dutch cheese" is, I would like to see it ubon every table. To make it from sour milk, scald the milk until the whey just separates. If it is scalded too long it will be tough. Then put the curd in a bag and let it drain for wo or three hours. Put into a dhah season with pepper and sait, or sugar and nutime for a change, nix with cream or milk, make into baffs if you wish, but anyway have it thoroughly mixed and bester fine, and you and yours will eat thereof ind rejoice. I suppose everybody understands preparing iced-tea and coffee. I hope Mrs. Henry or our freah fruit into pies.

Have first every meal, but do not make a single her and to the are too callegated. I have not nearly exhausted my stock of recipes for cold victuals. We have not alone cold suppers but cold ainners as much as practicable, and will be very thankful for aints in regard to the preparation of other cold disney.

I want to thank Experience for her letter in The Boss of July 13, and bow myself out. FROM WORTHINGTON, HUDSON, MICH. -Some one

oper week being a small pittanee comfortably families live on less mount. If you doubt it, come a visit. I will show you some of

From Worthington, Hudson, Mich.—Some one has suggested the theme of Temperance for Home consideration. Surely, there is nothing more appopos, and it is quite as vital as the Shattuck question in its home bearing.

Housekeepers have, in a quiet way, though none he less powerful, an important work to do in temperance. I refer to the use of liquors in food. An innocent appetite is often vitiated, and a dormant one aroused, by the constant flavors of brandes and wines in sauces, puddings, and pies. We have had many recipes given in The litome that necessitated the use of liquors; even in the last issue an otherwise good recipe was spoiled by having a gill of wine as one of the ingredients. Isn't it mee that we had a 'temperance crusade' in the cooking department? I know of a gentieman who had been a victim to strong drink, but had all youngered it. A guestat a friend's house, he parlook of a padding containing brandy, unknown to him; bis dormant appetite was immediately aroused, and months elapsed before he again shook of his old enemy. The 'sin of yielding' in that man lay at the door of his ho-tiess, and how many such cases there are in our land! Traily, in this also 'We are our orother's keeper."

Frank G., although I am not 'van old-maid sister nor a backelor brother, 'I will give you the recipe for 'cream puffs." just such as bakers send out: One and one-half pups of flour, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one-half pint of boiling water; boil the butter and water together, and star in the flour while boiling; let it cool, then add twe well-neateneeges, sod the size of a pea. Drop on time so that they will too touch each other, and hake thirty micutes ins quick even. Fill with the following: One pint of milk, one cup of sugary, two-thirds of a cup of flour, two eggs; beat eggs, foon, and sugar together and stir into the milk when boiling. When partually cool, flavor with lemon. Make incision in side of puffs, putting in this cream.

FROM CRAYON, NEWYON.—Big Eyes, take five pounds currants stripped from the stem, and four pounds sugar, one pint vinegar, two heaping table-appons of cinnamon, cloves, alispice, ground and mixed, and tied up in a bag. Boll like jam, and keep like other fruit. For red plums, seald to loosen the pits, and pick them out with a fork. It will not hurt if a few remain. Take equal weight of the pitted piums and light brown sugar and boil down to thick jam. It is good. For jelliestake the thin first juice from Siberian crabs or plums, sirain, add one pound white sugar to one pound of the juice, boil about half an hour, skim well, and you will have a jelly worth eating. Calignia, take a common wooden bucket and a two er taree quart in kettle, and use as you would a freezer. It takes a little longer, but the result is just the same. Chili sauce: Cone dozen ripe to-matoes, four green peppers (hot), four onious, all chopped fire, witn pleuty of sait; add one pint of vinegar, cloves, mace, alispice, cinhamon to taste; Inea plenty, courided up, not ground and boil. FROM CRAYON, NEWTON. -Big Eyes, take five mandes, four green peopers (aos), four onloss, an ehopeed line, with pienty of salt; add one pint of vinegar, cloves, tagee, allspice, cimhamon to taste; I ase pienty, pounded up, not ground, and boil, and boil; about four hours is my time. In making jelly the white of an egg besten lightly and stirred in gathers all the impurities, and by using a bit of fine wire metting to pour through into the glasses your jelly will be as clear as—well, as clear as good jelly. I have on the south versingha box of rich earth, kept quite wet, and covered with a frame of blue and white glass in stripe, in which all kinds of slips root without any trouble, even in this hot weather. Can it be the blue glass? Floriats, try'lt. If it were not so far I would send the conductor a lovely bouquet of oleander, tube rose, Marechal Niel roses, pone I ly, and so on, but space foreids. I put down since text as one with a bealthy sprout on both ends of the stem. Now, do they need any extraordinary treatment? I have written so much lexpect to repose in the waste-basket, but my "intentions are good."

FROM BROWNIE, LYONS, IA. -Mrs. Henry, I do not know that these are particularly bright, but they are rood for supper: Grate the white part of a cocoanut, and mix it with white sugar; serve called coccanut snow. Another nice way is to prepare the cocoanut the same way, and heap it over aliced and sweetened pineapple. Boil a teacapful of rice till soft in new milk, sweeten with powdered lasf sugar, and pile it on a dish; drop over it lumps of currant jelly, beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, with a little sugar; flavor with orange-flower water or vanilla; add to this when beaten stiff about a tablespoonful of rich cream, and drop it over the rice; this is called rock cream. Fork cheese: Chop not very fine two pounds of lean pork and one pound of fat; mix well with it three teaspoonfuls sait, one and a half of pepper, a half-teaspoonful of mixed thyme, parsley, and sage, all pounded fine; press the meat closely in a shallow tin, and bake gentify an hour and a half; since cold. It is very nice. If the proportion of fat is too much, it can be diminished on a second trial.

trial.

Veal cake: Bone a breast of veal, and cut in slices; cut slices of ham or badon, and boil six ergs hard; butter a deep pan and place the whole in layers, sliciny the ergs, seasoning with cayenno pepper and chopjed herbs; wet the herbs with anchoxy or other highly-flavored sauce; cover the whole and bake four hours; lay a weight on it, and when cold turn out. whole and bake four hours; lay a weight on it, and when cold turn out.

Lucinda, send me your address and stamp and I will send you some slips. Brownie No. 2, can I have a few of your sain seeds, and some of the C—morning glories? And in the fall will you send me a little trailing arbuins?

Bit Byes, send me your address and stamp and I will send you the recipes you want. Hence, E. D., treeam, sen's agdress and stamp and I can supply you with your wished-for recipes. Mercy Merrick, may i have a winter dalay?

FROM EARLY BIRD, ELGIN.—Big Eyes, here is my recipe for spiced currants: Four quarts cur-rants, three pounds brown sugar, one quart vine-gar, one-half cunce each of whole cloves, cinnamon, allspice, one-half ounce ginger, rind of one lemon: the spice in muslin cloth, boil all together lemon: the spice in muslin cloth, boil all together slowly one hour, skim out the currants, and boil luice one hour longer, then pour ever the currants. Mrs. Henry, I like your suggestions. I will follow by giving recipe for tea: One quist milk, boiling, liave ready three tablespoonful's corn-staron, one tablespoonful's ugar, pinch of sait; dissolve in a hitle cold milk. Add this to boiling milk. Boil ne minutes, surring briskly; then add yolks two eggs, beaten; then boil two minutes, take off, and pour into dups that have been also the morning, pour into cups that have been dipped in cold water; set away in cold place until tea-time. Also the whites of two eggs. When your tea is ready, turn the corn-starch out into simil saucers. Beat the whites to stiff freth; favor with vanilia; add one tablespoonful white sugartiest well. Then drop carefully around the mounds of sizech, and drop a teaspoonful jelly on too. It is delictions.

of starch, and drop a teaspoonful jelly on top. It is delicinas.

Lucia, Dexter, I will send you handsome froated flass card-oasket, and lend you "Tam O'Shanter," Mocking-Bird," "La Serenade," and "Kathleen Hawaraneen." I could lend you "The Blue-Bells of Scotiand." Please send me postal.

Curdelia, Rantoul, I received the lilies all O. K. Many thanks. I will send you a box in a few weeks. Will write in the meantime, and send placia, I should like to see you. I wish I could write auch nice letters as you do.

I can send beautiful moss and ferms to any one in exchange for music or plants, or maybe thanks. "That depends."

L. L. E., BATTLE CREEK.—The cry of Frank G. for "cream cakes, such as the bakers make," is said by an old-maid sister, who thinks she can anser that question satis/actorily. I think mine far preferable to the ones purchased at the bakery. After Frank gives it a fair trial, will he, she, or it, pleas teil of the success mere with: Melt one-half the of bottle in one cap of hot water. When boiling, attri none large cup of flour; then take off the success to the cool, stir in three eggs, without beating. Bake twenty-five minutes in a modante oven, but not too moderate. The above is said the cool of the cape to make as ough as possible. When cold, ill with this cream, that can be made while the class are baking: One-half plut of milk, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two large tablesons of flour; make as common boiled custard; and with lemon or vanilla. Cut a place carefully a see side of the cake to put in filling. If desired, as firsting could be added. L. L. E., BATTLE CREEK. -The cry of Frank G.

Prox G., Banaboo. -Graham, Chicago, will find the following recipe for graham (hiengo, will find the following recipe for graham gems excellent: One quart of sweet milk, one quart graham flour, one egg, one teaspoonful of baking-powder (disciped in milk), sait to taste, one tablespoonful of agat. Heat the gem-irons and batter them well; but in mixture and bake about half an hour. Can any of The Home readers give patterns for mixting thread edging for underwear?

Box Jumpine Joan, Indianapolis.—As BeauBourbon, Ind., asks for the recipe for doing
ser cold ham, I will give it with pleasure: Cut
Joar ham, both fat and lean, from the bone,
saing every particle of it; chop it as fine as possi-

ble; season with pepper, nutmen, and, if you like onions, grate a listle in the ham. In the meantime, have boiling some potatoes with their skins. When done, and cool emough to standle, slice them fine, and put a layer in a well-greased puddimindish or round tin pan. Season your potatoes with salt, pepper, and add pieces of butter here and there; then spread over this a layer of ham, and continue so alternately until you nave used all the ham; let the ham be on top. Beat an egg in a teacup, fill it with milk, and pour over the ham. Then bake a nice brown in a good oven. Let it beke one hour. I think you will like it. Will you let me know the result? Put plenty of butter on the petatoes, and do not make the botatoes too thick. This is called ham-faice.

I know how to make excellent cream-cakes, but as Frank G. only asks bachelor brothers and oldmaid sisters for a recipe, and as I belong to neither class. I don't think I shall tell him how I make mine.

mine.

FROM INDUSTRIOUS, FORT HOWARD.—E.D., Preedom, asks for recipe for making steamed batter pudding: One teacups weet milk, two tablespoons melted butter, two teacups flour, three teaspoons melted butter, one egg. one cup sugar currants; steam three-fourths an noar.

Graham. Chicago, make Graham gems in this wise: One quart flour, three teaspoons baking-powder, two eggs, sait, sweet milk sufficient to make rather stiff tatter.

I wish some of The Home friends would tell me just the proper time to set out tulips, narcissas, and pinks, in-order to have blossoms, and where they can be obtained. I dislike very much to beg. I do not think they can be gotten at the greenhouses.

FROM VERNON, LINCOLN, ILL.-Graham, of Chicago, for graham gems without yeast try this: With two pints of graham flour put one pint of luke-warm water (or equal parts of milk and water). warm water (or equal parts of milk and water), stir briskly until thoroughly mixed; with a spoon lift into gem-pans sissing hot, and bake in a quick oven, having greased the gem-pans with a little butter to prevent stacking. The success of gems make in this way depends upon stirring the flour into the water very quickly, and baking in a very hot oven at once, so as to prevent the air from escaping. If the flour is good, gems made in this manner are very healthful and palatable.

rank H. M. F., CSICAGO.—If Graham will mix thoroughly a batter (not too stiff) of sweet milk and freshly-ground flour (we get ours at the mill), then add a well-beaten egg. at the same time having a very hot oven and gem iron (the latter well-buttered), and bake from twenty to twenty-five minutes, she will have gems fit for a Queen.

For mush we use the coarsest out-meat (getting it fresh from the mill, putting a teacaptul in two quarts of boiling water. Cook nearly an hour.

DECLINATION.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of The Tribune Home Club:

Judge of my great surprise on receipt of a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee notifying me of the proceedings at the last meet-ing,—at which I was unable to be present,—a_1 of ing,—at which I was unable to be present.—a.l of the great bonor you would bestow on me, your un-worthy President. I assure you I appreciate the kindness, the honor, and the love which prompted such a testimonial of affection, and, coming asht does from our editor and the laddes and gentlemen of the Club, will ever be held in pleasing remembrance, and I trust you will not consider me ungrateful if I beg leave to decline the honor of accepting. Thanking you most sincerely for your kind thoughtfulness and noble generosity, and trusting I may make myself more worthy of the gift you would bestow, I am, most sincerely, your well-wisher,

BIRDS.

BIRDS.

From Bird, Cricaco. - Dolly, if you will put a tablespoonful of ammonia in a basin of water and use it with castile soap to wash your head and hair, ruobing the scalp thoroughly, I think hair, rubbing the scalp thoroughly, I think your hair will stop coming out; it makes the head clean, and keeps the hair soft and from smelling musty, as it sometimes does in warm weather. I use it every few weeks, and have for years. The ladies who have so generously offered their plants for a bird will hear from me soon. I have been to the country, and could not attend to the letters sooner. I have only five birds to spare at present, so that may explain why some may not hear from me now; my bird is setting again, and should I have any more to spare they will hear from me some other time.

A HAUNTED ROOM.

The sunbeams creep through the windows wide (I have opened my rooms unto the sun);
Over the caken floor they glide,
Around the pictures they peep and hide,
Happy and golden, till day is done.

And the blossoms steal o'er the window-sill,
All through the hours of the Summer-timeRiant, and joyous, and free as air,
Smilling and nodding, gracious and fair,
Stirring the pulses with Summer's thrill. And the days go on with their long, sweet hours-

And my rooms are filled with a new delight,

Each day, when I open them to the sun— Bird, and blossom, and sundeam fleet, Perfume, evanescent and sweet, And music, and laughter, till day is done. But one foom you may not see, dear heart (Tread softly through the echoing hall!); It is filled with shadows dark and dim,

And a terror which holds the heart in the For Love lies there on his funeral-bler, Murdered by this right hand of mine; Straight and white he lies there coid, And the sheet doth wind him fold on fold; And over his heart is blood divine.

I plunged the dagger there, straight and deep,
And locked him here where none may see:
The glorious eyes are closed to the day,
And the perfect mouth is mute for are—
See! I will kiss him, so deep his sleep!

Now, lock the door. Ha! the day is sweet After the dreadful stience there; Ah! my beautiful world, I am nere at your feet; Give me your sunshine and dalm complete; I am yours—all yours. Ah! Life is fair, July 2, 1878. Fanny Driscoll.

ABOUT HARD TIMES. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 18.—It appears very difficult for our citizens to agree on the causes which have conspired to produce that state of finances which is realized by all classes to-day. The object of this article is to present briefly some of the causes which have produced our present condition. The entire history of our country for the last century shows that we have been guilty of extravagance and speculation. We acguilty of extravagance and speculation. We accomplish our ends in the acquisition of wealth. We have become-debtors to other nations by a balance of trade annually against us of millions of dollars for many years prior to 1850. The discovery of gold in California in 1848, which has produced, with our other mining districts of gold and silver, since that time over \$50,000,000 per annum, has enabled us to keep up our foreign credit. The mania for public improvements over forty years are created State indebtedness amounting to mearly \$200,000,000 in the aggregate, of which lillinois represented nearly \$15,000,000. In addition to the amount of real cash added to our circulation about this time, there was a large amount of bank notes issued and in circulation, more, I am sorry to say, than were ever redeemed in full. The result of this expansion of our circulation (on a credit basis largely) produced a relapse from 1840 to 1843, which many of our oldest business men well remember. The general suspension of banks and the total failure of many of these institutions are among the historic truths about this time in our financial history. The facts are that in 1837 speculation and extravagance got on too high a key. Our cash standard was above the true basis, and hance commodities of all kinds were above the rure value. From 1863 to 1866 we see another specimen of the fruits of expansion. More strictly speaking, this period was the seed-time, and we have since 1873 been reaping the fruits of our sowing during this period of expansion. If any one lesson in our past history has ocen more plainly demonstrated than arry other, it is the danger of increasing (beyond a coin basis) our circulating medium. The greatest danger lies in the fact that our citizens are so easily led to transgress the Scriptural injunction, "Owe no man anything." It is almost an impossibility for for our business men in this country to get along without build-largely in their hopes and expectations on the future.

There as notfing we are more willing omplish our ends in the acquisition of wealth.

Attract wood-lies.

A strict wood-lies.

A strict wood-lies.

A be found of great advanage, especia,

the muck is not well rotted. Drop the section of the form the seed
the strict of the section of t

coupled with nerz and economy, and try and learn from the ar school of experience which the past has stamped upon our minds so indellibly that time will not crase the lessons from the minds of those who are wise, and willing to reflect upon the facts which our past history has so plainly revealed.

R. W. Hinckley.

ORANGE-CULTURE.

Practical Hints for Those Contemplating the Furchase and Cultivation of a Florida Orange Plantation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 17.—Since my letter to you, which was published in your paper of June 10, I have been asked a great many questions regarding orange-cultivation in Florida. As there has been a great deal written about the climate and been a great deal written about the climate and the healthfulness of Florida, there has been but very little written about the cultivation of the orange. There might be columns written on each of the following:

1. Profit of orange-growing.

2. The age of the orange-tree.
3. The several methods of planting orange-

groves.
4. Wild-orange groves budded.

5. Groves from transplanting sour stumps.
6. Planting the orange-seed.
7. Budding. 8. Selecting a location for an orange-grove. 9. The advantage of partial forest protection

10. Distance apart of trees in groves. 11. Transplanting.

12. Pruning.
13. Cultivation. 14. Fertilizing.

15. Species and varieties.
16. Gathering, packing, and shipping the orange.

17. Crops that may be grown among the

orange-trees.

I don't know that I can do justice to each of the above subjects in one letter, and perhaps I may have to continue my contributions, com-mencing where I leave off in this. 1. Profit from orange-growing, when compared to the profit arising from other kinds of busi-

ness, is so large that a statement of facts is often withheld because the truth seems fabulous. A tree that is healthy, vigorous, and bearing, is considered by those engaged in the business worth \$100. The annual yield of such a tree will pay a large interest on the \$100. From forty to 100 trees are grown on an acre. That portion of the States with climate suit-

able for growing the orange is comparatively small. The southern portion of California, a very small part of Louisiana, and the whole of Florida, if devoted to orange-culture, is but a

rery small part of Louisiana, and the whole of Florida, if devoted to orange-culture, is but a trifle-compared to the vast sections of the United States which will be well filled with inhabitants long before the orange-growing sections can be brought into bearing.

The present yield of fruit grown in the United States furnishes hardly an orange a year to each inhabitant.

At present the production of Florida oranges is so small that they are not known in the markets of many of our largest cities.

The foreign varieties offered in our markets are gathered when green, and hence are not only unpalatable, but unwholesome. When the Florida orange becomes generally known, and the supply is adequate to the demand, it will excinde all foreign varieties.

Only a small proportion of those sections with cilmate sufficiently mild to grow the orange can ever he made available. The long, dry seasons of California prevent the possibility of growing this fruit in that State, except by irrigation, while the estimated yield per tree is only 600 oranges. In Louisiana the possible area is but small.

In Florida the climatic conditions are more favorable, but the land and localities suitable for the orange-culture are not one-hundredth part of the State. The orange will pay beyond any other fruit at half a cent.

Few people who now have groves in Florida sell for less than one-and-a-half cent, and some average at their groves as high as three cents per orange. I know of one man by the name of Capt. Sparkmann, in Hillsboro County, that

average at their groves as high as three cents per orange. I know of one man by the name of Capt. Sparkmann, in Hillsboro County, that gathered from a tree 12 years old over 8,000 oranges. Mr. George Hamilton, of Polk County, picked and sold over 10,000 oranges from a tree 15 years old. In no business can a man, young or old, with pluck, intelligence, and application, so certainly lay the foundations for a competency and fortune as in orange-growing in South Florida.

competency and fortune as in orange-growing in South Fiorida.

2. The age to which the orange-tree lives is from 300 to 400 years, and it takes 100 years for it to get its growth, and from the time it commences to bear it increases each year until it gets its growth.

3. Or the several methods of planting orange-groves, the question is frequently asked. Which

3. Of the several methods of planting orange-groves, the question is frequently asked, Windhis the best? The several methods are: (1) The buthling of the wild sour trees without moving them; (2) budding them first and transplanting afterwards in some suitable location; (3) planting the sour stumps and budding afterwards; (4) growing the trees from sweet seed without budding; (5) planting the sweet seedlings and budding either before or after removal from nursery; (6) budding on sour seedlings either before or after removal from nursery; (7) a grove of sweet seedlings.

Each of the above plans have some advantage over the other. They all have advocates, but which of all has the greatest number of advantages, is questionable. If one is impatient for return, he can choose the sour grove, or buy the sour stump, and he can begin to gather fruit in two to three years. If he can whit with the hope of getting a longer-lived tree, and more abundant yield, then he should plant younger trees, either seedlings or budded

the hope of getting a longer-lived tree, and more abundant vield, then he should plant younger trees, either seedlings or budded stock. If an early bearer and smaller tree is wanted, then select the sour seedling budded. It a larger but later bearer, then select the soes seeding, budded. If an abundant yield and large trees are wanted, and the party can wait a longer time, then the sweet seedling, unbudded, is best. The best quality of ruit can be insured only by budding from the best varieties.

4. The wild orange-grove budded yields readily under simple treatment. Before beginning to bud a wild orange-grove, first cut down all underbrush: then the smaller forest trees, and burn them up, and use the ashes for fertilizing the orange-trees. As soon as the sap begins to flow freely, and the bark break by the springing of new shoots, insert the sweet "spring" buts, ranging from the top to six inches below the top of the stump, inserting four or more buds to the tree. After the sweet buds have grown ten or twelve inches, pinen back, simply taking out the terminal bud. Then begin to lessen the quantity of the sour shoots below, until you can safely risk the tree's health with the foliage furnished by the sweet bud. It is safest to hold in check to hasten maturity of wood and thickness rather than length of branches.

5. Groves from transplanted sour stumps should not be taxed with efforts to bear fruit too early. These trees from old stumps never grow to be so large as the unbudded seedlings, nor bear so abundantly.

6. Planting the orange-seed, you need not be careful, if you intend budding the young trees; but, if you desire to grow your trees without budding, select only from the best fruit, and never allow the seed to dry. Put them at once into most said, to be kept till ready for planting. The best way for starting a bursery is to

never allow the seed to dry. Put them at once into moist sand, to be kept till ready for planting. The best way for starting a nursery is to clear away a half or a quarter of an acre of ground in the midst of a tall forest. Around this half or quarter acre sink a ditch two feet deep in order to cut the surface-roots of the forest-trees. Plow or spade the land deep. Open the rows four feet apart and eight or ten inches deep; fill them with good muck or leaf moid clear of such litter as would attract wood-lice. Over this muck blace an inch of two of soil to keep the mack moist—ashes or slacked lime scattered over it will be found of great advantage, especially if the muck is not well rotted. Drop the seed six inches apart, and cover with one-and-a-half inches of soil. Your land can now stand till the trees are ready to be taken from the seed-bed.

7. Budding should be done before the trees

standing water, and that their grove will never be as good as if it were on higherland.

The sour stock will flourish on a much wetter soit than the sweet.

Never select a location for an orange-grove where the land has on it an abundance of saw paimetto, with roots in the surface.

To ascertain the depth of the matural drainage of the soil, dix a hole and let it remain for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and then measure the distance from the top of the water to the surface.

Perhaps the best soil is that of the high pine land, that on which the hickory and live-oak is found mixed with the pine, with vellow subsoil.

found mixed with the pine, with vellow subsoil.

In selecting a location purely pine lands, select that which is thickly set with tall trees, well drained, and with a yellow subsoil.

With proper care the orange may be grown successfully in almost any portion of the State of Florida where the land is hish enough.

For those who wish to make the orangegrowing a business, I would advise them to go either in Poik. Sumter, Hernando, Hillsborough, or the western portion of Orange counties, and it would be well for persons looking for a location for an orange-grove to have an eye for a deposit of muck close to the place for the intended grove, as the orange-tree is a ravenous feeder and an abundant bearer.

The advantage of partial forest shelter is very important, as the reader will see. Wild groves have grown luxuriantly, have borne abundantly, and lasted, no one knowshow long, not suffering even from the severe frost of 1835; and all under forest protection.

WILLIAM VAN FLEET.

EDISON-HUGHES.

Another Letter from Mr. Edison-A Reply to Prof. Hughes' Rejoinder-Missing the Point of the Controversy-Opinion of the

London Engineer. New York, July 13.—To the Editor of the Tribune: Allow me to state, in reply to the let ter of Prof. Hughes contained in your paper of this date, that it is only an answer to my first one, in which I only made assertions, and not to the letter in reply to the cablegram of Preece and Hughes, in which I gave the proofs. However, there are some points in Prof. Hughes' letter to-day that need attention. I quote: letter to-day that need attention. I quote:

The use of carbon as a varying resistance, with varying pressure, did not originate with Mr. Edison. Mr. Clerac, electrician of the French Gevernment Telegraph Department, supplied me with resistance tubes founced upon this principle in 1866, viz.: a glass tube containing owdered carbon, the resistance of which was regulated by the varying pressure of a regulating screw pressing on the caroon. Mr. Edison claims this resistance tube as an original invention or discovery of 1873, or seven years after it was known in Europe, and be will find in the Journal Telegraphique, Berne, 1873, that the invention was claimed by a German, but on Mr. Clerae proving his priority, 1866, it was freely accorded him. So much for the resistance carbon tubes of Mr. Edison, and the principle of which he acknowledges be has adopted in his carbon telepione. As a coincidence, it is curious that the date—1873—of Mr. Edison's resistance tubes should be the same when the invention of 1866 was again brought prominently into notice by the remarks in the Journal Telegraphique.

tion of 1866 was again brought prominently into notice by the remarks in the Journal Telegraphique.

In reply I state that the Journal Telegraphique, Berne, 1873, contains not one line aliuding directly or indirectly to carbon or carbon in tubes; hence the insinuation of priority and coincidence. I falls to the ground. It would be useless to discuss with Prof. Hughes the dissimilarity between his devices and mine; it has been abundantly proved, as wa, stated by Sir William Thomson, that his principle and many details were the same as mine as published a year previous. It will be remembered that Prof. Hughes' original paper was a claim mostly for a telephone, an incidental modification of which he called a microphone, he now drops the telephone and thermopile, and co ines himself to the microphone; hence the net gain to myself so far in the controversy is one telephone and one thermopile. I quote again:

Mr. Edison, however, has gone still further. He has sent to the French journals, and published in Le Figaro, June 24, and Correspondance Scientifique, June 25, the following, which he declares that he sent to Sir William Thomson.

J'ai envoye des microphones a MM. Preces et Hughes, il y a deux mois, et aussi descriptions de cet appareil, il va abus de confidance de la part de M. Hughes dans cette affaire, attendoz mes preuves.

Manlo Park, June, 1878.
TRANSLATION—EDISON TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON.

M. Highes dails octobe admire, attended hes preuves.

MENLO PARK, June, 1878.

TRANSLATION—EDISON TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON.

I have sent some microphones to Messrs. Preece and Hughes two months since, and also some descriptions of that instrument; there is an abuse of confidence on the part of Mr. Hugnes in that affair; swart my proofs.

Mento Park, June, 1878.

ject in controversy for the purpose of abuse, says: "The Edison receiver was identically the same as Prof. Bell's, the only difference being that the natural magnet was brought round so as to touch the disphragm." To this I state that the instrument nere mentioned has nothing to do with this controversy, and is entirely magnetic. It was invented by me in 1875, and has been used ever since as a receiver for seund waves in acoustic telegraphy, and before Prof. Bell ever brought out a telephone; but Prof. Bell had the great merit of discovering that this instrument could be used for transmitting sound waves, as well as receiving them.

It will be useless to continue this controversy It will be useless to continue this controversy any furtner in the daily journals, as the subject has now been taken up by nearly all the scien-

has now been taken up by nearly all the scientific papers, where a proper analysis of the whole subject is now being made. I send you herewith an article on the subject from the most prominent publication in England, for which I hope you will find space.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

The Engineer (London), to which Mr. Edison refers, concludes an editorial review of the microphone controversy with the following para-

refers, concludes an editorial review of the microphone controversy with the following paragraph:

Other pertinent questions occur to us, but for the present one will sustice. In what way are the statements made in the American press concerning Mr. Precee "wild"! So far from being wild, they appear to us, we regret to say, extremely circumstantial charges, which, if not satisfactorily explained away, must grievously affect the reputation as a man of honor of an English Government servant holding a high official position. As regards the charges brought by implication against Prof. Hughes, the concern is very little. But the case is very different as regards our own countryman, Mr. Precec. We have a right to expect him to show either that Mr. Edison's statements are absolutely untrue—for, be it understood, they are quite exparte—or to explain clearly and precisely why it is that he has champloned Prof. Hughes in this country as the first discoverer of certain phenomena, which had, to say the least, been discovered before, and to make claims in London which he could not have made in the United States without having them instantly denied. He must not rest satisfied with the idea that the telegram, which we reproduce at his request, will be accepted as a sufficient refutation of charges so crecise as those made by Mr. Edison, and we can assure him that he snould not lose one moment in fully and completely asswering every charge that Mr. Edison has brought against nim. It would be bad enough were a private individual implicated; it would be deplorable if the chief electrician of the English Post-Office allowed himself to remain for one hour longer than necessary in the postition for the moment occupied by Mr. Precee. We need hardly assure that gentleman that our columns are open to him if he should think it to avail of them. In any event, it will be a piensant duity to us to give publicity to such explanation as he may otherwise offer, especially as reference has been made in America to this journal as the first to m

IN THE CROWD.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

. BIT TE . B I RC 0 A JOSEPH ORGASM SECOND EREBUS PATENT No. 348. Paranymph. No. 344. A L O E L O V E O V A L E E L S No. 349, Cagmag. No. 345. C Z A R Z O N E A N O N R E N O COMPOUND CROSS-NO. 350. 1 2 -.... 8 * * * 9 * * * * 10 * * * 8 7 * * * 19* * * *11 * * * 4

From 1 to 2, to talk low and quickly; 1 to 6, society; 1 to 4 (diagonally), to quote erroneously; 2 to 5, obtainable; 2 to 7 (diagonally), diversified in color; 3 to 4, spiritless; 6 to 3 (uiagonally), a fortification; 6 to 5, wan; 7 to 4, discort; 8 to 7, pherved; 8 to 3, blushing; 8 to 5 (diagonally), evasive; 9 to 11 (diagonally), fine-spun cotton from Jerusalem; 10 to 12 (diagonally), vehicles.

Chicago.

RHOMBOID-NO. 351. Across—A bird; periaining to the back; an East indian Princess, grinding; a quadruped. Down—in Hose Maylic; a prefix; to steal; also; an animal; a sirl's name; to twist; a prefix; in Poplar, Dixon, Ill.

DIAMOND—NO. 352.
In Garth; made from hemp; tugged; a Cornerite; onsisting of weeds; light; in Joun Elijan Wood. E. Nioxa. SQUARE WORD—NO. 353. mold; a girl's name; pure; to make close; ptres. FRANCES CONSTART.

Chicago. SQUARE WORD-NO. 354. PLATTEVILLE, Wis. ROB ROBBIN. NUMERICAL ENIGMA -NO. 355.

fam composed of seven letters, and am a fish.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, is an animal

My 5, 6, 7, is half animal and half bird.

Chicago.

Little Cassino.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 356.

Tam composed of twelve letters, and am a bird.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a young oird.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, is a bird.
My 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, is a bird.
Quink. ENIGMA-NO. 357.

I am the author of the original song of "Yankee Doodle." My first is, some other time; my second, portion of a track; and my taird wants the most used letter in the English alphabet to be a troublesome little animal.

CHICAGO.

EXEKTL.

Comprised of eight letters, known far and near, 5
Well to the reader, as soon will appear;
Cut off my bead, or cut upe in two
(Either or both you can easily do),
Yet still myself I surely shall be, RIDDLE - NO. 359.

RIDDLE—NO. 359.

Who can tell what I may be?

No existence without me?

Thoughts and actions I invite,
Be they wrong or be they right,
Would you see my photograph?
Ah, that would not tell you half?

Though I am an insect smail,
Neither does this tell you ali.
Well combined and girded round,
I give many a dulcet sound;
Also briskly do I labor
To assist a friend or neighbor;
Then on shipboard bolted fast,
Serve I weil with sail and mast;
O'er and o'er my name you've heard O'er and o'er my name you've heard-Tell me, then, the mystic word. For, O puzzlers! without me, None of you could ever be.

CORRESPONDENCE. Youngster, city, answers four of the eight, Nos. 343, 344, 345, and 349. Lex has a good cross in this number, incited to the compounding thereof by the example of Mr. E. F. K. It is quite ingenious. A correspondent sends in the following: "Ther-mometer, 100 degrees in the shade. Give 'em all up. Ask me some easier ones. Whew!" Frances Constant, city, is one of the ever-faith-ful few that rarely fail to write to the Corner each weeg, whether it blows hot or cold. Nos. 346 and 349 are the uncaptured ones in her hunt for the answers.

Hapry Thought, Preeport, Ill., has the spade, minus the handle, and all the others but No. 846. The lady sends a couple of excellent characes, for which the Commander would return thanks. They will appear soon.

Snug. cits.

will appear soon.

Snug, city, held the paper, Corner side out, for three days, waiting for the wave from Manitoba to cool him sufficiently to read it, and finally gave it up. "I will make them ni out Saturday," he writes, "after I have seen the answers." Little Cassino, city, writes: "Here we are again, sat cito, si sat bene. Credit me with five." That's one too many, L. C. "Killing mankind" is not the answer to No. 348. You must be thinking of the weather, that's what's the matter.

ing of the weather, that's what's the matter.

E. F. K., city, makes his weekly return with a good showing, having the spade, the rhomboid, the two squares, "Mark Antony," and the "cagmag," He has the "nymph" part of the bridesmaid, and the only answer missing is Rombia's "copartnership."

Rose Maylle, Evanston, warmly congratulates the Keeper on his good work, and then says she hopes he will excuse her, as it was really too hot to study her lessen. A great many are excused this week, Miss Maylle, for the same reason, and will be till the area of low barometers take place, whenever that may be.

Tyro, city, wishes there was more coolness dis-tributed among the puzzles,—something about ice, and lemons, and straws,—so that they might cool his fevered brain. Seeing nothing of the kind, he won't touch the spade, the bridesmaid can go an-songut for, and the "cag-mag" can hang as high as it wants to. All Tyro can do is to answer two.

songul for, and the 'cag mag can nang as high as it wants to. All Tyro can do is to answer two.

Garth, Paxton, Ill., found the weather too trootcal for spade work or anything savoring of mind-reading. She recorded a few of them that appeared easy, and sends her good wisnes and her answers to The Corner. Paxton may prove cooler this week, Miss Garth, and the Generalissime expects you will coolly send the ten answers for the next week's statement.

Ezekiel, city, evidently labored long and ardanously at the few sinussities last week, judging from his letter, yet he good natoredly confesses where he was weak. The spade stargered him completely, so he sidn't handle it. Then fromolar raises his ire, and he sighs for 'R r-evenge!" and wishes he were capable of getting up a charace that would cauge her to lie awake nights trying to think of the answer. He finally assumes the position of the author of Tristram Shandy and answers the hardest of the puzzles,—the rhomboid, the two squares, and the tough old goose. He would answer the Dixon bridesmaid, only it was too easy. Ezeziel has a small one this week that is not so very easy. Mr. Sang is saked to study it.

A Montenegrin Diplomat.

A diplomatist from his netive mountains bought a ticket for a sleeping-coach at Vienna and set out for Berlin. The conyquarters delighted him, and he soon laid himself down to rest on the write sheets, exactly as ne had been accustomed to do in his own villare—tnat is to say, dressed, booted, and spurred. The servant

who had charge of the carriages roused the sleeper and told him politely that "it was not allowed." The diplomatist sprang to his fest with the demand, "Do you know who I am? I am Bozo Petrovics, President of the Senate of Montenegro, and I am on my way to to the Congress at Berlin." The steward was struck dumb for a moment by this revelation of the dignity of the man who went to bed without undressing himself. However, he soon remarked, "I hope your Excellency will pardon the liberty, but I am compelled by my office to inform you that it is the law in Prussia that no gentleman shall go to bed in his boots; as your Excellency is aware, the laws are executed with great seventy in that monarchy, and as we shall soon arrive at the Prussian frontier, you and I will be detained." "If that is the case," said the mountaineer diolomatist, "we will soon set all right. Pull off my boots, for I must go to the Congress."

SPEECHES.

How Prepared and Delivered. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—It is both a matter of wonder and a matter of interest to the listener to know how the orator prepares his speech. There is no doubt but that methods in this work differ as much as in almost anything else. Thucydides, in order that he might acquire the desirable style of that author. Webster worked his speeches up fast after he once began them, and his greatest speech—the reply to Hayne—was composed in a night. Everett was very shorious and all his greatest speech—the reply to Hayne—was composed in a night. laborious, and all his great orations were written out in full, carefully copied, and carried in a neat roll, tied up with ribbon, into the stand with him. He scarcely ever referred to the manuscript, but in reality committed its conresident Lincoln prepared his speeches with

President Lincoln prepared his speeches with great care, but did not, in many instances, commit them to writing. His Getaysburg speech, which is his most famous production, was cast and recast many times, and, when its delivery was finished, Everett, who was to deliver the principal oration of the day, remarked that he would much rather be the author of the short, apparently impromptu speech of the President than of anything he himself had written.

I have at various times had quite fair opportunity to study the methods of Gen. James A. Garfield, the present leader of the House of Representatives upon the Republican side, and perhaps the finest literary man in that body. He has always been a hard student, and prepares his speeches with great care. He has the reputation, with those who do not know him intimately, of being able to speak, without preparation. This arises from the fact that he has a great fund of knowledge, and almost always has something that he has thought over and can give at a moment's warning.

His speech on "The Future of the Republic," which was profound, and delivered before the students of Western Reserve College, in 1873, was carefully considered for many weeks, and finally written out at the last moment and read. This was different from his usual plan, and was quite unsatisfactory to himself. His speech at the Arlington ceiebration, which was quite widely published, was put in writing,—the last words being written, as he himself expressed it, "just two minutes before starting" for the place where it was to be delivered. He doubled the paper up and put it in his pocket, intending to read it. When he saw the audience he had to address,—composed as it was of the President and Cabinet, and a vast popular assemblage,—he remarked to his wife, who always accompanies him on such occasions: "I haven"t the courage to read this speech, and, after writing it out, sent the maduserint around for revision. Mrs. Garfield great care, but did not, in many instances, com-

one knew that he had a line of manuscript. A shorthand reporter took the speech, and, after writing it out, sent the masuscript is out, sent the masuscript around for revision. Mrs. Garfield took the manuscript which the reporter had prepared, and read its aloud while the General head his own manuscript in his hand. To the surprise of both, it was found, when the reading was finished, that the reporter had only two words different from that of the General's own manuscript, and these were considered improvements, and left standing. This is very remarkable, and is only explained by the supposition that the General's thoughts rain along in the same line in both instances, and it was natural that they should be expressed in the same words.

natural that they should be wapressed.

The speech before the Editorial Association here last week was written to within a few pages of the end,—the General working like a Trojan up to the minute the Committee called to escort him to the hall. He followed the manuscript copy so closely that, although the speech was taken in shorthand, his own manuscript was given to the newspapers to set up and print.

GARY.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., July 18.—I sm a daily reader of your paper, and, for my own information and in behalf of many others, would like you to tell us, through your daily whether the Mexican dollar is good in trade for one hundred cents, and do the banks in Chicago receive them on deposit for one dollar? The banks here pay 90 cents for them. Yours truly,

[The banks of Chicago do not receive them on deposits of the control of the control

deposit. The brokers buy them at their bullion value, which is about the same as that paid for them in Cedar Rapids. They are not good here in trade for 100 cents, although shop-keepers often take a single one in payment of purchases of small articles.]

WE RODE ALONG A COUNTRY-WAY.

We rode along a country-way Set thick with dock and thistle; We wa ched the shadows crowd the day, And heard the night-birds whistle.

We saw the lonely moon that stilled, With her pure ray, the meadows; We heard the river's voice that filled

And, like a troop of swarthy knights, The blackened pines frowned grimly; And, far away, the village-lights Shone through the glosming dimly.

Onr horses' trampling echoed loud;
A weary woodman met us;
Then lonely silence seemed to shrond
A world that would forget us. And oft before I'd seen the light Of harvest moonbeams quiver; And oft before, along the night, I'd heard the restless river;

And of'en seen the red West fade, And marked the shadows falling; And from his thicket o'er the glade Heard whip-poor-will's sad calling

Yet ever now the moonlight seems
To bring that one night to me.
And bird and river call back dreams
That bless while they ando me. CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

OIL STOVE. HOW TO KEEP COOL

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE

Will do all your Cooking in a more satisfactory manner, and at less expense that any other Stove made, while the kritchen and house remain as comfortable and cool as though there was no fire in them.

The SIMPLEST, MOST COMPLETE, and ONLY SAFE OIL STOVE in the markets.

Don't buy ANY OIL STOVE till you have seen the IMPROVED ADAMS & WESTLAKE in operation, or get an illustrated catalogue of

INGERSOLL BROS., 44 Clark-st., Chicago.

FRUIT JARS. FRUIT JARS.

MASON'S QUARTS, 95c PER DOZEN.

Hickson's Cash Grocery House, 113 EAST MADISON-ST.

BADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years. New York, Jan. 4. 1877.—Džaršin: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtinely at first, but file receptions their efficacy with full confidence. It was the several years used your medicines, doubtinely at first, but file confidence, the several years with full confidence. The pulls are resorted to as often derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often derived from them. And always with the desired effect. The for requirements and always with the desired effect. The first name was apply the liniment frequently and fresly, almost invariably finding the premised "relief." Traly yours. (Signed)

Dz. Kapwat.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURS FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is Demosthenes was said to be very laborious in composition, as in everything else that he did. He copied the whole of the historical work of That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allage indammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other giands, or organs, by one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippied, Nervous,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Biadder,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Oroup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influensa,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chille, Ague Cailla,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort rope in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spasma, Somr Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysensery, Colle, Windin the Boweis, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It the better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. PRVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Maisrious. Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by RADWAY 5 PILLS) to quick as RADWAY S.READY RELIEF. Fifty cents of the second se

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urlae, and other flux and julces of the system, the vigoro filts for it preparathe wastes of the body with new and sound material Secretus. Spphills, Consumption, Glanduar Disca Urlers in the haroat, Mouth, Iumora, Redes Blueres, and the work forms of the propagation of th

If the patient, daily occuming reduced by the water and decomposition that are containally progressing, succeeds in arresting these reduced that are containable progressing, succeeds in arresting the reduced to the samparillan will and does secure—a cure is cartain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and fich and weight incrementally does the Samparillian Recoivers greef all remedial arents in the cure of Chronic. Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only portrive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Promy Stoppage of Water. Incontinence of Urine. Bright Disease, Albuminuria, and mail cases where there as brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy mixes with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is epain in the small of cile back and along the toins. Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth

Cured by Radway's Resolvent Dr. Radway—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the decision said "there was been end for it." I tried every time that was even mended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it. bit had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I look six bottlee of the riscovent and one box of icadways Fills, and two bottles of your keasly Relief; and there is not a six of tumor to be seen or felt, and I reel bottle, smarter, and was in the left side of the howels, over the groin. I write this so you for the benefit of others, You can publish it. I you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANY ARRON, Mich. April 30, 1875.—DR. Radway—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College propousced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 375 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and too the commenced on the pounds, but they are not contract to the contract of t

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropay is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to insuite of the wonderful cure your medicine has some for me, one from this, one from this place. Yours with respect, quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KRAFF.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krayf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevoient. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afficted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cure effected by it. Yours respectfully. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18-1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Essway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Ridney, Badder, Nervous discusses, Headache, Constination, Costiveness, Indigention, Drapapia, Billousliess, Billious Fever, Indiamination of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangement of the curry. Pur jay vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, pr deleterious drugs.

EF coerve the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:
Constipation, Invariant Piles, Fullness of the Blood'in the head, Acidity of the Bornach, Nauses, Heartburg, Dignato of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Emploids, Shakings and flutterings in the pic of the Control of the Con READ FALSE AND TRUE.

Send one better stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 22

THE ECLIPSE.

The Moon About to Pass Between Us and the Sun.

The Path of Totality ... Where and How the Eclipse Will Be Observed.

The Corona---How It Will Be Measured and Analyzed.

Searching for Intra-Mercurial Planets, Etc., Etc., Etc.

An eclipse of the sun will occur on Monday, July 29, next, which will be visible from every part of North America, weather permitting. I will be total along a narrow belt of country en tending from Behring's Straits to the Gulf of Mexico, and partial outside that zone. We preseut three diagrams, which illustrate some of nore important facts in regard to this phe

THE TOTAL BCLIFSE will begin just north of the Yablonoi Mountains, in the Province of Irkoutsk, Siberia, in west longitude 165% degrees from Washington, north latitude 54% degrees. From that point the central line runs a little north of eastward to the eastern shore of the Continent, passes almost due east through Behring's Straits, in latitude 66 degrees 40 minutes, then through Alaska, leaves Sitka Island a few miles to the southest, turns southeastward through the British essessions, and crosses the northern boundary ne of the United States in longitude 38 degrees west from Washington. It will pass north of Salt Lake City, and a little south of Denver, into the Gulf of Mexico between Galveston and New rd across the Island of Cubs and Southern San Domingo, and ends a little beyond Porto Rico, in north latitude 17½ degrees, and longi-tude 7½ degrees east from Washington. THE PATH OF THE MOON'S SHADOW ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

is shown on our first map. The eclipse will be total to all points included between the two ly concentric curves which run from the er left to the middle of the lower margin of diagram. They inclose a tract of country out 116 miles wide. For the convenience of e who may wish to map a portion of this route on a larger scale, we append the follow-ing results of calculations made at the United tes Naval Observatory at Washington. The first column shows the time at Washington en the edges of the shadow sweep over the nts designated in the other columns. The by subtracting from the Washington time the longitude of the place of observation, the same being reckness in time

| Wash'n | 1 | NORTH | LIMI | T. | | SOUTH | LIMI | T. | |
|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|----------|--|
| p.m. | Lat | itude. | Long | gitude | de Latitude. Le | | Lon | ongitude | |
| A. m. | deg. | min. | | min. | deg. | | | min. | |
| 4 50 | 50 | 5814 | 40 | 30% | 49 | 48 | 42 | 2914 | |
| 4 55 | 49 | 211/4 | 38 | 17 | 48 | 1414 | 40 | 18% | |
| 5 00 | 47 | 4214 | 36 | 9 | 46 | 39 | 38 | 12% | |
| 5.05 | 46 | 154 | 34 | 414 | 45 | 114 | 36 | 916 | |
| 5 10 | 44 | 18 | 32 | 11/4 | 43 | 21% | | 814 | |
| 5 15 | 42 | 32 | 29 | 5914 | 41 | 3914 | 32 | 714 | |
| 5 20 | 40 | 43 | 27 | 55% | 39 | 54 | 30 | 5 | |
| 5 25 | 38 | 50% | 25 | 4736 | 38 | 5 | 27 | . 59% | |
| 5 30 | 36 | 54 | 23 | 334 | 36 | 1214 | 25 | 4/11/ | |
| 5 35 | 34 | 51% | 21 | 10% | 34 | 141/4 | 23 | 2714 | |
| 5 40 | 32 | 421/ | 18 | 32 | 32 | 10% | 20 | 53% | |
| 5 45 | 30 | 2314 | 15 | 31 | 29 | 5714 | 18 | .0 | |
| 5 50 | 27 | 4936 | 11 | 56 | 27 | 3114 | 14 | 37% | |
| 5 55 | 24 | 48% | W 7 | 214 | 24 | 43% | 10 | 11% | |
| 6 00 | 20 | 20 | E 1 | 51 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 281 | |

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE through these points. Nearly midway between them the eclipse will be central at the times stated. The duration of the total phase on the central line decreases from 3 minutes 9 seconds 22m p. m., and to 2 minutes 0 seco onds at 5h 57m p. m., Washington time. The following table ahows the number of minutes at which the eclipse begins before the middle of totality, the angle from the vertex of the sun's limb at which the first contact will occur, and the total dura-tion of the eclipse, at several dates along the line, which will answer nearly for a point near the zone of totality.

| Washin time centr eclip | of rai | First contact occurs previously. | Angle from vertex at do. | Whole Duration of Eclipse. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | m. 00 | mim. 73% | deg. | h. m. |
| 5 1 | 0 | 72% | 93 | 2 1914 |
| 5 1 | 30 | 6914 | 111 | 2 12% |
| . 5 1 | 50 | 68% | 120 128 | 2 071/4 |
| | 00 | 5714 | 130 137 | 1 56% |

to all points in North America that are outside the zone above referred to; but only as a "pareclipse. That is: A portion of the sun will be obscured by the moon. The lines which cross the path of the moon's shadow, in the first diagram, show the Washington time when the eclipse will begin. The lines pass through the points on the earth's surface at which the will seem to first touch the sun; for each ten minutes. The time at which the eclipse will begin at any place in the United States may be found, to within a fraction of a minute, by reference to these lines. Places not named in

reference to these lines. Places not named in our diagram may be located from another map, and their distances from the time lines measured off by any convenient scale.

The magnitude of the celipse will evidently decrease with an increase of the distance of the observer from the path of the shadow. About three-fourths of the sun's disc will be obscured at points situated 900 miles to the north (by east) of the centre of the shadow. The sun will, therefore, be about three-quarters eclipsed to all the Northwestern States.

to all the Northwestern States.

THE SECOND DIAGRAM

represents the eclipse as it will be seen from Chicago, if the weather permis it to be seen at all. The central portion of the figure shows how the sun will appear to be partially covered by the moon at forty-four minutes past 4 o'clock. Chicago time, which is the date of greatest obscuration. The distance between the centres of the two luminaries will then be 475.6 seconds of arc; the apparent diameter of the sun being 1,891 seconds, and of the moon 1,965.6 seconds. Hence about 78 per cent of the sun's disc will be hidden, the visible portion presenting a crescent-like phase, as in the figure.

about 78 per cent of the sun's disc will be hidden, the visible portion presenting a crescent-like phase, as in the figure.

The right-hand side of the (second) diagram represents the relative position of the moon at the beginning of the eclipse at Chicago, at 3h. 42m. 23s. p. m. The moon will touch the sun at 125 degrees from the top point of his disc, measuring towards the right, or 35 degrees below what non-astronomers would call the "western" point on his circumference. The last contact will occur at 5h. 41m. p. m., in the position shown at the left-hand side of the second diagram.

position shown at the left-hand side of the second diagram.

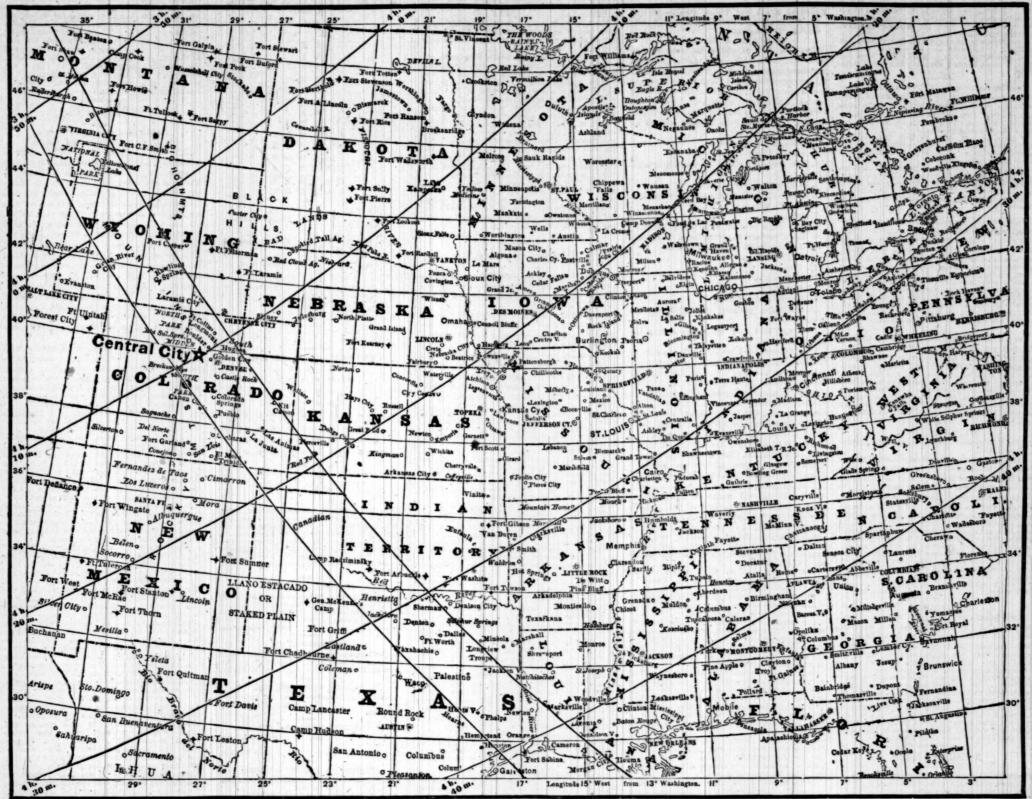
THE THIRD DIAGRAM indicates the positions of all the stars to the seventh magnitude, inclusive, which are pear the sun at the time of the ecliptic. and the square epaces are each five degrees in longitude and latitude. The thick line shows the direction of a perpendicular to the horizon at Denver, Col., at the time of total eclipse. Of course, none of these stars will be visible outside the zone of totality. We shall refer to them more at length presently. Further east than the limits of the map will shine Mars, and beyond him Mercury, the fixed star Regulus being nearly midway between the two planets. Venus will be west of the sun, a little farther off than is Mercury in the opposite direction. The bright stars Castor and Poliux willipe a few degrees north from the middle of an imaginary line joining the sun and Venus; and Procyon, below the same line, will form a diamond figure with Venus, Castor, and the eclipsed sun.

clipsed sun.

DISTANCE AND POSITION.

At the time of total eclipse on the meridian of Denver the moon's distance from that city will

IT WILL OCCUR MONDAY, JULY 29 --- ACCOUNT OF THE PHENOMENON.



Path of the Moon's Shadow Across the Continent.

SUN AT 4 h CONT CHICACO PATHOF THE MOON'S CENTRE 2

83 * * µ2 20 T 2 ** * 54 (* * d2 A 2

AS Seen from Chicago.

be 225,635 miles; her distance from the earth's centre being 228,336 miles, or nearly 10,500 miles less than her mean distance of 238,318 miles, her equatorial horizontal parallax being then 59 minutes 40 seconds of arc. The sun's distance will be 33,740,600 miles if his mean distance be 92,350,000, which now appears to be its most probable value. It is thus seen that the moon's distance is less, and the sun's greater, than the average;—conditions which are the moon's distance is less, and the sun's greater, than the average;—conditions which are well known to be necessary to a total eclipse of any considerable duration. Taking the sun's diameter as 861,280, and the moon's as 2,160 miles, it is easy to calculate that the length of the moon's shadow will then be 235,150 miles, and its breadth (perpendicular to the axis) at the meridian of Denver is 87 miles.

The great majority of our readers will be outside the zone of totality; they will only see the partial eclipse. They will not be able to view the magnificent corona,—undoubtedly the original of the halo of glory which the painters have depicted as surrounding the heads of the saints,—because the glories of that vision are not possible so long as even a thread of genuing sun surface is unobscured by the reconnot possible so long as even a thread of genuine sun surface is unobscured by the moon.
But those to whom this spectacle is denied
may view the eclipse with pleasure and profit.
A piece of smoked or colored glass will be
found a valuable adjunct. Those who were
victims of the blue-glass mania may find
useful employment for that material at last.
Those who have not this advantage
may take a strip of ordinary window-glass, and
smoke it beforehand, deepening the shade
gradually from one end to the other, so that the
observer can choose at the moment that parthe best view of the object. Parties who have the advantage of accurate time comparisons may render service to the cause of science by noting as closely as possible the time when the moon's dark limb is first visible, eating its way into the sun, and when the two finally separate. They should then compare their timepieces with some one of the establishments which regeive time signals from the Dearborn Observatory, and make the needled correction. If the reports of such observations be mailed to the Superintendent of the Dearborn Observatory, Chicago, he will collate them. The locality where the observation is made-should be noted, as well as the time to the nearest second. the best view of the object. Parties who have

HOW TO VIEW THE ECLIPSE.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS
will be made at different points in the zone of
totality, chiefly in Wyoming, Colorado, and
Texas, the choice of locations being largely de-Texas, the choice of locations being largely determined by reference to relative accessibility by rail. It is desirable that the observers be well scattered, as well for the avoidance of total failure in case of bad weather at any particular point selected, as for the obtaining of a knowledge of the variation in time and phenomenal display due to difference in the position of the observer. But the points chosen will chiefly be about where the central line crosses the Pacific Railroad, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Other points in the West can only be reached by wazon; and in the eastern part of the course (near the Gulf) the sun will be so low at the time of totality as to be unsteady on account of atmospheric conditions, so that only contacts could be taken, successful. steady on account of atmospheric conditions, so that only contacts could be taken, successful photography being very improbable. The ob-servers will therefore cluster chiefly around the

two first named points, and the second (Denver) will be the one selected by the greater number, because it is nearest to the "States," and to Europe, from which quarter of the globe some parties will some to view the ecliose.

Some observers will chiefly devote their energies to determine the times when the contacts occur, with the view of obtaining a more accurate knowledge of the moon's motion. Others will study the shape and extent of the corona and protuberances. Others will endeavor to dissect out the character of the corona by the use of the spectroscope, polariscope, and tasimeter; and still others will spend the preclous moments of totality in the search for intra mercurial planets.

THE INSTANTS OF CONTACT, THE INSTANTS OF CONTACT.

or the exact time when (1) the moon first notches on the sun, (2) when the sun is first totally obscured, (3) when the sun is first totally obscured, (3) when the sunlight reappears, and (4) when the last notch of moon darkening fades out from the solar disc, will not be noted by all observers. Some of them will regard the observation of contacts as terribly prosaic, and relatively uninteresting. But it is really a matter of great importance. Astronomers are not now able to predict the instant when the moon's centre will be precisely on a named point in the celestial sphere, so closely as is desirable for mere commercial purposes; to say nothing of the desirability of perfecting the innar theory in a mathematical sense. We may indicate the extent of our present uncertainty and at the same time give some idea of the wonderful accuracy to which calculation can now be carried, by stating that the point where a straight line by stating that the point where a straight line through the centres of the sun and moon would strike the carth's surface at a given through the centres of the sun and moon would strike the carth's surface at a given instant can be computed to within about six miles. This is pretty close reckoning; but even this small amount of uncertainty may be eliminated by comparing the times when the moon shuts out the light of the sun at eclipses, and of the stars when occultations occur. The coming eclipses will furnish valuable data for such comparisons—much more valuable than those obtained from occultations. The instant when the light of a star is cut off by the moon depends to some extent upon the contour of her surface at the point of apparent contact, and astronomers are scarcely yet able to state the distance between her centre and any name 1 point on the moon's limb; while the extinction of sunlight is due to the "contact" of two curves of nearly equal radius (those of sun and moon), the extent of departure from the circular form being marked by the duration of the phenomena known as Baily's beads. The solar eclipse gives us the most precise measure of position, and it is to comparisons of solar eclipse gives us the most precise measure of position, and it is to comparisons of solar eclipses that we must chiefly look for correction of the present tables by which astronomers calculate the positions of the moon as she would be seen from the earth's centre every hour throughout the year.

THE CORONA.

throughout the year.

THE CORONA.

The study of the solar eclipses which have occurred during the bast ten years has thrown a great deal of light on the corona; though that is itself a blaze of sunlight. There is now no doubt that it is a solar atmosphere, which surrounds the orb of day in much the same manner that our atmosphere envelopes the earth. It seems probable that the inner portion (that nearest the sun's centre) is sufficiently hot to be self-luminous, while the more exterior part

place of the moon in the heavens during the period of totality. Astronomers seem generally to have concluded that the last named part of to have concluded that the last named part of the phenomenon is chiefly telluric,—a result of seeing the sun's atmosphere through our own. The comparison of drawings made at the different places may enable us to divest this branch of the subject of some of the mystery that now attends it; and the employment of the polariscope may enable us to know, more certainly than even the photograph can tell, about how far from the sun's normal surface the corona is self-luminous. CHEMISTRY OF THE CORONA.

CHEMISTRY OF THE CORONA.

There is no room to doubt that the corona is gaseous; but of what kind, or what kinds, of gas is it composed? This question has been already answered, in part, by the spectroscope; and that instrument tells of wonderful similarity, yet diversity, when we compare the solar envelope with the atmosphere of the earth. The latter is composed essentially of oxyxen and nitrogen, but near its base it contains considerable quantities of the vapor of water, and erable quantities of the vapor of water, and erable quantities of the vapor of water, and carbonic acid gas, while very near to the interior boundary we find other material,—the dust of various solids which properly belong to the earth's crust. The solar atmosphere consists largely of hydrogen, and probably a still less dense substance (element) the existence of which is revealed by the mysterious line "1474," seen by Young and Harkness during the eclipse of Aug. 7, 1869. Low down, the spectroscope shows the presence of still other elements, the light to which each rises from the normal surface of the sun varying inversely with the earth densities of which each rises from the normal surface of the sun varying inversely with the earth densities of the vapors thus far recognized. The vapors of sodium and iron and many other metals have already been detected, and there is reason to think that several of the metalloids reach up and out farther than the metals proper. One of the most interesting of the questions yet to be setttled is whether or not the corona resem-bles our atmosphere in one important particu-iar:

The important discovery by Prof. Draper, of New York, that the lines of orygen are present in the solar spectrum, has been made since the last eclipse of the sun that could be studied for this purpose. Reasoning from analogy, we may infer that oxygen is abundant in the corona; and if its existence be, as claimed, revealed by the presence of bright lines in the spectrum, we may infer that it is not present in a more condensed form beneath, as the dark line is understood to be the result of superposition of a gas upon a solid or liquid of the same material. The balance of probability now seems to be in DOES IT CONTAIN OXYGEN!

Map of the Stars near the Sun. sinces only by reflected sunlight; and that these two states merge into one another by to us imperceptible gradations. But on this supposition the corona should be a spherical, or spheroidal, shell; whereas its observed shape is provokingly irregular, and, more perplexing still, its shape and extent are scarcely the same to any two observers. On the photographic plate it "burns" its image as a comparatively thin, and somewhat irregular, ring; to the observer with the naked eye, of through a telescope of low magnifying power, it is a striated mass, that extends outward something like half or two-thirds the apparent diameter of the moon, and shoots out rays of aurora-like brilliancy to a much greater distance from the boundary of the black circle which marks the boundary of the black circle which mere provide a solar atmosphere which contains vast quantities of oxygen as well as hydrogen; but more proof is highly desirable. Will Draper be able to recognize the existence of the oxygen lines in the corona from his position near Raw-lines in the corona from his positi mist, in wyoming ferritory, on the sath inst.; and will these lines be found extending from the base to a distance of five or six times the solar diameter.—the apparent limit of the corona! This is really a very important point; it may prove to be much the most important point in solar physics that has been estiled since the invention of the spectroscope. The answer to this question may involve a radical change in the present accepted theories about the proximate cause of solar light and heat. It has hitherto been held that the phenomenon of combustion is unknown on the sun, his thermal energy being kept up by the operation of other causes. It is probable that combustion does not act alone in this respect, and may be a comparatively unimportant agent of change,—and we have good reason to befleve that the temperature in the neighborhood of the chromosphere is too great to permit the chemical union of oxygen with hydrogen there. But far outside that shell of light, such a union is possible, if the elements be present; and the fact, if established, would enable us to explain some peculiarities of agritation above the surface not hitherto accounted for A knowledge. fact, if established, would enable us to explain some peculiarities of aritation above the surface not hitherto accounted for. A knowledge of the superior limit at which oxygen exists may even enable us to settle approximately the vexed question of solar temperature. But, to the writer, it seems probable that we shall have to wait till another cellipse for the information desired on this point.

or eruptions of ruddy or pink-colored matter from the solar surface bave been intently watched, and laboriously figured and measured during former eclipses. They will probably receive little direct attention during the moments of totality this time, as their character is pretty well understood, and their number and apparent surfaces will be recorded. character is pretty well understood, and their number and apparent surfaces will be recorded on the numerous photographs which can be scanned at leisure after the eclives is over. The protuberances are now known to be vast volumes of gas, chiefly hydrogen, which are belened out from the sun's interior. They can be studied, in the absence of an eclipse, by the well known method, invented simultaneously by Lockyer and Janssen—simply covering the sun's image by interposing a small disc of metal between him and the eye. They are now chiefly interesting as exhibitions of solar energy; their tremendous velocity of motion indicating the existence of cruptive forces in the sun, the intensity of which has no parallel on the earth.

Intensity of which has no parallel on the earth.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

We can scarcely say what will be accomplished, or even how much will be sought to be done, by the use of the camera during the coming eclipse. The shape, and distance to which the coronal display will extend, may not be recorded on the piate, because the intensity of the light and actinism diminishes rapidly with distance from the sun's normal surface; and an "exposure" of the plate for any given time will not produce equal results for different distances outward. But we may bope for much more than this. At the time of the eclipse in 1869 a certain writer was laughed at by some astronomers because he ventured to refer to a photograph of the coronal spectrum.

Now, more than one party of observers will devote their sole energies to the task of obtaining photographic evidence of the existence of the various elements in the corona. Some will seek to verify or correct the work done already, in dissecting out the elements which most closely hug the chromosphere, and others will survey the less rich regions of the exterior part, for the purpose of regions of the exterior part, for the purpose of discovering the altitudes at which the several elediscovering the altitudes at which the several ele-ments cease to manifest their presence. We may here state the conclusion announced by Lockyer, that the continuous spectrum giving region of the corona extends to a distance of at least three degrees from the Sun's limb. Here is room enough for research, by a whole army of observers; but think for a moment of the vastly enlarged view this gives us of the Sun! The text-books give his diameter as about 860,000 miles; but according to this the Sun and his atmosphere form a globe of some

3 * 5*

in diameter, the outermost part of which is dense enough to be appreciable at a distance of more than 90,000,000 of miles under favorable conditions. Yet even this is probably far within the actual limit, as the 50 miles usually considered as the hight of our atmosphere is scarcely one-tenth part of that indicated by some auroral phenomena. It is not difficult to calculate that a particle of matter belonging to the sun in the plane of his equator, must be some 15,000,000 miles from his centre, in order that the force of attraction shall be counterpalanced by the centrifugal movement due to rotation on his axis. BLEVEN MILLIONS OF MILES

over the centrity at movement due to rotation on his axis.

THE TASIMETER.

One of the latest products of the wonderful brain of the wonderful Edison will also be employed during the eclipse. The instrument was recently described fully in THE THEBURE. The light from different portions of the corona will be allowed to fall in succession on a "carbon-button," and its heat intensity will be measured by the deflection of the needle in a calvasometer. The instrument is so new that one can scarcely say what it may be expected to reveal; but important results are hoped for. Prof. Young intends to endeavor to measure the intensity of the different lines of the coronal spectrum.

INTRA-MERCURIAL PLANETS.

The search for a planet, or planets, revolving around the sun within the orbit of Mercury.

lines of the coronal spectrum.

INTRA-MERCURIAL PLANETS.

The search for a planet, or planets, revolving around the sun within the orbit of Mercury, will undoubtedly be undertaken by several observers, notwithstanding the failures hitherto recorded. The transit of Mercury last May furnishes a new stimulus to the effort, though the authorities are not all agreed in regard to it. The position of Mercury during the transit was more nearly in accord with the positions as calculated by the aid of Leverrier's theory than by the use of those which do not allow for a movement of the apsidal line of his orbit due to the attractive force of an interior mass, such as it has been proposed to call Vulcan. Of course it is known to the reader that Mercury himself is very seldom seen, because he is so near to the sun, relatively, that we can only once in awhile catch him out of the full blaze of the sunlight; and as Vulcan (?) is still nearer, if any Vulcan there be, one can scarcely hope to discover him except when the interposition of the moon permits us to see the stars and planets that are nearly in line from the earth towards the sun. Amid all the speculations that have been in-

large en would have been seen ere this by astronomers; and the balance of probability, as between one larger mass and several smaller one is decidedly in favor of the latter. The small appearances seen by some observers, and supposed by them to be satellites of Vulcan may prove after all to be "bleves of him." It is not impossible, however, that the apsidal movement referred to it due altogether to the presenge near the sun of many meteoric masses which are within the orbit of Mercury only when they are very near their perihelia.

of the sun is so well understood by the majority of our readers, and text-book explanations are so easily accessible to those who do not understand it, that we shall not attempt an essay on the subject. We merely remark that the distances of both sun and moon from the arch, are continually readers. the distances of both sun and moon from the earth are continually varying, the orbits of earth and moon being ellipses. The apparent sizes of both vary inversely with their actual distances. At the time of new moon the shadow of the moon is projected towards the earth, but the aris passes to the north or south of our globe unless the moon be at the same time near the Doint (node) where her orbit crosses the plane of the ecliptic. When the last-named circumstance occurs there is a solar eclipse, the character of which depends upon the relative distance of the moon and sun. If the ratio of the distances be greater than the average, the moon's shadow sweeps across the earth, as in the present case; and the direction of the movement of the shadow in this instance shows that the moon is pear her south node,—moving from north intents. near her south node,—moving from outh latitude. The ratio of dis south latitude. The ratio of distances being equal to the average, the apex of the shadow just about reaches the surface, and the breath of the path of the shadow is reduced to a mathematical line. If, on the other hand, the ratio of the two distances be less than the average, the moon's shadow does not extend so far as the earth, and the sun appears to be larger than the moon. In this case, to the observer who is situated on the central track, the sun shines out all around the moon for a short time, forming a ring of suplicits and short time, forming a ring of around the moon. This is called ar

OBSERVING PARTIES.

Congress has appropriated \$8,000 to cover the expense of observing the eclipse by the Government astronomers. The Naval Observancy expense of observing the eclipse by the Gorerment stronomers. The Naval Observatory at Washington has sent out five, parties. Professor Simon Newcomb, Commander W. T. Sampson, Lieutenant C. G. Bowman, and Assistant John Metre, will be at Creston, Weather will be at Creston to the Command of the Creston, Weather will be at Creston, Weath

Prof. Draper, of New York, Prof. Barker, the Prof. Draper, of New York, Prof. Barker, the eminent chemist, and Edison, were announced to go to Colorado, but have made their way to Rawlins, in Wyoming, where they will work with the tasimeter, camera, and spectroscope.

At Pueblo, in Colorado, Profs. Asaph Hall, J. A. Rogers, and A. W. Wright, with Messra.

H. M. Gardner and A. B. Wheeler, will take photographs of the corona and the surrounding sky, make polariscope observations, and search for intra-mercurial planets. At the same station, or near it, Profs. J. K. Eastman, Lewis Boss (of Albany), Assistant Astronomer H. M. Paul, and Mr. H. S. Pritchett, will make drawings of the corona, look for new planets, and use the polariscope. Prof. E. S. Hoiden, Lieut. T. W. Very, and Dr. C. S. Hastings, will be in the mountains southwest of Denver, studying the corona, and looking for Vulcas. and use the polariscope. Prof. E. S. Holden, Lieut. T. W. Very, and Dr. C. S. Hastings, will be in the mountains southwest of Denver, studying the corons, and looking for Vulcas. Mr. G. W. Hill, of the "Nautical Almana" office, will be near Denver, making drawings of the corons. Gen. Myers and Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the Signal-Service, with Prof. Langley, of Allegheny, will observe from Pike's Peat. Profs. C. A. Young, C. F. Brackett, and C. J. Rockwood, of Frinceton, N. J., with Messrs. W. Libbey, Jr., G. H. Calley, C. B. Bennett, W. McDonald, C. J. Young, and H. S. S. Smith will be neaf Denver, chiefly working with the spectroscope. Maria Michell, of Vassar, will also be near Denver. Norman Lockyer, Dr. Schuster, and Prof. Thorce, of England, will be in the same neighborhood, with the telespectroscope, and the last-named gentleman proposes to make a series of meteological osbervations at several points, including the Dearborn University in this city. Ormond Stone, of Cincinnati, with his assistin, Mr. C. W. Upton, will be on one of the mountain peaks near Denver, and Mr. L. Tourett and son, of Cambridge, Mass., will make drawings of the corons from some point in

Wyoming.

Lastly, the Chicago Astronomical Society will be represented at or near Denver by three of its members, Prof. G. W. Hough, S. W. Bunham, and Prof. E. Colbert. They will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Swazey, and Mr. A.C. Thomas, of this city, and Prof. Easterday, of Illinois; and will probably be joined in Colorado by Prof. Kellogg, of Evanston, and one or two other gentlemen. It is not vet decided whether or not they will all observe the eclipse from the same topographical point. They will probably observe contacts, look for intrapercurial planets, make drawings of the corona, and observe with the spectroscope.

Prof. Lewis Switt, of Rochester, N. Y., will accompany the Chicago party.

The following list of the total eclipses of the sun that will occur during the remainder of the current century, with the place where total, and duration of totality, is furnished by a contapporary:

porary:

1882—May 17, Arabia, 2 min.

1883—May 6, Marquesas Islands, 5 min. 15 sec.

1885—Sept. 9, New Zealand, 2 min.

1886—Aug. 29, Western Africa, 6 min. 21 sec.

1889—Dec. 22, Angola, Western Africa, 3 min.

1889—Dec. 22, Angola, Western Africa, Salasec.

1893—April 16, Brazil, 4 min. 44 sec.

ARRIVAL OF OBSERVERS AT OMAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OMABA, Nebb., July 19.—Prof. Newcomb and
Prof. Harkness, of Washington, L. Trouvaiot,
and Alvin Clark, of Cambridge, Mass, and
Lieut. Sturdy, passed through Omaha today ar
route to Creston, Wyo., to scientifically observe
the sun's eclipse on the 29th.

EXTRADITION QUESTIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—A requisition received by the Governor of Iowa from the Govreceived by the Governor of Iowa from the Governor of Massachusetts for a warrant of arest and the delivery of Messrs. Jones and Atkinson, merchants at Davenport. The grounds set forth for the warrant are that Jones and Atkinson had been indicted by the courts of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, for obtaining goods under false pretenses. The warrant was granted. An application was at once made to the Governor to revoke the warrant, on the ground that the parties had once been tried is ground that the parties had once been tried is the courts of Iowa for the same offense alleged in the requisition from Massachusetts, and sequitted; hence were not liable to further arrist and trial. Gov. Gear refused to revoke the warrant,—holding that, under the laws of the United States, his duties were executor, and not judicial. He had no authority to jumps not judicial. He had no authority to inquisinto the law of the case. That belonged to the courts. He, however, stipulated in the warrast that the defendants should not be removed from the State for three days, that they might arall themselves of the benefit of the law of babesserpus.

themselves of the benefit of the law of the corpus.

The decision of the Governor is important in two points. It shows that insatiate creditors the form other States will not be permitted to take away citizens of this State without they have opportunity for defense in our own courts; and it will force to an adjudication the question whether a trial for, and acquittal of, an offense are any bar to a trial in another State for the same offense. The probable pivotal point in the case will be that the courts of lows have no jurisdiction in offenses committed in another State.

FANCY.

O let the golden harp be strung, And Beauty sit beside the strings. Till Fancy find her warbing tongue, Her soaring wings;

And the dull clouds of anxious days
Mount gaily with her joyful song.
Invoked so long through long delays
Delayed so long!

Her dreams, now hastening to fulfill, Long blighted, turn to fruitful boars, As bees sweet honey can distill From bitter dowers.

O let the golden harp be strong.
And Beauty ait beside the strings.
Till Fancy and her warbling tongue.
Her soaring wings!
GLENCOE, Cook Co., Ill.
GEO. E. WATE

Logical Inference.

Nue Hatch Register.

"We never saw a man," says an exchange who thought it a sin to steal an umbrella light bean stellar.

VOLUME

To corner

An Entirely Net Onyx, and Pearl J Elgin Watches, Ger Tea Sets, Ice, Ben Chicago. Prices 3

RYE WH

LAWRENCE

IMPOR' PIAN HALLET. DA

UPRIGHT THE ONLY AME THER MAKES.

And many others in the W. W. KI

Cor. State & GREAT

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